

(ii) S.R.O. No. 396/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 18th October, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7169/66].

(6) A copy of the Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions) (Consultation) Rules, 1966, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 277/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 19th July, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions) Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965 issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7157/66].

(6) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(7) The Delhi High Court Bill, 1966.

(8) The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1966.

(9) The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1966.

(10) The Punjab Reorganisation Bill, 1966.

12.42 hrs.

#### PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd September, 1966:—

(1) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966.

(2) The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1966.

2. Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following ten Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd September, 1966:—

(1) The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(2) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(3) The Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1966.

(4) The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(5) The Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1966.

12.43 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### NINETY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Ninety-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.43½ hrs.

#### COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

##### TENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12.43½ hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE: RECENT TRIPARTITE MEETING HELD IN DELHI

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):**

Mr. Speaker, from October 21 to 24, a meeting between President Abdel Gamel Nasser and President Josip Broz Tito and the Prime Minister of India was held in New Delhi and we were privileged to play host to President Nasser and President Tito.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : श्रीर राजा फारूक का राष्ट्र-गीत सुनाने का प्रिविलिज भी ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The meeting served a useful purpose in enabling the Heads of Governments of the three countries to exchange views about international developments and

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi] other matters of common interest. Although the meeting was of three countries only, some of the matters discussed are of great importance and will, no doubt, be of wider interest to the non-aligned and other developing countries, with whom we propose to share the results of our deliberations.

In our review of recent developments and the present international situation, the two Presidents and I were fully reassured in our belief in the continuing validity of the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and their importance in fostering peace. We discussed and condemned every form of domination of one country by another, the attempts to divide the world and the use of force in the settlement of disputes. We noted with satisfaction that the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence were gaining greater acceptance . . .

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Where?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** . . . and in this context considered the Tashkent Declaration as a positive contribution towards finding peaceful solutions.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):**

कच्चे घागे ।

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** Our analysis of current international trends helped identify several threats to non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. In brief, these stem largely from attempts to exercise pressures on or interference in the affairs of some nations by others; the blocks to progress created by forces of social reaction, sometimes with external support; the continuing existence of remnants of colonialism as well as of entrenched racialism, especially in Southern Africa; the failure to take more determined action to resolve the oppressive problem of poverty with its attendant tensions; and the increasing resort to force.

The statement on Vietnam included in our Joint Communique restates the basic elements that should go into a peaceful solution of the problem

necessary for the well being of the Vietnamese people and world peace.

The meeting reiterated its faith in the vital role of the United Nations. We are glad that the efforts of the non-aligned nations and other progressive opinion found concrete expression in the latest resolution on South West Africa, which reflects the conscience of the world. The implementation of this resolution will be a challenge which we must meet unitedly.

The three Heads of Government expressed their anxiety over the intensification of the arms race and called for the early conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the principles approved by the 20th Session of the U.N. General Assembly which clearly stipulate a balance of responsibilities between the nuclear and non-nuclear nations.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most outstanding result of the meeting was our collective approach to the economic challenges to non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. The newly independent and developing nations will be liable to strains and pressures until they attain a minimum level of development and enter a stage of self-sustaining growth. The major effort in this regard must be their own and self-reliance has to be a process as much as a goal.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** ऐमा सकाल, जिसमें लाखों मरेंगे ।

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** But the developed nations cannot evade their responsibility to accept and adopt fair trade practices as expressed in the Final Act of the UN Conference on Trade and Development and to fulfil their obligation to transfer at least a net one per cent of their gross national product to the developing nations on terms and conditions that do not themselves constitute a crippling liability of debt repayment.

The unity of the 77 developing nations was one of the most notable achievements of the first UN Conference on Trade and Development. A

second conference in this series is to be held in New Delhi next autumn.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : "ब्राटम" माने ?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** We discussed the steps which the UAR, Yugoslavia and India might take, in cooperation with other developing countries, to ensure the success of the second World Trade Conference. As a first step we agreed that our Economic Ministers might meet in December not only to consider this issue but also to examine the possibilities of cooperation between our three countries in the commercial, technical, industrial and other fields. For our part, we attach the highest importance to this decision. There is wide scope for mutual, regional, inter-regional and international cooperation. The conditions for this exist in some cases and can be created in others.

The positive reactions to the Tripartite Meeting on the part of several non-aligned and developing nations as well as of some developed countries is indicative of the extent of active interest in our deliberations and the growing desire on the part of the non-aligned and developing nations to ameliorate their common economic problems.

We are happy that at the end of the Tripartite Meeting, President Nasser was able to stay on for a brief State visit which gave us an opportunity to further discuss matters of interest to our two countries.

In concluding, Sir, I should like to say how much we appreciated the opportunity of welcoming in our midst the distinguished Presidents of the UAR and Yugoslavia with whose Governments and peoples we have such close ties. I am sure that warm friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to grow and strengthen the forces of non-alignment, international peace and cooperation.

With your permission, Sir, I beg to place on the Table of the House a

copy of the Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Tripartite Meeting and a press release issued at the conclusion of President Nasser's State visit. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7195/68].

Some hon. Members rose—

श्री मधु सिमये : राजा फारूक के जमाने का राष्ट्रीय गीत क्यों गाया गया उसका कोई खुलासा है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** One representative from each main group may ask a question.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** May I submit that those who submitted calling-attention notices may kindly be given an opportunity?

**Mr. Speaker:** Now that a statement has been made, I can only allow one Member from each group.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** If you allow only one from a group....

**Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah):** On a point of order, Sir. I had raised this point earlier but I want you....

**Mr. Speaker:** Under what rule?

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** Under rule 372. It says:—

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker"... (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** That point has already been raised here.

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** I am making a submission for reconsideration because it is a very vital and important point.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have reconsidered it. We do not have any debate on it. For the sake of elucidation we have been allowing questions. I have already ruled that and I do not feel that I should reconsider it.

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** Then, because the rule is mandatory, it has got constitutional validity and it is law, I will request you to put it to the House whether the House sticks to this rule