

on a war footing, the crisis would deepen and wipe out the wheat source, together with the small wheat farmers.

14.25 hrs.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):

Sir, I beg to move:*

“That the Bill to implement the African Development Fund Agreement and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Hon. Members are aware of our long and close political and economic association with the developing countries of Africa. To show our solidarity with the aspiration of the developing African countries we have, within our limited resources, been giving them assistance and co-operation in areas where the Indian experience is of relevance to them. In order to further strengthen these links, it is necessary to supplement bilateral relationship by association through a multilateral framework. Such an approach would help to develop our contact with all the African countries to the fullest extent possible.

A possible way for achieving this was for India to join the premier multi-lateral development institution of Africa, namely, the African Development Bank and Fund. The African Development Bank and Fund is an institution set up on the same lines and principles as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Its main objective is to help further the economic and social development

of the member countries by providing financial assistance in the shape of low interest loans. The Organisation has two separate entities namely the Bank, which gives loans at a some what higher rate of interest to the more development members and the Fund, which is its soft loan window, similar to IDA. At present India has only become a member of the African Development Fund. We intend in the future, to also join the African Development Bank itself but there are some organisational changes which have to be made by the Bank before non-regional countries can be considered for membership. There are no such regional and non-regional criteria in respect of membership of the Fund.

A good example of economic co-operation between developing countries is through the strengthening of trade ties between them. It is our view that Indian merchandise and technology would be particular interest to the African countries at their present stage of development. Indian equipment in the field of power generation, water supply, transport systems, sugar plants, cement plants and technical expertise in the field of irrigation, water management geo-surveys, etc. are competitively priced and are appreciated by African buyers. However, for projects financed by the African Development Fund non-members of the Bank/Fund group are not permitted to tender for the procurement of goods and services required for the projects. If therefore we are to increase our participation in Africa's development and expand our trade relationship, it is necessary that we contribute to the African Development Fund and become its Member.

We have had several rounds of negotiations with the management of the Fund. On the basis of these negotiations, our delegation signed the African Development Fund

*Moved with recommendation of the President.

[Shri R. Venketaraman]

Agreement at Lome on the 11th May, 1981. According to the provisions of the Fund Agreement, the Fund has to be accorded certain status, immunities, exemptions and privileges in the territories of the members. These immunities and privileges require the assent of Parliament. Similar provisions exist in the Agreements establishing the Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank and legislation similar to the one as presently proposed has been passed earlier. In addition, in accordance with the Resolution of the Board of Governor of the Fund, admitting India as a member of the Fund, India will have to deposit its subscription towards the membership of the Fund as well as pay the share of the Second and any future replenishments of the Fund. The initial subscription to the African Development Fund will be 6 million F.U.A. equal to 6.66 million dollars payable in three equal instalments at an interval of one year each. Besides, India will have to pay her contribution to the second replenishment, the sum of 3 million F.U.A. Further details of the financial obligations are detailed in the financial memorandum attached to the Bill.

The Bill seeks to give effect to the immunities, exemptions and privileges of the Fund in the territory of India as also to empower the Government to make necessary payments to the Fund towards meeting our subscriptions and any other required charges.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted for discussion and passing of the Bill is two hours. I expect that every hon. Member will not take more than five to seven minutes and the Minister will reply at 15.30 hrs.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to implement the African Development Fund Agreement and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai):
Sir, at the outset, I support the Bill. The Bill which the Finance Minister has brought in here is to give effect to the agreement made by the Government of India. The agreement is with respect to the African Development Fund. The object of the Fund has been laid down in the agreement. Article 2 says:

"The purpose of the Fund shall be to assist the Bank in making an increasingly active contribution to the economic and social development of the Bank's members and to the promotion of cooperation (including regional and sub-regional cooperation) and increased international trade, particularly among such members. It shall provide finance on concessional terms for purposes which are of primary importance for and serve such development."

The purpose of the agreement is to subscribe to the Fund by the Participant Member. There are two types of participant Member. One kind is the Original Participant and the other is the State Participant. The original participants who have been subscribing to the Fund are Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, The United Kingdom, The United States of America and Yugoslavia. Our nation has entered into the Agreement so that it can also contribute some subscription to the Fund for the development of the African countries and to promote the international trade. This is in conformity with the principles laid down in our Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution. I would request the Finance Minister to achieve the object of financing this Fund and to dissociate the Im-

perialist forces from those countries. Because the Imperialist forces in the World are exploiting all developing countries. So our participation in the Fund in a purposive way can go a long way to achieve this objective. We can certainly achieve that objective, if we really so desire and there is no doubt about it.

But while supporting the Bill, I find in some documents which have been supplied by the Library, the African Development Fund has been increasingly giving finance to every project and every operation, particularly relating to agriculture, transport, power industry and banks and industries engaged in other social development. While we are subscribing to the Fund with our limited resources, we should also feel that our own people who are backward and who do not get even the opportunity of studying in the educational institutions. They should also be given the upper hand.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Our people here or the people there?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: We are going to help the developing African countries and those countries are, no doubt, backward countries; their people are backward. My suggestion is that when we are looking to the welfare of the people of the countries which are backward, our Government should also look to the welfare of our own people who are backward in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not in those countries?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I am pointing out the fact that we are subscribing to the Fund for the purpose of looking to the welfare of the people in the developing African countries. We also subscribe to this view. But, at the same time, I emphasize that our Government should also look to the interest of our own

people who are backward and illiterate.

Secondly, from the list of original member countries, I find that the capitalist countries financing the developing countries in Africa will dominate because the capitalist forces are working together and they are exploiting the people of the developing countries. So, I stress the fact that we should also do our level best to see that the people of developing countries in Africa are freed from the exploitation of the imperialist forces.

I should also point out that our Government has been following fiscal and financial measures which are increasingly becoming the part and parcel of the capitalist forces of the world. Even our Constitution says that we have a goal of socialism. Now, without re-structuring our financial and fiscal measures to achieve that goal, we are rather becoming a part of the capitalist systems of the world. So, even with a good will for the welfare of the African people, we are perhaps subscribing to the views of the capitalist forces. So, I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to see that the goal of socialism should be maintained not only abroad but at home also. But they are not doing that.

Their taxation policy is going to be reversed. In '50s and '60s, the taxation policy was to increase the direct taxes. But our Government is going to reduce the direct taxes. They are going to increase indirect taxes. Ultimately, the incidence of indirect taxes will fall upon the vast masses of our people. So, we are assisting other backward countries, but we are not looking to the welfare of our own people. This is our grievance. I have pointed this out to the Finance Minister. I hope he will also give a reply to my suggestion.

[Shri Sudhir Giri].

One more thing I would like to point out to this Government is this. The more and more imperialist forces, that is, the capitalist system, are gaining ground in developing countries, the more and more socialist forces are also raising their hands to resist this. So, I warn the Government that, if the present Government intends to strengthen the capitalist forces in our country, the socialist forces in our country will also rise to resist it.

With these words, I conclude. I request the Finance Minister to consider my suggestions.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand now only to add a few more facts in support of this Bill and in addition to what my hon. friend, Mr. Venkataraman, has already told the House. It is his special privilege to bring forward this Bill on behalf of the whole of our country and of all Parties, I am sure, in order to assure the African nations, more than 40 of them now, that India stands by them through thick and thin. India is not going to be a partener in any capitalistic exploitation; I can assure my hon. friend on behalf of my Party. It was Mahatma Gandhi who led the way for the African people in fighting apartheid, in raising the revolt on behalf of all the coloured people. When we became free, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our first Prime Minister, went all out in his support of African peoples and their struggles for freedom. We provided the *locus standi* here for their revolts from Tunisia, from Algeria, from Morocco, Kenya and several other countries. We sent our eminent lawyers, including our friend Chaman Lal from Punjab to go and plead on behalf of Jomo Kenyatta. I can assure my hon. friends that I was myself one of those people studying in England in 1922; later on we formed what was known as the 'Colonial People's Front and in 1930 we founded the Colonial and Coloured

Peoples' Front also, and that was blessed by Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, there can be no fear whatsoever, there need be no fear on the part of our friends, that we are likely to join hands with those capitalist countries, and so on. It is the misfortune of Soviet Russia and China not to have come forward as we have done, to reinforce the efforts of all those countries which have founded this particular Bank. I am glad we have come forward. Anyhow, we have taken the lead, and I hope we would be able to find not only this money which we are today able to spare but so much more, many times more, in times to come. We are interested in the development of these peoples, the long-exploited African peoples and very much backward also. True, we have contributed quite a lot towards their development in the last 70 or 80 years during those days when the British used to take our people there as indentured labour, but that we did not because we knew what we were doing but because our people were dragged there and dumped in those countries. Nevertheless, we want to build upon those foundations. Those foundations have been sound. Unfortunately, quite a large number of our own people who had gone to African countries later on did not follow the example of Mahatma Gandhi. It is true, quite a number of them joined hands with the white people in carrying on the process of exploitation. But Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to put an end to it and so, he instituted the system of offering scholarships to African youths; they were brought here and given every possible assistance and training in our Universities. Many of them have gone back, and they are today the brain-trust in quite a number of countries. Therefore, I am very glad that this Bill has been brought forward. It is an unfortunate thing that all those European countries which had exploited Africa for such a long time, how they along have come forward to form this Development Fund. What prevents China from

joining it? What prevents Russia from joining it? Is it not a misfortune for those people and those governments not to have joined the Cancun Conference the other day and one of our friends here was found finding fault with the Prime Minister because that Conference expressed its regret that Soviet Russia also did not take part in it. I make an appeal on behalf of the Congress Party and the people to the people of those countries and their leaders to come and join hands with us to help the African people to rise to their fullest possible level. We are not going there to exploit. We are not going to allow our workers or capitalists to exploit Africans. I know as I was there in a number of countries. The leaders of those countries are appreciating the constructive contribution that our technologists and builders are making in their countries—in Sudan, in Surinam, in Kenya, in Nigeria and so many other countries. Also a large number of our trained medical people have gone there and are serving those countries just in the manner that my Party wishes to encourage our young people here in our country to go to those countries, serve them according to their own conditions. We are not going to dictate to them at all and whatever service conditions they prescribe and whatever rate of interest they would like to bear for the capital that we would be advancing to them, we are prepared to accept. My hon. friend was rather afraid that because we have got large numbers of poor people—it is true that more than 50 per cent of our people are poor—therefore, we may possibly neglect our own people in our love for this fund, going and spending money there. No, we are not going to neglect our people. My hon. friend knows that we are doing our best to help our own poor people. He knows. Now he ought to know the traditions of our country. The poor-

est of the poor are much more liberal than the richest of the rice when it comes to helping others who are less privileged and who are more depressed. Poor though we are, we are going to spare as much as we can in order to give a helping hand to our brethren in Africa.

The people of Africa no longer wish to be treated as negroes. They are proud of being called blacks. They take pride in their colour. They are ready to fight this colour prejudice by themselves coming to the top of our civilised society prevailing anywhere in the world and we are going to help them and we would help them. And I am glad my hon. friend has offered to support this Bill and I hope it would be passed unanimously.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Satya Sadhan Chakraborty, at that time you were not born. It is history Prof. Ranga has said.....

Now, Mr. Palaniappan...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee, what have you got to do with that? You cannot reply on behalf of Soviet Union and China.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the African Development Fund Bill. I extend my whole-hearted support to this Bill. This Bill is a standing example of our country's commitment to the development of African countries. We have legalised this commitment through this Bill. We have to

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

contribute about 10 million dollars. It is not such a huge sum as to cause any hardship for us. Our country is known for its generosity and large heartedness. I would like to reiterate that this Bill bridges the gap between profession and practice and this House is going to unanimously put its seal of approval today.

I want to say, Sir, that in many countries of Africa our talented technologists are executing several turn-key projects in many parts of African continent. They have all become standing monuments of our country's intense desire of cooperation with African nations. I would like to take this opportunity to mention that many African nations need manufactured articles like iron and steel pipes, construction equipment, and house-building instruments. They are not in a position to purchase against downright payment. They want on deferred payment basis. The Government should recognise this inevitable factor and render all assistance required by the African nations.

During the regime of Idi Amin in Uganda many of the leading Indian industrialists, who had contributed for the growth of Uganda, were expelled. Consequently, the economic development of Uganda came to a standstill. I should say that Uganda's economy is in shambles today. The President of Uganda, who has succeeded Idi Amin, Mr. Milton Obote, was recently in India and he has made an appeal that all the Indian industrialists should return to Uganda. He has assured them State protection and security. The Government of India should extend whatever help is needed in the matter of return of Indian industrialists to Uganda, particularly those who have come and settled in India.

In many African countries, there are diamond mines and the diamonds from Africa are adorning men and

women all over the world. Sir, for hundreds of years Indian workers from Tamil Nadu are working in these diamond mines. They speak no doubt in slang Tamil influenced by the African languages but they bear even today our Tamilian names. They are there for generations with their families. Though the effulgence of diamonds has brightened the lives of traders and businessmen, the life of these workers in these diamond mines has not yet been brightened up. The raw diamonds are imported in India; they are cut and polished here. The gems are exported to U.K., U. S. A. etc. They are marketed all over the world at fabulous prices. In Surat diamond cutting is a roaring business. During Janata regime, Shri Prabhudas Patwari the then Governor of Tamilnadu brought his kith and kin from Gujarat to Madras and they utilised the expert services of gem-cutters of Tiruchirappalli. They made tonnes of money in diamond trade. It is really unfortunate that the Indian workers of Tamil origin continue to wallow in the deep bowels of earth and the diamond which they bring out has not brought effulgence in their lives. The Government of India should ensure that the standard of living of these people is raised with the help of African Development Fund.

I would like to point out that like the Asian Development Bank, an African Industrial Development Bank should be exclusively constituted for the speedy industrial development of these African nations, numbering more than forty.

With these words I extend my support to this Bill and conclude my speech.

आचार्य जगदान देव (अजमेर) :
उपध्यक्ष महोदय; वित्त मंत्री महोदय द्वारा

वो अफ्रीकी विज्ञान निधि विधेयक, 1981 पेश किया गया है, मैं उस का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। सर्वियों से गुलाम अफ्रीकन देश की मुक्ति के लिए भारत के नेताओं, श्री महात्मा गांधी व श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू, ने योगदान दिया है और उसके बाद इस समय अफ्रीकन देशों को प्रजा की खुशहाली के लिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, जिस सहानुभूति से कदम उठा रही हैं, सारे संसार ने उस की प्रशंसा की है। इस का इतिहास हमारे प्र० रंगा ने यहाँ पर सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है।

यह हकीकत है, उस गुलाम देश के विकास के ही संबंध में नहीं, बल्कि वहाँ के अशिक्षित छात्रों को भी इस देश में बुला कर भारत में उन को शिक्षा दी गई और आज हम इस बात को गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं। कई डेप्युटेशन कुछ समय पूर्व हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से मिलने आए थे, उन से हमें भी मिलने का मौका मिला उसमें वहाँ के मंत्रीमण्डल के बहुत से व्यक्ति थे। उन्होंने हमें बताया कि हम यहाँ से तैयार होकर, शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के, अफ्रीका में गये हैं तथा इस समय हम मंत्रीमण्डल में ही नहीं अपितु बड़े-बड़े पदों पर वहाँ विराज मान हैं।

विरोधी दल के सदस्य ने जो शंका खड़ी की है, उसके संबंध में मैं एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूंजीवाद का प्रभुत्व बढ़ जाएगा और... मुझे लगता है कि इस को ये भूल गये हैं और ये अफ्रीका घूम कर नहीं आए हैं और उसको उन्होंने ने देखा नहीं है। इसलिए यह शंका इन्होंने खड़ी कर दी और यह कहा कि अपने देश के लोगों की तरफ पहले ध्यान देना चाहिए। ये शायद इस बात को जानते नहीं हैं कि अफ्रीका के अन्दर मूल भारतीय व्यक्तियों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ी है और वे अफ्रीका के विकास के लिए पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं। वे जो मूल भारतीय व्यक्ति वहाँ रहते हैं, वे हमारे भाई हैं और वे काफी समय से वहाँ

रह रहे हैं यदि हम उनके प्रति सहानुभूति व्यक्त करते हैं और सहकार करते हैं, तो वहाँ की जो सरकार है और वहाँ जो परवासी भारतीय रहते हैं, उनके ऊपर बड़ा अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ता है। वहाँ पर जो मूल भारतीय बैठे हुए हैं, उनका प्रगति और विकास इस से जुड़ा हुआ है।

युगान्डा की सरकार का भी उल्लेख किया गया। ईद अमीन के दिग्गम में एक शैतानिय आई और उसने विकास का काम बिल्कुल नष्ट भ्रष्ट कर दिया। वहाँ के विकास के अन्दर परवासी भारतीय व्यक्तियों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि वहाँ की प्रजा ने इस बात को महसूस किया है कि भारतीयों के साथ कोई अलगतावाद की बात रख कर हम चलेंगे तो हमारे देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। उन्होंने ने इस को महसूस दिया है, इस का इतिहास हमारे सामने है। इस लिए इस बात को सोचना कि अफ्रीकन लोगों की चिन्ता कर ने से पहले हमें अपने यहाँ के लोगों की चिन्ता करनी चाहिए, ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि वहाँ भी मूल भारतीय ही बैठे हैं जिन की चिन्ता भी हमारी सरकार को करनी पड़ती है। वहाँ के लोग और मूल भारतीय व्यक्तियों के बीच प्रेम और सहकार बढ़े, उन का भी भला हो, इस दृष्टि से कई योजनाओं को ले के चलना पड़ता है। इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो विधेयक हमारी सरकार ने पेश किया है, उन लोगों के प्रति जो सहानुभूति रखी है, उन लोगों की भलाई के लिए जो कदम उठाया जा रहा है, वह एक सराहनीय कदम है। आज वहाँ पर अनेक प्रकार की शक्तियाँ साम्राज्यवाद का पंजा फँसाने की जो कोशिश कर रही हैं उस को रोकने के लिए और वहाँ की प्रजा की प्रगति के लिए यह डेवलपमेंट फंड बहुत जरूरी है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मरनगीय वित्त मंत्री जो ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है,

[भाषाय भगवान देव]

उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, और उन लोगों के लिए जिन्होंने हम काम कर सकते हैं, वह दिल खोल कर करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रॉय लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

हमारी दुनिया बहुत नजदीक हो गई है, और वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् की भावना पनप रही है, तो छोटे-छोटे देशों का विकास हो और खास कर अफ्रीका जो है, वह तो एक महादेश है, जिस में 40 राष्ट्र अन्तर्निहित हैं और वह आज कल भी पिछड़ा हुआ है।

आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक और आधुनिक दृष्टिकोण से वह अभी तक पिछड़ा हुआ है और सभी विकसित देशों ने उस का शोषण किया है। बहुत से विकसित देशों ने उस को अपनी उपनिवेश बना रखा था। इस का सर्वांगीण विकास बिना एक निश्चित निधि के नहीं हो सकता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जबकि भारत एक विकासशील देश और यहाँ भी जो स्थिति है, उस के अनुसार भारत सरकार की सहानुभूति और संवेदना अफ्रीका महादेश के वासियों के साथ हुई है, तो यह एक अच्छी बात कही जा सकती है।

11 मई को जो एक करार हुआ है उस के अनुसार उस के अनुच्छेद 6, 7, 8 और 9 के अन्तर्गत जो निधि को संग्रह करने की विधि है, उस के अधीन 3 क्रिस्तों में 60 लाख रुपये के बराबर 3 वर्ष में भारत चुकाएगा। जिन देशों ने अभी तक इस में हिस्सा लिया है, भाग लिया है, इन में विकसित देश और छोटे-छोटे विकासशील देश हैं। जितने देशों का नाम करारनामों में है, वे सब भी चाहते होंगे कि उस देश की भलाई के लिए अफ्रीका में जो अभी तक रंग भेद की नीति है, श्वेत अश्वेत काजोतवाला

बहुत दिनों से चलता आ रहा है, महात्मा गांधी जब थे, उस समय से चलता आ रहा है, वह खत्म हो। उस समय महात्मा गांधी जो ने अफ्रीका जा कर ब्लैक लोगों के साथ संवेदना और सहानुभूति प्रकट की थी और उस के लिए भी लड़ाई करने का सुझाव दिया था, आज दुनिया के जो पाँच सात बड़े देश हैं उन में भारत का भी एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इसलिए अफ्रीका के इन 40 पिछड़े देशों के विकास के लिए भारत जो भाग ले रहा है और अफ्रीकी विकास निधि ने जो अपना प्रशंसा देने के लिए यह बिल लाया है, यह एक सराहनीय और प्रशंसनीय कदम है।

15 hrs.

इस निधि के द्वारा भारत का अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ एक अच्छा संबंध स्थापित होगा क्योंकि बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स का भारत भी एक सदस्य होगा। इस तरह से अफ्रीका के सारे विकसित देशों के लिए भारत की टेक्नोलॉजी का प्रयोग हो सकेगा और यहाँ के इंजीनियरों, डाक्टरों को, जो कि हमारे यहाँ सरप्लस हैं, उनको उन देशों की सेवा में लगाया जा सकेगा। हमारे देश में जो बहुत से वैज्ञानिक हैं, उन को भी वहाँ सेवा करने का अवसर मिल सकता है और वे उन देशों का विकास कर सकते हैं।

साथ ही साथ भारत में ऐसी सोफ्टिकेटीकटिड इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जिनका तैयार इंजीनियरी गुड्स भी अफ्रीकी देशों को निर्यात किया जा सकता है। उस से भी उन देशों को मदद पहुंच सकती है और साथ ही साथ हम अपनी इंडस्ट्री का भी डेवलपमेंट कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से भी यह बिल सराहनीय है।

सचमुच में यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इस निधि में जितने देश आए हैं उन में रूस और चीन जैसे देश नहीं आए हैं। ये दोनों देश साम्राज्यवाद के विरोधी देश माने जाते हैं। उन को तो इस में अवश्य भाग लेना

चाहिए था। उन के भाग लेने से अफ्रीका में पूँजीवादी देशों का शोषण करने का अल्टीरियर मोटिव रहता है उस का विरोध किया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत इन दिशा में प्रयास करेगा ताकि वहाँ के देशों पर कोई शोषण नहीं किया जा सके और वहाँ के ब्लैक लोगों का निरन्तर विकास हो सके।

अफ्रीका के लोग भी विश्व समुदाय का अंग बन कर इस निधि से आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। सारा संसार और उस के लोग आज कल नजदक आ रहे हैं और एक विश्व परिवार जैसा बन रहा है। अफ्रीका के लोग भी उस विश्व परिवार के सदस्य होंगे। और अपना समानान्तर विकास कर सकेंगे। इस निधि से अगर ऐसा अपेक्षाएं पूरी होती हैं और अफ्रीका के लोगों का विकास होता है तो मैं इस विषयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, this important Bill has been introduced by our respected hon. Finance Minister and while giving the salient features of the Bill, he has given us the objectives with which this Bill has been brought forward and the purpose of the Bill has been fully explained by him. And he has been ably assisted and supported by our elder statesmen, Prof. Rangá.

Sir, it is an international obligation and I think one has to think twice before opposing such a measure. But still I have got some clarifications to be sought.

Firstly, on 11-5-81, India has become a Member of this African Development Fund. Parliament was in session at that time. It would have been justified had Parliament been taken into confidence and a statement made in the House saying that India had become a Member of this Fund. But anyhow the Government of India has entered into the agreement without prior sanction of the Parliament. Now they have come before Parliament for finance that is

to be provided for this Fund. Sir, may I ask the Finance Minister certain clarifications so that he may fully satisfy us about the Aims and Objects of this Bill?

The first question that may be asked by a layman is that when our country has yet to develop and is having many difficulties, what is the meaning of helping Africa and so many other countries? How are we justified in doing that?

Secondly, would it be helpful to us?

Who are the Members that have already joined this Fund so that we may know who are our friends and who are our friends in this. It is better if we know who are cooperating with us.

I agree that by becoming a Member of this Fund we will have the advantage not only of helping the African countries, but at the same time we can share our trade and industry and technical know how with those countries.

But I must say that our relationship in this regard is not very happy as far as Burma and some South Eastern countries are concerned. Our people went there for trade and plantation work and many of them were looted. Many of them lost everything and came back as paupers during those days. In recent days we see in Ceylon our people had been put to lot of difficulties. That is why we are anxious about it. In UK also our people are settled there. But now we have to think twice for having any settlement or for going there to UK and other countries. Therefore, we must be careful because whenever there is difficulty or trouble we have to dissociate ourselves and come back. It is better if we have good knowledge of the working of this Fund.

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

As already stated it is an international obligation and we have to come together. It is also utilised to satisfy our culture. When we are taking food and if a starving man comes, even though we have limited food, yet we have to share it with the person who is more hungry than ourselves. So, this bill is also in keeping with our culture. Therefore, there may not be any objection to accepting it. But I want to caution by entering into a contract or business, we must be very careful to see that our country's interests do not suffer. Already in some Middle East countries, though many of our people have gone through, Government agencies, but they will have to come back to India with bitter experience later on. Therefore, I think the Government of India must be very careful in taking steps as to what is to be done in this regard. It is with that observation that I fully support this Bill.

Now I will just like to say a few words on one or two amendments, which have already been circulated.

One is:

"Provided the report shall be presented to Parliament regarding Payment made as per (a), (b) and (c) and to the Fund under Article 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, and 16 of the Agreement."

When we sanction the Fund, it is justified that we must be given intimation or report about the working of the Fund. A report on the working of the fund has to be there.

My next amendment relates to what you have given in the provisions of the Bill regarding trade with those countries import as well as export. In many cases, it is exempt from tax. If trade is done through normal agencies, exemption may not arise. If you want to enter into trade in a business-like manner, I think exemptions will not be there.

Lastly, in the long run when the Fund is operated, Parliament should be taken into confidence. I suggest an annual report may be made as to how the Fund has operated, how far we have benefitted, how far the beneficiary has benefitted, and what has been the assistance given by other countries. It will be useful for us to understand how the Fund has been used.

I have moved the amendment only as a token, I do not press it.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I have great pleasure in welcoming this measure. It is in keeping with the tradition of our country. As Prof. Ranga had pointed out, even when we ourselves were struggling against the British imperialists for our own freedom, we did not forget the people of Africa, and other colonially ruled countries. We extended our powerful moral and political support to those struggles. So, in keeping with this good tradition, India has now entered into an agreement regarding this African Development Fund, and has become a member of this Fund. I am very glad about it.

Africa is a very rich continent, rich in minerals and other natural resources. But with all these natural resources and wealth, there is no other continent, and no other country in the world which has been exploited so much—as a result of which the majority of the people there have been pauperized.

I understand that today, 45 per cent of the able bodied people in Africa are unemployed. There are 100 million people suffering from hunger, and the general rate of economic growth i.e. the gross domestic product, has not exceeded 5 per cent. Industrial production of the African countries is only 0.6 per cent of world's industrial production. So, we can understand how this rich continent had been exploited by former

colonial powers. Even today, after winning political independence, most of these African countries are subjected to exploitation by former colonial powers through the instruments of multi-national corporations and other institutions. Even today, the benefit resulting from the exploitation of their natural resources do not go to the people of African countries. So, it is good that Government of India has joined this Fund, and is trying to extend financial assistance to the development of African countries to the extent it is possible for us. We have to strengthen our trade relations. India is trying to extend its trade relations and also assistance in the form of various projects even in African countries. It is good. Apart from strengthening our trade relations and providing our own technical expertise to them, I would urge the hon. Minister to consider an important aspect of the inequality that exists today in the world in trade relations between the developed and the developing countries and in this context the importance and urgency of establishing a new international economic order so that the developing countries cannot be exploited easily by the developed countries in the form of inequality in trade and exchange terms, etc. Therefore, together with African countries, we should try to strengthen our struggle for establishing a new international economic order.

There are international lending institutions which are controlled mostly by the western countries, whether it is IMF or the World Bank. They do not come to the aid of developing countries; they only advance loan and other assistance on terms which are not very helpful for self-reliance and economic development of the newly independent and the developing countries. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to examine the possibility of setting up regional development fund in various regions in which the developing countries would be participating; it should not be open to the western countries,

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The developing countries should enter into an agreement so that by pooling their resources they can assist the countries which find some difficulty in their balance of payment position.

There are some 4-5 regional development funds which are operating in various parts of the world among the third world countries. The Arab countries have some arrangement. The ASEAN countries have also some arrangement about this. Then the Latin American countries have also got some arrangement about it. Similarly, India should explore the possibility of setting up such regional fund with the ultimate aim to setting up a third world development fund.

Since the IMF, the World Bank and other institutions are not helping the developing countries in this way, through regional funds the developing countries would make advance. Therefore, as a parallel, the third world countries should set up an international development fund. Ultimately, this aim should be there. I think the hon. Minister would examine this suggestion of mine. With these world, I once again support the Bill.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अफ्रीकन डेवलपमेंट फंड बिल, 1981 का समर्थन करता हूँ। जिस प्रकार से महात्मा गांधी ने अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज को अपने पांव पर खड़ा करना और कोलोनियल रूल से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिये कार्यवाही की थी उसी प्रकार से आज श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी इन पिछड़े हुए देशों के सम्बन्ध में, उनके डेवलपमेंट के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार के फंड्स क्रीएट करके और उसमें पार्टिसिपेट करके उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा डेवलप करने की व्यवस्था कर रही है। हम अफ्रीका के देशों की जितनी ज्यादा मदद करें, उतना ही अच्छा है। मैं इस बिल को लाने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

दिए बिना नहीं रह सकता। इस कानून को लागू करने से अफ्रीकन कन्ट्राज के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध निश्चित रूप से बढ़ेंगे, हम एक दूसरे का बड़ा इस्तेमाल करेंगे और हम एक दूसरे को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग दे कर ताइरो दुनिया के डेवेलपिंग कन्ट्रीज का अधिक से अधिक भाग बढ़ाने में अपना योगदान करेंगे।

अब एक माननीय मित्र ने यह सुझाव दिया कि एक थर्ड वर्ल्ड डेवेलपमेंट फंड बाधा जाए। यह सुझाव वास्तव में अच्छा है। जिस प्रकार अफ्रीकन कन्ट्राज के संबंध में यह डेवेलपमेंट फंड काएट किया गया है, उसी प्रकार यदि ताइरो दुनिया के देशों का डेवेलप करने के लिए एक फंड काएट किया जाए, तो वे एक दूसरे के साथ ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग करने में और उन्नति प्राप्त में बहुत ज्यादा तालमेल हो सकेगा।

इस बिना का बारांड 5 में यह व्यवस्था को गई है :-

*Provided that nothing in Article 49 of the Agreement shall be construed as —

(a) entitling the Fund to import into India goods free of any duty of customs without any restriction of their subsequent sale therein."

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या डेवेलपमेंट फंड का कोई कर्मचारी या पदाधिकारी इस व्यवस्था का दुरुपयोग तो नहीं करेगा। लोग जिन प्रकार कस्टमज ड्यूटी या अन्य प्रकार को बचाने को कोशिश करते हैं, क्या जो कुछ सामान यहां आया, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी उसी प्रकार को स्थिति तो पैदा नहीं होगी? इस सम्बन्ध में खास तौर से चौकसी करने को आवश्यकता है, ताकि ऐसा कोई गड़बड़ी न हो, और लोक-बाग इस व्यवस्था का शकस तरीके से उपयोग न करें, जिससे हमारे देश को नुकसान हो।

इस बिल के किन्हीं में प्राक्खण्ड अफ्रीकन दि एग्रीमेंट विच शैल हेव फोर्स अफ्रीकन ला" दिए गए हैं। उनमें चैप्टर 43 लोगल प्रोसेस के बारे में है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है :-

"The Fund shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process, except in cases arising out of or in connection with the exercise of its power to receive loans in accordance with Article 8, in which case actions may be brought against the Fund in a court of competent jurisdiction in the territory of a country in which the Fund has its office, or has appointed an agent for the purpose of accepting service or notice of process or has otherwise agreed to be sued."

सवाल यह कि यदि किसी कन्ट्री में कोई आपत्ति खड़ी को जाती है और लोगल एक्शन के संबंध में कोई व्यवस्था करती है, तो वह व्यवस्था किस स्थान पर होगी। इस फंड का यहां भी आफिस या एजेंट होगा। हमारे देश और किसी देश के बीच में जो लोगल एक्शन होगा, क्या वह इस कन्ट्री होगा मॅया जिसने पैदा लिया है, या जो अनुभालन नहीं कर रहा है, उस कन्ट्री में होगा? इस बारे में कुछ न कुछ स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए, ताकि यह जासकरो हो सके कि लोगल एक्शन किस स्थान पर हो सकेगा और यह व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से होगी।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बाई-लाज बाव में बताए जाएंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखें कि इस फंड के संबंध में जो लोगल एक्शन या डिस्पूट होगा, तो कौन कन्ट्री किस स्थान पर किस कन्ट्री के खिलाफ एक्शन ले सकेगा, बाई-लाज में इसकी क्लियर-कट व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

चैप्टर 43 के संवर्धन 4 में कहा गया है :-

"Where by virtue of any of the provisions of this Agreement the Fund does not enjoy immunity from legal process, the Fund and its property and assets wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall nevertheless be immune from all forms of seizure, attachment, execution before the delivery of final judgement against the Fund."

आपने इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था तो की है कि उस फंड के ऊपर उसका प्रावर्ती के ऊपर या किसी अन्य चोख पर अटैचमेंट नहीं हो सकेगा। मगर उस फंड के खिलाफ जो लोगल एक्शन होगा, उसके बाद उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिए या उसका भुगतान कराने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है? इस व्यवस्था के बारे में निश्चित तरीके से कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यदि लोगल एक्शन के दौरान इम्पून् कर दिया, उस प्रावर्ती पर लोगल एक्शन समाप्त हो जायेगा, तो किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होगी, इसके संबंध में बार्ड-लाज में प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। यह जो प्रबन्ध है, इस व्यवस्था के लिए नहीं बनाया गया है, इसलिए इसके संबंध में भी बाय-लाज में निश्चित तरीके से कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इसी तरीके से आर्टिकल -44-

"Immunity of Assets Property and assets of the Fund, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation or any other form of taking or foreclosure by execution legislation action."

यदि आपने इसकी हम्पून् कर दिया, मगर इस में भी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं की है, डिका हो जाने के बाद उस प्रावर्ती के खिलाफ उ सक्रैंड के खिलाफ, क्या व्यवस्था की जाएगी इस सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का प्रावधान नहीं है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संबंध में भी बाय-लाज में कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार आर्टिकल -46 -

Freedom of assets from Restriction To the extent necessary to carry out the purpose and function of the Fund, and subject to the provisions of this Agreement, all property and other assets of the Fund shall be free from restriction by financial controls, regulations, or moratoria of any kind."

इस में फंड की ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन के लिए व्यवस्था उचित है। इस को देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

आर्टिकल -47 -

"Privilege for Communications Official communications of the Fund shall be accorded by each State participant the same treatment as it accords to the official communications of other international financial institutions of which it is a member."

आपने यह व्यवस्था जिस प्रकार इन्टरनेशनल फाइनेशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन को दी है, उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था इनको भी दी है। इसको प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए यह भी एक अच्छा कदम है। जिसका तारोफ किए बिना मैं नहीं रह सकता हूँ।

"Immunities and Privileges of Officials and Personnel.

All governors and directors, and their alternates, the President and personnel, including experts performing missions for the Fund.

(i) shall be immune from Legal process with respect to acts performed by them in their official capacity."

यह तो आपने दे दिया, मगर पर्सनल कॅंपिसिटि में किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की है। इस संबंध में कार्यवाही करके किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई न कोई व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments in your name. But you are suggesting so many amendments.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है। मुझसे दे रहा हूँ। यदि ठीक लगेंगे, तो वे मान लेंगे।

“(ii) when they are not local national, shall be accorded no less favourable immunities from immigration restrictions, alien registration requirements and national service obligations, and no less favourable facilities as regards exchange regulations, than are accorded by the State participant concerned...”

इसमें जो उपाहो बहुत बारा कैबिलिटी दी है, जिनसे हमारे आपस में संबंध अच्छे बनेंगे। यह भी एक कारगरि अण्डा बंधन है।

“(iii) shall be granted no less favourable treatment in respect of travelling facilities than is accorded by the State participant concerned to representatives, officials and employees of comparable rank of any other international financial institutions of which it is a member.”

आपने इस संबंध को भी उमी प्रमाण वा ट्रिपमेंट दिया है, जैसा कि अन्य दुनिया के फाइनेशियल इन्स्टीचूशंस में प्राबधाय कर रखा है। यह भी एक स्वागतयोग्य कदम है, जिसका मैं स्वागत करना हूँ।

म एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, आर्टिकल --49 में

“(3) Articles imported under an exemption provided for by paragraph 1 shall not be sold in the territory of the State participant which granted the exemption except under conditions agreed with that participant.”

यहो पत्र किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा लाए गए सामान को बेचने का प्राबधान नहीं है। लेकिन यदि कोई क्राउन्सो सामान लाने के बाद, उसका मिस-पूज करे, उसको बेच दे, तो उसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? इस संबंध में निश्चित तरीके से कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आजकल स्मार्टिंग या अन्य प्रकार के बहुत सारे काम बहुत से लोग आफिशियल कैपैसिटी में करते हैं। इस के बारे में भी कोई व्यवस्था कर दें। उन के संबंध में क्या एक्शन होगा, इस के बारे में कोई प्राबधान आपने इसमें नहीं किया है। इस बारे में कोई न कोई व्यवस्था निश्चित तरीके से होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो कुछ सूझाव मैंने दिये हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको अगर आप उचित समझें, तो स्वाकार करें। अफ्रीकन कन्ट्रीज के डेवलपमेंट के संबंध में जो फण्ड में आपने मेम्बरशिप लाई, वह बहुत स्वागत योग्य है और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था यदि अर्ड कन्ट्रीज के संबंध में भी होना चाहिए और उनके लिए भी एक डेवलपमेंट फंड कागम होना चाहिए, जिन से इन कन्ट्रीज से हमारे जो संबंध हैं, वे मुधरे और आज की दुनिया में जितना जावा ताकत हम इन के जरिये प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, वह हमें प्राप्त करनी चाहिए और इन थर्ड वर्ड कन्ट्रीज को ऊंचा उठाने में हम जितना सहयोग कर सकते हैं, उतना करें।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अफ्रीका डेवलपमेंट फंड के संबंध में जो गृहविबल लाया गया है, उस के कनाज बाई कनाज पर मैं नहीं जानना चाहूंगा और मूलतः इस का स्वागत हो रहा है क्योंकि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री पैकटारमन जी ने माओ-त्से-तुंग की इस भाषा के तौर पर क्योंकि माओ-त्से-तुंग भी एशिया, अफ्रीका और लैटिन अमेरिका की दुनिया का देहात कहा करते थे, जिस तरीके से इस फंड

का सदस्य बनने का कोशिश की है, उसका मैं थोड़ा सा विरोध करता हूँ। इसलिए विरोध करता हूँ कि जिन मुल्कों के साथ मिल कर वे वैंकटारमन जी ने या हमारा सरकार ने इस फंड को बनाया है, जिसमें यू० ए० ए० ए०, यू० के०, जापान जो दुनिया के इम्पीरियलिस्ट कंट्रीज हैं और जो दुनिया का चून्-चून् कर सारी दुनिया को एकोनामी पर डोमिनेट कर रहे हैं, वह सही बात नहीं है। हमारी सरकार और वैंकटारमन जी दुनिया के अन्दर जैसा सोशेलिज्म का नारा लगा रहे हैं, उस सोशेलिज्म को इस्ताबिलिश करने के लिए वहाँ एजुकेशन के मामले में, मेडिकल में और दूसरों चीजों के बारे में कुछ करना चाहते थे, अगर वे सोशेलिस्ट फोर्सों के साथ इस फंड को बनाते, तो मैं समझता कि वे एक अच्छा काम करते लेकिन आज जिन फोर्सों के साथ मिल कर वैंकटारमन जी और हमारा सरकार ने इस का बनाया, मैं इस का आइडियलोजी का तो विरोध नहीं करता, लेकिन इस का विरोध करता हूँ। जो बड़े-बड़े मुल्क हैं, जो इम्पीरियलिस्ट मुल्क हैं जैसे यू० के०, यू० ए० ए० ए०, जापान, केनाडा, जो पूरा दुनिया को एकोनामी को डोमिनेट किये हुए हैं, उनके साथ मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान इस फंड को बना रहा है, तो जिस तरीके की सर्गेट वैंकटारमन जो उन देशों को करना चाहते हैं, वह शायद न हो जाए और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जो बड़े मुल्क इस फंड के सदस्य हैं, उन के द्वारा हम डोमिनेट होंगे। इसलिए मैं सुझाव के तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार हम मेम्बर बन चुके हैं, वह बात तो हो चुकी लेकिन भविष्य में हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि इम्पीरियलिस्ट फोर्सों का जो ट्रेंड रहा है, एकोनामिक सर्पोर्ट के द्वारा या बैंक साइड के द्वारा, वे हमेशा अण्डर-डेवलपड कंट्रीज का शोषण करते रहे हैं और कहीं ऐसा न हो कि भविष्य में चल कर हमारा जो यह फण्ड है, जो इम्पीरियलिस्ट है, फोर्सों जो बड़े बड़े मुल्क हैं, वे अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज का शोषण न करें।

इन के प्रेशर में वे दूसरे एप्रोमेंट न करें, जिन से अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज का एकोनामिक एक्स्प्लायटेशन हो। या दूसरे तरीके से, बैंक साइड से वे कोई ऐसी एक्टिविटीज न करें चाहे वे किसी भी तरीके की हों, इस सब पर सरकार को नज़र रखनी चाहिए। 1947 से पहले हमारा मुल्क भी इम्पीरियलिस्टों का शिकार रहा है और डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर अंग्रेज इस मुल्क के अन्दर सैकड़ों वर्ष तक रही करते रहे हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि ये बड़ा ताकत डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर दबारा अपनी तानाशाही अफ्रीका के मुल्कों के अन्दर कायम करें। इस का हमें कटु अनुभव है और खास तौर से अफ्रीका के अन्दर, जहाँ पर गांधी जी ने अपने राजनीतिक जीवन का बलिदान दिया। अफ्रीका के डेवलपमेंट के लिए और साम्राज्यवादी मुल्कों से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए उन्होंने काम किया। वैंकटारमन जी का इन तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए कि हमारा सरकार सोशेलिज्म की वाक्यांश हमी है, इसलिए सोशेलिज्म को इस्ताबिलिश करने के लिए अगर वे उचित कदम नहीं उठाएंगे न केवल अफ्रीका के अन्दर बल्कि अपने मुल्क के अन्दर भी, तो स्थिति सुधरेगी नहीं। जो ताकतें, पूजावादी ताकतें या साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें, डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर अफ्रीका में अपनी तानाशाही लाना चाहती हैं, उन से उन अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज को शिकार होने से बचाएं, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप से भी उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप भी यह कहें कि जो अफ्रीकन, एसियन और लैटिन अमेरिका के कंट्रीज, के लिए, उन के डेवलपमेंट के लिए जो स्कोम है, जो सोशलिस्ट्स और डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज, हैं या फोर्सिज हैं, उनके साथ मिल कर इस फण्ड को बनाने का कष्ट करें ताकि भविष्य में

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

किसी भी ग्रुण्डर डवलपड कण्ट्री की इको-नोमिक फ्रीडम या दूसरी फ्रीडम के लिए कोई खतरा पैदान हो सके, कोई साम्राज्य-वादो ताकत कोई खतरा पैदान न कर सके ।

मैं इतना कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But Prof. Rangaji has said that China and Russia have not yet become Members of this Fund. He said the socialist countries. But he made a request that they should also become members.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, at the recent Cancun Summit, our Prime Minister in her key-note Address has very forcefully put forth the point that our demand and our fight for a new international economic order, for a more equitable international order was not only in our interest (not even mainly in our interest) but in the interest of all the developing countries keeping in mind particularly, there are a lot of other countries in the developing world which are unfortunately in worse economic position than we are. She projected, therefore, the image of this country as a guardian not only of the interest of this country but as a guardian or spokesman or watch-dog of a more equitable economic order, of a more equitable and fairer deal for all the developing countries in the world. It is accepted that if we are to bring about a more equitable international economic order, then the international financial institutions must be re-structured so that they are not controlled and thereby development of the world is not controlled by a few developed countries. Then, larger voice should be there for a large number of the developing countries which constitute a large part of the world itself.

Sir, in this context, re-structurisation of international financial organisations and institutions such as this African Development Fund are very much welcome. They are going to look after a large segment of the developing countries and these free developing countries are going to have a much larger voice and they have, at present, been present in organisations like the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank.

I would like to say here that the fight now in South Africa is not so much for political freedom. Political freedoms have almost been achieved everywhere in South Africa and all the fight in the struggle is for the second step. It is also an important one because without which the freedom is not complete. This is economic independence. I have said that Africa is almost free. I have used the word "almost" advisedly because I wanted to draw the attention of this House on this opportunity as to what is happening in South Africa itself. The majority of the population, the black population is still under the colonial rule and under the blatant colonial operation which South Africa is committing on the media in violation of all international norms and of repeated United Nations' Resolution and even of the verdict of the International Court of Justice. Unfortunately, the South Africa minority racist regime is not alone in this aggression. It is backed by the capitalist interests of the West and by the multi-national Corporations which have been able to influence their own Governments—whether it is the Government in United States of America, or the Government in England or France or West Germany—to which these multi-national Corporations are centred. With the help of their Government, the Corporations are able to control.

What is the American Policy, at present? Well,

"After taking over as President, Mr. Reagan advocated that the USA should not abandon a country that "stood beside us in every

war we have fought" and "a country that strategically is essential to the free world."

So, that is how, unfortunately, the present United States Administration views the South African minority and racist Asian regime as the bastion of the irony of the ironies on the free world.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to what South Africa is doing by trying to destroy only one country in that area which is the beacon of hope to those countries. And that is Angola.

Angola is a country which is rich in its natural wealth, in its mineral wealth and other resources of all type. It has got a good communication network. It is really a beacon of hope to the countries of that area because it shows that the African countries can stand on their own legs, attain self-reliance and can do well on its own without depending on South Africa or the white propped up regime in that region.

What South Africa does? It invades Angola. It has been invading Angola. The invasion of Angola has gone on under the eyes of the international community. The invasion is with the obvious purpose to prop up the puppet regime of Dr. Jonas Savimbi. He has no support in Angola. He is a tribal leader with a faction of UNITA-backed elements both financially and militarily and in every respect by the Western capitalist interests. He is trying to infiltrate there and project a white image of Western dominance and continue the Western dominance there.

All that I would say is that recently the Foreign Minister of Angola has made a statement that in view of the continued invasion by South Africa—I quote—"We will not rely and seek support only from our own Soviet and Cuban friends, but we will seek support from all our friends, everywhere in the world." I would urge upon the Government of India, in this context to give all the help to the people and the Government of

Angola, not merely financial but even military help, if sought for.

I commend this Government for having contributed with a sum of 10 million dollars which is quite substantial. Nobody in this country is going to grudge the Finance Minister for this contribution. He has all our support and all our plaudits.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that notwithstanding the fact that the House represents a wide variety of opinions, there has been complete unanimity with regard to the African Development Fund and our joining it as a member.

My task has been rendered very easy by the very eloquent speech made by my hon. friend, Prof. Ranga. He brought to bear on the debate his own personal knowledge of the events that took place nearly half a century ago when we spearheaded the liberation movement in Africa. During all the years that India had participated in the United Nations, it has always championed the cause of African freedom and hastried to see that the colonial administrations in Africa are driven out of the country and that they have the much cherished freedom for themselves.

The African Development Bank is the next step in the process of the development of African nations. Political freedom by itself has no meaning unless it is followed by economic development and social uplift. In order to achieve this social and economic development, a large amount of capital investment is necessary. In countries which are developing, the one commodity which is very scarce is the capital. Whatever surplus they are able to earn is absorbed in consumption in the already poor standard of life led by them. Therefore, there is very little surplus available for re-investment for development. It is necessary that if the developing countries are to advance and march forward, they must have

[SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN]:

assistance in the form of capital from surplus countries. In a way, I would say that the participation of the erstwhile metropolitan countries whom we call those who exploited or colonised in the Funds like the Asian Development Fund or the African Development Fund is an atonement of their past exploitation. They have to now make good what they had taken out of the economy. In a sense, they are doing it now. The world opinion has advanced to such an extent that if they did not do it, they will incur the displeasure of the world opinion.

Therefore, when some of my friends said that we had become a part of the exploiting group, I wished to emphatically state that there was no scope for exploitation through the African Development Bank and that this would only enable the Africans to march forward in their economic development utilising the resources available with the developed countries.

Care has also been taken by the African Development Fund and the Bank to see that the donor countries who are non-Africans do not have a larger say in the affairs of the Bank. In fact, the Constitution has been framed in such a way that the non-African countries cannot have anything more than 33-1/3 per cent in the voting rights of the African Development Bank. The Africans themselves are ensured that they will have as much as 66-2/3 percent. The African members themselves hold stock to the tune of 50 per cent of this Fund. Therefore, there is absolutely no scope or chance or opportunity for anybody to exploit.

So far as India is concerned, I am happy to say that, in joining the African Development Bank, we are only furthering the process of assisting the Africans which we have started long ago. We have been giving Government-to-Government aid to many African countries and we

are also giving commercial aid to number of countries. In fact, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and even Nigeria, by way of technical assistance, are some of the countries which are having excellent cooperation between India and themselves in the matter of economic development through supply of technology, through supply of capital goods on deferred payment terms etc. Therefore, we are only going another step forward in this direction.

Some Members said that we should take action to expedite the establishment of a new economic order. My friend, Mr. Falerio, has brought out very clearly how the Prime Minister took a very leading role in the Cancun Conference pleading for the establishment of a new economic order and I may say with pardonable pride that, but for the emphasis that a person of the eminence of the Prime Minister laid in the Cancun Conference, this may have been relegated to a lower place.

There are very few points which have been made. One was that trade with Africa should be developed. In order to develop trade, the first precondition is that they must produce goods and this Fund really helps to produce goods. We are interested in exchange of goods, in trade between the African countries and ourselves. We are very keen about it, and we have established a number of Joint Commissions with the African countries who are developing trade.

My esteemed friend, Mr. Vyas, I am afraid, misunderstood the whole scheme of the Bill. What the Bill does is to confer immunities on international institution from being sued in local, civil domestic courts. They are also given immunity from being taxed by the domestic institutions and domestic authorities. This is nothing new. We have con-

ferred the same rights on the United Nations, we have conferred the same rights on the Asian Development Bank, we have conferred the same rights on the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Monetary Fund. This is nothing new and there is no question of anybody having the right to sue those international bodies. On the other hand, the international bodies themselves have a procedure for enforcement of rights through their own negotiations and in their Articles. So, there is absolutely nothing which calls for this Government making by-laws or any thing of that kind.

One of the suggestions made by some hon. Member is that we should place the report of the African Development Bank on the Table of the House. Sir, this is not our Bank. We are only subscribing to the Fund's resources. The Fund is being administered by the Africans and they are going to submit their report to the Fund authorities. So, there is no question of our placing it on the Table of this Parliament. We have no responsibility in the matter. We cannot be called to defend the Fund in its administration.

Sir, I thank the House for the co-operation they have extended.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: What about the Regional Development Fund among the Third-world countries?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thought I answered it in a way. I said that it is only the capital-surplus countries that can create such Funds. The developing countries having no surplus—how can they form a Fund? It is like beggars forming a corporation to help each other. You want people with capital-surplus to come into this Fund. That is what I said. I did not say it in so many words. But you have asked me to say it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to implement the African Development Fund Agreement and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Shamanna, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am not moving.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. T. R. Shamanna again.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, Mr. Parulekar is not here. So, the question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment by Mr. Shamanna. He has left.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker].

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.54 hrs.

PLANTATION LABOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The plantations Labour Act provides for the welfare of labour and regulates the conditions of work in the plantations. The Act deals with— (i) health and welfare, (ii) hours of work, rest intervals, etc. (iii) employment of children and young persons, and (iv) leave with wages.

The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973 was introduced in Rajya Sabha in 1973. The Bill was referred to Joint Select Committee of Parliament. The Committee submitted its recommendations on 3rd March, 1975.

The main objectives of the Amendment Bill are to extend the benefits of the welfare provisions to a larger number of workers, to provide for compulsory registration of plantations and reduction of weekly hours of work for adults and children. The Bill also seeks to provide for the first time, compensation in the case of death or injury to a worker or a member of his family as a result of the collapse of the house provided to him by the employer.

The Act as it exists, applies to tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations measuring 10.117 hectares or more and in which 30 or more persons are employed. The Amendment Bill seeks to make the Act applicable to plantations measuring 5 hectares and in which 15 or more persons are employed. Workers drawing a monthly wage of Rs. 750/- would now be covered as against those drawing Rs. 300/- at present. Employers are now required to provide housing accommodation not only for workers and their families residing in the plantations, but also for those residing outside if they have put in six months of continuous service and express a desire in writing to reside in the plantations. The working hours for adults are also proposed to be reduced from 54 hours a week to 48 hours and in the case of adolescent or child worker from 40 to 27 hours a week. The Bill provides for the first time for the payment of overtime wages for doing work beyond prescribed hours. The Bill also seeks to require the courts to specify the period by which the employers would be required to rectify breaches of laws and rules. With a view to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the Act, the Bill seeks to provide for a compulsory imprisonment upto six months and fine upto Rs. 300/- for every day in cases of non-compliance of such orders of the court.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.