

17.31 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which eight hours have been allotted.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Ac-

count and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs".

Demand for Grant 1980-81 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on account Voted by the House on 14-3-1980 | Amount of Demand for Grant Submitted to the vote of the House |
|---------------|----------------|---|---|
|---------------|----------------|---|---|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 31 | Ministry of External Affairs | 45,88,82,000 | 6,45,72,000 | 91,77,65,000 | 12,91,45,000 |
|----|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may make a statement on the Demands.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for the few minutes allowed to me for making a very short statement. At this stage I do not propose to take much time or to make a long speech. It would not be proper to anticipate the views of the hon. Members which I am sure are going to be extremely useful and illuminating, and to which I propose to respond at the end of the debate. However, there is one point on which I want to take the House into confidence and say a few words. What I wish to state is as follows.

I should like to take a few minutes of the House to refer to Kampuchea. India's relations with Kampuchea go back to several centuries. The Temples of Angkor Vat are a vivid testimony of the interaction between the cultures of our two countries. Indeed, no other country in the Indo-China peninsula is linked to India as Kampuchea is. It is a cherished relationship. The gentle people of that highly cultured country have unfortunately suffered very greatly for no fault of their own. Our hearts have gone out in sympathy to the people of Kampuchea, and India has done whatever it could to alleviate their suffering. We shall continue to do so.

It is clear that the situation in Southeast Asia requires a reduction

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

of tensions and the enhancement of regional stability, so that the individual States of the area can concentrate on the development of their societies and economies. In our view, which we believe is shared by many governments in the region, these problems can best be tackled by peaceful discussions between the countries concerned, and by avoiding the entry into the region of outside Great Power influences and rivalries with all their undesirable consequences. This is a policy whose validity has also been demonstrated in other areas around us.

We value our relations with ASEAN, and we believe that we should intensify our dialogue with them. We anticipate that the development of our relations with all our neighbours in Southeast Asia may enable us, in our own humble way, to assist in the resolution of the problems that exist there.

Our Government is committed to recognising the new Government in Kampuchea, a stand which is shared by an overwhelming majority of political opinion in India. Kampuchea, after all the terrible ordeals which it has had to face, needs all the possible assistance from the international community if it is to develop its economy, restore its internal infrastructure and re-establish its status as a sovereign, independent, non-aligned nation. In furtherance of these objectives, we propose to immediately establish diplomatic relations with the Government of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea in Phnom Penh, headed by President Heng Samrin.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members whose cut motions to the demands for grants have been circulated may, if they desire, to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial nos. of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to start my speech with extending a hearty welcome to the External Affairs Minister for his announcement that the Government of India has recognised Kampuchea. He has very rightly said that it is the overwhelming political opinion in the country that the present regime in Kampuchea under the leadership of President Heng Samarin should have been recognised. Though it was overdue, all the same he has come out with a very categorical statement on the floor of the House and, I say, he has fulfilled his assurance. Only last time he said, "It is under very active consideration or rather under very very active consideration." Therefore, I congratulate him for taking a right decision.

Today, when we are discussing the demand of the External Affairs Ministry, we find that mankind is at the cross-road. Many human values are being challenged. The world peace is in danger; the arms race is accelerating and this leads to opening the way to Third World War. The people all over the world feel greatly concerned with the situation, the tensions are developing all around our country, the tensions developing in various parts of Asia, the tensions developing or rather aggravating the situation all over the world and, therefore, one feels highly concerned. India being a peaceful country and our people having a great tradition of being peace-loving, we feel highly concerned with the present situation. I think, if one looks around the situation today, one feels that it is developing in such a dangerous way that sometimes one feels that perhaps the planet earth may be under a great danger, not only one danger, not only ten dangers, but a hundred dangers and more than that.

What is happening today in Asia? Asia is becoming the hot-bed of imperialist intrigues. Whether it is the Indian Ocean, or it is the Persian

Gulf or it is West Asia or it is South-East Asia, everywhere, whether it is Afghanistan or Indo-China, we see all around the mounting tension the war situation and, therefore, our sovereignty, our integrity and those values which we cherish as a nation seem to be in great danger. Therefore, it is a matter of great concern for us when we see that on both our borders, a new military axis is coming up, an axis where we see the United States of America, China and Pakistan joining hands, collaborating with one another, sending arms to various parts of the world. We feel highly concerned about it.

In the Report of the Ministry of External Affairs, it has been mentioned that we are trying to improve our relationship with Pakistan. But only the other day we saw that Pakistan has increased its military spending, 48 per cent of the total budget, almost half the budget of Pakistan, is going to be on war spending, on purchasing armaments. Unfortunately, Pakistan today is becoming a military base for the imperialist powers. The United States of America, in spite of our several protests, has not stopped the supply of arms to Pakistan. Even today's newspapers reported, in our country, that Pakistan received 28 per cent of the entire arms which had been sent to South East Asia. Pakistan is receiving arms not only from the United States of America but, as we know, from West Germany, from France, from the United Kingdom and from China. So many countries now have their eyes on Pakistan. It is a matter of great regret for us. We have been trying to normalise our relationship with Pakistan. When the Simla Agreement was reached, it was given great applause in the entire country and our friendly nations also hailed our sincere efforts. But today we see that that policy is being reversed by Pakistan. Today the military leadership of Pakistan has no consideration for peace gestures. Today the military leadership of Pakistan is, at the cost of its own people,

creating a serious situation, and therefore we must take note of it.

India had suffered earlier on many occasions from both sides—from the western side and from the eastern side—and, therefore, when we talk of our relationship being normalised with China and Pakistan, I would like the Government to keep these things in mind. The Report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that we are making all possible efforts because we want to strengthen our friendship with China. They have said that both India and China have expressed a desire to improve relations between the two countries on the basis of 'five principles'. I would like only to warn this Government that, so far as the Chinese expression of desire is concerned, you have to be not only extra cautious, but you have to see the entire past and you have to see how the Chinese have behaved with this country.

When we were attacked by China, on 14th November 1962 this House passed a solemn resolutions—a 'standing resolution'. The entire House stood and passed the Resolution that our country had been betrayed by the Chinese. The Resolution, moved by the Chair himself—by the Speaker of this House—said:

"This House notes with deep regret that, in spite of the uniform gestures of goodwill and friendship by India, towards the People's Government of China on the basis of recognition of each other's independence, non-aggression and non-interference, and peaceful co-existence, China has betrayed this goodwill and friendship and the principles of Panchsheel which had been agreed to between the two countries and has committed aggression and initiated a massive invasion of India by her armed forces".

I am not going to read the entire Resolution, but it ends by saying:

"With hope and faith, this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian

people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard the struggle may be".

Therefore, I would like to say that the Chinese' faith in the Panchsheel, the Chinese' faith in the five principles has proved to be anything but sincere faith. They have betrayed our country, they betrayed our friendship, they betrayed our faith. Therefore, while dealing with China Government, has to be cautious. I would say that the Minister and the Government should not depend only on the officials' reports. It is a major political question which has to be properly and politically evaluated and assessed, while taking steps. If the Chinese are sincere, then I would say they must vacate our land which is still under their occupation. On both sides of our country—on the eastern border and on the western border—thousands of kilometres of land is still under the occupation of China. Therefore, if China is sincere in its desire to strengthen its friendship with India, then I would like and I would demand that the Chinese must demilitarise the Karakoram road area, which they have deliberately built on our western border, and we feel that this road can be used for military purposes at any time. If they are sincere about their friendship, then I would demand this. Does the House not know, do we not know in this country, that the Chinese have set up certain training camp on our eastern border? Certain rebels from certain parts of our country still manage to go to those camps, and our information is that the Chinese continue to train the Indian rebels who are indulging in anti-national activities in this country. If they are sincere, they must stop training these rebels, they must abolish those camps and they must tell the Government of India that they will, in future, not indulge in this kind of activities. If the Chinese are really sincere, they must stop arming Pakistan. We have always said that America must stop arming

Pakistan. Our experience is that, whenever Pakistan has received arms, those arms have been mainly used against India. Therefore, if the Chinese also indulge in the same kind of activities as the United States imperialists have been indulging in, then the Government of India will be justified in demanding of the Chinese that they must stop arms aid to Pakistan.

I would also say that the Government of India must take note of the utterances of the Chinese leaders; some of the top leaders of China have travelled to certain parts of the world and met the most reactionary Heads of States; they have supported the reactionary regimes; they have opposed the liberation movements—you can see their policy towards Ethiopia, their policy towards Angola, their policies towards the new liberation movements in South Africa. What are they for? They are today in open collaboration with the United States of America. And everybody in this House knows that the United States of America is basically responsible today for creating tensions in different parts of the world. Therefore, I will say that, unless the Chinese leadership joins the people who are fighting for peace and give a clear understanding that they will stand by those principles in which India believes, we should not fall into the trap of China. Once we have been cheated, and this country will not tolerate being cheated for the second time. We know that our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who used to speak with great emotions for Chinese friendship, used to remind the people of the world of our historical relationship with China, human values in which the peoples of both the countries believed. But in spite of the peace-loving people of China, the leadership of China had betrayed the friendship and those sincere emotions. Therefore, I would like that the Government must take these factors into consideration.

Another thing I would like to say is that India today occupies a very unique position in the community of the world. We are strategically placed; geographically our position is such that we can play a very important role. We have a rich heritage; we have a rich culture. Our people are peace-loving people. Our people have always supported the world peace movement and solidarity movement, and they have made valuable contributions in creating a better international understanding. Therefore, our people have played a very important role in the world. We have played a meaningful role. But I am sorry to say that I get the impression that India is losing that prestigious position which India had acquired when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was steering the affairs of this country. At that time, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru played a very major role. He took many initiatives to strengthen the global movement of non-alignment. He was able to meet many challenges of the cold war era. He became, really speaking, the symbol of the emerging Asia and Africa. He symbolised the new freedom movement all over the world. But to-day where are we? I think that to-day India's image is not the same which was there during the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

We express our lip sympathy many times to liberation movements. Many times we play the role of an arbitrator. Many times we play the role of a compromiser. Sometimes it is necessary to save a movement that one should play the role of a unifier—instead of the movement getting destroyed or disrupted. But to make it a permanent role of compromiser and to compromise on basic issues, I think, is against the basic objectives in which our country believes. I think that India must restore that image. India should take initiative on certain issues which we feel, are threatening the world peace or are to-day creating problems for our country. For exam-

ple, I would like to say—what is happening to-day in the Indian Ocean? Is it enough to make speeches and become a party to certain resolutions that the Indian Ocean should become a zone of peace? I think it is not enough.

I am sorry to say that the Government of India has failed to express the anguish of the Indian people. The Government of India has failed to see the dangers to our sovereignty and independence. What is happening in the Indian Ocean to-day? To-day the United States of America is going with full-fledged schemes of a nuclear base and are expanding their nuclear base in the Indian Ocean area. They are trying to bring the latest missiles and nuclear weapons. Their budget has been 10 times increased to establish a firm nuclear base in the Indian Ocean, but the Government of India except making certain pronouncements is keeping quiet.

I would like to say that it is ten years now and Diego Garcia base is really a great danger not only to our country but to all the littoral States. I would like to say that it is a grand design by the imperialists and it is one of the major reasons for tension in this part of the world.

It was ten years ago that the heads of States and of governments of Non-aligned countries, meeting in Lusaka in September 1970, passed a unanimous resolution recommending to the United Nations General Assembly that the Indian Ocean be made a zone of peace. The UN General Assembly itself passed a resolution. It is a decade since they passed the resolution. Resolution after resolution is being passed but nothing is being done. I would like to say that it is high time that the Government of India must take an initiative and give a notice to the Americans that they must quit the Indian Ocean. They must mobilise public opinion. It is not a matter for

government alone. The Indian public opinion must be mobilised and the Indian people taken into confidence and told, No, till the Americans pack up from Diego Garcia and they quit the Indian Ocean, the Indian people are going to make it a major issue" I would like to ask: what prevents the Foreign Minister or the government of India to do that when the Indian Ocean situated is so much explosive all around and in the neighbouring countries of Asia military preparations are going on and aggressive designs are being worked out?

Sir, there is a danger to our independence and sovereignty and to our neighbours also. Why not the Government of India take the initiative and call a Helsinki type of Conference? I would like that the Government of India should take the initiative and offer and say that Delhi will be the venue and in Delhi they should call a conference of all the peace-loving countries and forces and say that peace and security in Asia is the supreme concern of the Indian people and other peoples of this part of the world. Therefore, government must take the initiative in this regard.

Sir I would like to say... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Are you suggesting that for the Indian Ocean zone?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Including Indian Ocean zone. I am suggesting a conference on the situation that is developing in the entire Asia.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is going to be a Conference. I think you know that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: That Conference is only on the Indian Ocean zone. That I know. In 1981, the U.N.O. is going to call a Conference on the Indian Ocean. What I am saying is that peace and security in Asia should be the supreme concern of the Government of India and the Indian people. The Government of

India should take the initiative to call a Helsinki type of a Conference as was done in Europe for peace and security. So far as defence and peace and security of Asia are concerned, Government should take the initiative and call a Conference.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): This is not the Collective Security, I think.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You know the difference between the two. He is very allergic because he is upset. The recognition to Kampuchea must have upset him. I know that. (*Interruptions*). Because you represent the isolated world public opinion.

Now, coming to the question of Afghanistan, this one question has been agitating the minds of the people all over the world. But, I must say that the Government of India has played a very responsible role in making an effort in finding a solution and the Government of India has naturally taken a principled stand.

We have committed ourselves that no country has the right to commit aggression. We have committed ourselves that no country should, in any situation, unless there is a danger for the independence and sovereignty of a country and that country decides to seek the assistance from a friendly country, send its army to any other country.

I would like to say that in Afghanistan, the people there have gone for a new socio-economic and political revolution. The people of that country would not like to lose the gains of their revolution. But, I think the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan did create a situation which, in my opinion, was not to the liking of the Soviet Union also. I am glad that time and gain the Soviet Union reiterated their position that as soon as the danger to the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan is over and as soon as the Imperialist design to commit aggression and to undo the revolution of

Afghanistan is over, they would be happy to withdraw their forces. They have shown a gesture by partial withdrawal of their forces. And I hope it has been welcomed in our country and that we like to welcome it here.

I think that there are other areas which cause a serious concern to people in this country, for example, the situation we see to-day in South Africa. The South African racist minority regime is a great challenge to the conscience of the world humanity. This regime, against the wishes of the overwhelming people of South Africa is persisting in its racist designs and, fortunately, when the entire Africa to-day is free, and colonial preserve is no more there, South Africa still remains a slave country and ruled by a minority racist regime. The Government of India has always given full support and I hope that the Government of India will play a more effective role in mobilising public opinion so that this regime should go as soon as possible.

Sir, I would like to support the Government of India's stand in improving our relationship with the Arab countries. I think, by and large, the Government of India did get the support of our people and it was a matter of great satisfaction to us when the PLO was also given the recognition by the Government and we feel that we must more effectively express our solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people till they attain the right of self-determination, which is a very well recognised right for the people all over the world.

At this stage, I would also like to point out that there is a serious conspiracy going on. There are many moves to disrupt the non-alignment movement. We saw that in Havana, before that the forces were working to disrupt the non-aligned movement and, I think, it will be a sad day for the world if the non-aligned movement is weakened or divided and Government of India should play

more effective role in consolidating the non-aligned movement and also giving its support to the people who are struggling for their freedom.

At this stage, I would like to say a word about what is very often said that two super-powers—I think they are great powers no doubt in the world—but to bracket Soviet Union with United States of America by calling two super-powers rivalry is a very wrong and misleading conception. I think that, from our own experience we know, Soviet Union has stood as a most reliable friend for India since our Independence. This is our experience of last more than three decades that whenever Indian freedom and Indian sovereignty was in any way in danger, the Soviet Union as a good, reliable and dependable friend stood by our side, whether it was a question of Kashmir or liberation of Goa or it was a question of Bangladesh or even Chinese aggression committed on our country and on many other world issues for world peace, for strengthening the non-alignment movement, for helping struggling forces for their liberation, for helping developing countries in bringing about a self-reliant economy.

Therefore, Sir, I think it has been rightly said that we will maintain and strengthen our friendship and I am glad the visits of the Foreign Ministers—earlier the visit of the Soviet Foreign Minister and later on our Foreign Minister—has further strengthened our friendship.

Here I would like to say that in spite of our best efforts to improve our relations with the United States of America, unfortunately we have not succeeded. Why is it so? It is only because the United States of America still believes in the policy of imperialism. USA is the main leader of the colonial forces and the imperialist forces and USA today is the major manufacturer of arms. The United States monopolist manufacturers of arms have got a vested interest in

war while we have got a vested interest in world peace. Therefore, our perceptions conflict with each other. We look at the world problems differently. While they want to enslave people economically and politically, we have been the champion of the freedom fighters all over the world. Therefore I say that we should continue our efforts, no doubt but we must understand that Soviet Union and United States of America cannot be bracketed and it will be a major mistake if we go on bracketing both these powers.

Sir, no country can pursue a foreign policy independently if it is not economically strong. The main thing today is that our relationships with other countries are basically on our material strength and on our economic strength. If we continue to be economically weak, if we continue to be dependant on other countries, we cannot pursue a foreign policy with fearlessness. Sir, after three decades of independence—more than that—where are we! This year, we are importing 1.5 million tonnes of steel; we are importing coal, cement, oil and even edible oils. We are importing sugar this year. If this is the situation of Indian economy I am sorry to say, the Government of India is landing this country in a dangerous position. I see certain signs in our economic policy of more and more dependence on the capitalist world. World experience has shown this: Those countries which depended upon the western imperialist powers endangered their freedom. This country should not be taken to that dangerous position. For all our major military hardware, we are still dependent upon other countries. This is a very dangerous and very serious situation. This is the situation after 33 years of our independence. For our major military hardware we are dependent upon these countries. This is not a good situation. India must go all out to work out a proper development strategy towards ultimate self-reliance. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

gave this slogan long back. But unfortunately instead of becoming self-reliant, we are becoming more and more dependent upon these countries. And this is a very serious situation. Majority of our people, more than forty-eight percent, are living under the poverty-line. Millions of youth are unemployed in this country; many backward regions are there in different parts of the country which have to be developed. What we see in the border States today is a warning to us: It is not any exhibition of a minor discontent. It is a warning to us that the people of these border States are serious that their economic issues must be solved. When I visited Tripura, they said, 'We have got only 12 miles of railway line. Do you want that we should be satisfied? If we have to go from Agartala to Gauhati, it takes 3 days by the metre gauge railway line'. Our youth our students there are saying to us, 'we don't want to stand in your way.' But those tribal people, youth and students, ask us: 'You only want us to drink and dance and live in mountains; you only want us to live on vegetables, fruits and grass?' This is their attitude; they are revolting against the economic backwardness, against the social backwardness. This is a major pointer to all of us.

Fortunately today, India is the Chairman of the Group of 77. This is a major opportunity for us. Also, it has been decided that the developing countries, the backward countries, must fight for the establishment of a new international social and economic order. I think that the Government of India and this Ministry should take the initiative. I know the Minister's difficulties also. I know how much difficulties he had to face in the last UNCTAD conference. I know that. But, inspite of those difficulties, we have made certain achievements, but those are very negligible achievements.

The developing countries trade among themselves is only six per cent of the entire world trade. If we leave

out the oil trade, this figure comes only to 2.5 per cent. This is a very pathetic situation. Therefore I feel that the Government of India must make full use of the opportunity which has come now. This opportunity has been provided for us and fortunately India is Chairman of this Group of 77. So, all these countries combined, should take the initiative. All these countries basically are raw-material exporting countries. They should not do it singly. They should do it collectively. There should be collective bargaining. They should enter into trade with other countries on the basis of collective responsibility and also collective bargaining. I think that they should develop more trade amongst themselves. India has a great role to play in bringing these countries together and developing more common understanding.

In the end I would like to say that the Foreign Affairs of any country is very intimately and closely linked with the internal situation of that country. Our country and our people today have put certain objectives before themselves. If we want to achieve those objectives, then under any circumstances, we should not deviate from our pronounced ideals. Sir, we will continue to work for world peace, we will continue to work for better international understanding, we will continue to give our support to those people who are still fighting for their freedom. We will continue to stand by those principles which will create a situation for a better world and, Sir, with a word to our people . . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): He must say a few words about the policy of Mr. Charan Singh also.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You should not worry about that. I am not speaking on behalf of individuals. I am speaking on behalf of party. There is a party besides individuals and I am sorry to say that. You must understand this.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about our people. Sir, Indian people have great genius. They have always given their powerful support to those movements which are working for peace and freedom. Our people, by and large, have stood by Vietnam when it was attacked and when they were fighting for their liberation. They had also given their full support against the racial policy followed in South Africa by racist regime. Our people have always raised their powerful voice against war-mongers. They have given their full support for a great understanding and therefore, the Government of India should recognise and also take note of the non-official movements/organisations which are working for this noble cause. Even the UNO has taken note of world peace movement. They have sent their delegations to take part in the world peace conferences, they have invited us on many occasions for participating in the major events, when they held their meetings. I think Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one leader who used to encourage Afro-Asian Solidarity movement and peace movement. He was one of the persons who was working for world peace and many outstanding personalities in this country and many organisations have made their noble contributions to these ideals. Therefore, I would like that the Foreign Minister should also see to it that besides the Government, our people who are working for peace, are encouraged, so that they give a powerful support to the Government in this cause. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants in respect of External Affairs Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an announcement. A list showing the numbers of Cut Motions to the Demand for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs treated as moved on the basis of the slips received from Members concerned, has been put up on the Notice Board for the information of Members.

[Mr Chairman]

In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Policy in improving India-China relations and to settle existing border dispute amicably (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to ensure Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of the Indian Embassies in looking after the welfare of Indian workers abroad especially in Libya (45)]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Continuous indecision and hesitation on the part of the U.S. Government to supply enriched uranium for tarapore atomic power plant, on the basis of the contract signed by both countries (10)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to curb heavy expenditure in running Indian embassies abroad and the need for austerity (11)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to make India's stand clear on the peace proposal of present Afghanistan Government(19)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to improve the image of India which received a set-back consequent upon the secret diplomatic talks that took place between the former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai with a South African Minister (20)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to improve the image of India which received a set-back consequent upon the secret visit of former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to India and about his talks with the representatives of the then Government(21)].

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to avoid hardships to those going abroad for jobs (12)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to form without further delay a cadre of the Foreign Languages Interpreters immediately (13)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up a permanent Expert Advisory Committee for continuous critical evaluation of foreign policies and formulation of policy alternatives (14)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to invoke total and effective economic and political sanctions against the Zionist State of Israel acknowledged by the U.N.O. as a racist entity like South Africa (15)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to order closure of Israeli Consulate in Bombay (16)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Week and unsatisfactory policy regarding Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan (17)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to vote in favour of the United Nations resolution condemning Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and seeking immediate withdrawal of all troops (18)]

SHRI KHWAJA MUBARAK SHAH (Baramulla): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Non-implementation of the requisities of non-alignment and external publicity (24)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to recognise Kampuchea (25)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give full support to the Government of Afghanistan (26)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to give all kinds of help to the Government of Afghanistan (27)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to fight strongly against the imperialist power (28)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to increase the work relating to Hindi in the Indian Missions abroad in Hindi (29)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to give support to the anti-imperialist movement of Arab countries (30)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to give support to the Palestine movement (31)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to oppose the imperialist policy of the Government of Israel (32)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Failure in getting the military bases of America removed from Diego Garcia (83)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to end the imperialist interference in other countries (34)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”

[Need to help the anti-imperialist struggle going on in various countries (35)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”

[Need to support the independence struggle of African people (36)]

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura):
I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Ineffective functioning of most of our foreign offices abroad (37)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to project the image of our country abroad (38)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to protect the interests of Indian workers abroad, particularly in Gulf countries (39)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to provide proper leadership among Asian countries (40)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to play effective role in international affairs (41)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to explore more avenues for economic cooperation among developing countries (42)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to establish full fledged diplomatic relations with the Government of Kampuchia (43)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to mobilise littoral states of the Indian Ocean and other peace loving countries of the world for dismantling of military bases at Diego-Garcia and return of the islands to Mauritius (44)]

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to have a clear cut policy regarding Soviet intervention in Afghanistan (55)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”

[Need to have rational policy towards Arab countries (56)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Indiscriminate rush of Indian youths to Middle East countries for jobs (57)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the nuisance of hippies in India (58)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to collect claims due to India from Pakistan and Bangladesh after Indo-Pak conflict of 1971 (59)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take effective steps to get the release of prisoners who are in the jails of China for a long time (60)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check brain drain (61)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Rs. 100"

[Failure to penalise students educated at Government cost if they fail to return to India after higher studies abroad (62)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take effective action against students who have lowered the prestige of India in foreign countries (63)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give proper training and discipline to Indian youth who will be participating in International sports and games (64)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to send students for higher studies abroad on merits (65)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take action against foreign agents working against the interests of India (66)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take action against Foreign Consulates of India which ill-treat Indians visiting the consulates for obtaining visa (67)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the reported flow of foreign assistance to the extremists in Assam and other North Eastern States (68)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take diplomatic action to prevent the raids in border areas (69)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give proper publicity in foreign countries regarding Indian culture, greatness

etc. and other information that enhances public opinion in foreign countries (70)]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to have additional arrangement for expeditious disposal of work regarding issue of passport (71)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to promote Hindi in the Indian Missions abroad (72)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to safeguard the honour and self respect of Indians living in foreign countries (73)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”

(Need to strengthen friendship with neighbouring countries (74)]

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 8, 1980/Asadha 17, 1902 (Saka)