

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है । आपका कॉलिंग अटेंशन लैप्स हो गया है । आपने दूसरा नोटिस नहीं दिया है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : कल दिया था । आप पूछ लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको कंसिडर करेंगे । यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : बड़े लोगों के सवाल, सफेदपोशों के सवाल तो यहां उठते हैं लेकिन जो खादाबंद लोग हैं, वे बिक जाएं, उनके बच्चे बिक जाएं, सदन में उनकी चर्चा तक न हो यह ठीक नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

श्री राम जी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । विगत सत्र में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि चालू सत्र के प्रथम सप्ताह में लोकपाल विधेयक इस सभा में आ जाएगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been introduced. It is coming up.

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : मैं आपको सूचना दे रहा हूँ...*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

12.45 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RECENT CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES HELD AT BELGRADE

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as Honourable Members are aware, the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries was held in Belgrade from 25—29 July, 1978. Though the 25-Member Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries had met twice at Foreign Ministers' level first in New Delhi in April 1977 and in Havana in May 1978, this was the first meeting of the Foreign Ministers of all the Non-aligned countries since the Fifth Summit Conference held in Colombo in 1976. An important highlight of the Conference was the inaugural address delivered by His Excellency Joseph Broz Tito, the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

86-member countries of the Movement, 10 countries and 12 organisations with observer status as well as 9 countries with guest status attended the Conference. Djibouti was admitted as a new member and Pakistan and San Marino as guests. Welcoming Pakistan as a guest, we expressed the hope that it will go on to detach itself from the military alliance system. In my statement at the Conference, I also stated in general that while welcoming nations who seek association with the Movement, we expected them to move on rapidly to repudiate totally their dependence on military blocs and multilateral military alliances.

India was unanimously elected as a Chairman of the Political Committee. India also presided over the Drafting Committee set up by the Political Committee to finalise the Political Declaration. I also utilised the opportunity for talks on bilateral as well as

international questions with many Foreign Ministers. On the eve of the Conference, India organised a special cultural performance of Indian artists which was widely appreciated.

The Conference adopted unanimously a Declaration at the end of its deliberations consisting of a political and an economic section and an Action Programme for Economic Cooperation. The general debate in the Plenary provided the forum for a review of the international political and economic situation, and the role which the Non-aligned Movement has played and should continue to play in strengthening peace and promoting cooperation on the basis of justice and equality. The common theme in the general debate was the need to preserve the unity and solilarity of the Movement and to re-affirm the fundamental principles of non-alignment which were proclaimed at the First Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in Belgrade in 1961. Our stress that no attempt, either from inside or outside, can weaken or deflect the Movement if we remain genuinely non-aligned found wide support.

The Conference was held in the midst of a great deal of speculation regarding the ability of the Movement to maintain its unity and cohesion in view of the emergence of sharp differences and even conflicts between some of the Non-aligned Countries and of foreign military presence in some of these countries having potentiality of involving them in the vortex of cold war politics.

The Conference faced these problems squarely and addressed a special appeal to the Non-aligned countries involved in mutual disputes to make every effort themselves to reach peaceful settlements primarily by bilateral means. In addition, it recognised that Non-aligned Countries could render assistance to the parties concerned by bilateral means and through various forms of good offices for reconciling and resolving disputes peacefully. The possibility of establishing informal ad

hoc groups for providing good offices to parties to the disputes, should they so desire, was also examined and recommended to the parties directly concerned.

The Summit Conference of the Organisation of African Unity held in Khartoum just before the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries greatly facilitated the task of the latter Conference and constituted an important contribution towards its success. The Conference admired the courageous stand of the African States in Khartoum in their decision to be exclusively responsible for Africa's defence and security by considering the possibility of establishing an inter-African force within the framework of the OAU. It also noted that the OAU Summit had totally rejected all attempts aimed at involving Africa in the cold war politics and its condemnation of any foreign interference in the internal affairs of African States.

The Conference recommended that in order to avoid the emergence of such conflicts, the relations between the Non-aligned Countries must be guided by the basic principles of Non-alignment, the Charter of the United Nations, strict mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each Non-aligned State and the inviolability of legally established international frontiers. It was also recognised that the interest of unity and cohesion of the Movement can be best served if narrow national, regional and ideological issues are kept outside the forum of the Movement as far as possible and Non-aligned Countries devoted their attention and energies principally to what unites them in the task of restructuring the world economic and political order and promoting mutual cooperation based on collective self-reliance.

Of particular significance was the concern expressed by the Conference at the setback which the process of detente has suffered recently and at the recent disconcerting tendencies

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towards a revival of certain cold war manifestations. The Conference called upon the world community to redouble its efforts to avert the aggravation of tensions and for a deepening and broadening of the process of détente in order to encompass all the spheres of international relations in all regions.

The political part of the Declaration reflects the views of the Non-aligned Countries on the major international issues as well as issues facing the Non-aligned Movement itself. The Declaration and the Programme of Action together constitute a comprehensive platform and a concrete programme of joint action by Non-aligned Countries in international affairs. The Declaration contains the united stand of Non-aligned Countries on such major international issues as Southern Africa, West Asia and the Palestine Questions, Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, Disarmament, etc.

The House is aware of the position of Non-aligned Countries on these issues and that, by and large, they coincide with those of the Government of India, which I have had the honour to state on the Floor of the House a number of times in the past. I would, however, highlight the decisions taken at the Conference on some of the major issues.

Reiterating the known stand on the West Asia and the Palestinian questions, the Conference called for preparatory work during the forthcoming Thirty-third Session of the U.N. General Assembly to convene a Special Session to be devoted exclusively to the consideration of the Palestinian question.

In regard to the situation in Southern Africa, the Conference endorsed the recommendation of the Ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in New Delhi in April, 1977, to send a Non-aligned solidarity Mission to the front line States and the Liberation movements of Southern Africa.

The Foreign Ministers also endorsed the decision of the Ministerial Bureau meeting in Havana held in May 1978 to convene a Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Maputo (Mozambique) to review the situation in Southern Africa.

In regard to Namibia, the Conference, while welcoming the decision of the Security Council at its recent meeting, observed that while taking practical measures to bring about the independence of Namibia, it was necessary to exercise absolute vigilance in the new phase of efforts for bringing genuine independence to the people of Namibia.

On Zimbabwe, the Foreign Ministers rejected and totally condemned the so-called "internal settlement" in Southern Rhodesia and characterised it as a sham attempt to consolidate the racist minority regime in Zimbabwe.

On disarmament, the Conference expressed regret at the negative attitude of some nuclear-weapons States on two major aspects of the problem on which India, together with other non-aligned countries, had taken initiative at the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to Disarmament. These were: adoption of measures necessary to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons, and a moratorium on their testing pending conclusion of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

The Declaration contains a new section reaffirming the commitment of the non-aligned countries to the furtherance of human rights and stressing the need for the world community to adopt an integral and comprehensive approach to human rights which would include not only civil and political rights but also social and economic. The Conference stressed that human rights and the fundamental freedoms of the individual and of the people are inalienable. The emphasis in this section, on the rights of the individual and on ensuring the full dignity of the human person as one of the principal objectives of human rights, was incorporated at the initiative of India.

The economic section of the Declaration reviews the recent trends in the world economy and the position and prospects of the developing countries in it, sets out the positions and recommendations of the non-aligned countries on the major issues in international economic cooperation and development, enunciates the role of the non-aligned countries in this field and reviews the implementation of the Programme of Action for Economic Cooperation among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries. The general conclusion of the Foreign Ministers on the implementation of the Action Programme is that while economic cooperation among the non-aligned countries has grown steadily during the recent years, the available opportunities for such cooperation have by no means been yet utilised. Among the recent major developments covered in the Action Programme, mention has been made of the adoption of the Statute for establishing a Council of Associations of Developing Countries' Producers—Exporters of Raw Materials the formation of Trade Information Service in Georgetown, and the acceptance of the offer of India to open a Centre for Science and Technology for Non-aligned and Developing Countries in India.

As regards the role of non-aligned countries in the field of international development cooperation, the Conference recommended that the movement should continue to play a central and catalytic role in the Group of 77. It was recalled in this connection that it was mainly at the initiative of non-aligned countries that a number of issues such as the establishment of a New International Economic Order, have been made the principal concern of the international community as a whole.

The brief review and assessment of the Conference which I have just given, will indicate that the Conference has eminently served the purpose for which it was called. At this Conference, the non-aligned movement has

once again exercised its undoubtedly great influence on the side of world peace and stability. The Conference is yet another milestone in the long journey undertaken by the non-aligned countries to reorder the world economic and political relations, to establish a New International Economic Order and to achieve collective self-reliance as an important means towards this end. The prophets of gloom who predicted that the Conference would end in disorder and bitter controversy, were once again proved wrong. The non-aligned countries at this Conference did not make any effort to avoid the problems besetting them, but went ahead and faced them squarely and sincerely and assiduously tried to find means of solving them and made appropriate recommendations to this end. They reaffirmed the need for unceasing vigilance to preserve intact the essential character of the movement and for maintaining its unswerving fidelity to its basic principles and policies. They also attached paramount importance to the exercise by the non-aligned countries of the independence of action and judgment as one of the fundamental principles of the movement.

The Conference proved that no single country or group can deflect the movement in a narrow sectarian direction, so long as the members adhered scrupulously to the fundamental principles of the movement. Though the public platform provided by the Conference was used more than before, for airing bilateral differences, the Declaration representing the final outcome of the Conference amply reflects the essential unity of purpose of the non-aligned movement in the midst of its rich diversity of socio-economic systems, political philosophies and cultural ethos of the individual member countries and sets out the key role which the movement has to play in meeting the challenges and the problems of this growing interdependent world.

Before concluding, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the meticulous

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preparations and excellent arrangements made for the Conference by the Government of Yugoslavia, which contributed a great deal to its success.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Sir, one question I would like to ask....

MR. SPEAKER: No questions. It cannot be done. We shall try to have a debate on foreign affairs.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: No debate, Sir. I would like to ask whether all the countries represented at the Conference were genuinely non-aligned....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I want to ask....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate. I have not allowed his question also.

Now we come to the Legislative Business.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.57 hrs.

DELHI POLICE BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the police in the Union Territory of Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the police in the Union Territory of Delhi."

Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan. You wanted to oppose.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I rise to oppose introduction of this Bill because I consider it to be totally premature. The question of a full-fledged elected Assembly for Delhi, which has been accepted in principle, is at the moment under active consideration and discussion. In the absence of a democratically elected full-fledged Assembly, creation of a Police Commissioner as envisaged in this Bill will only add to the multiplicity of authorities, and the experience of the Emergency period—the misuse of authority during that period and the Emergency excesses—has shown how very important it is that we should have a proper democratic set-up even in relation to the police and the bureaucracy. This Bill is going to introduce a police set-up which will be outside the democratic set-up that is envisaged for Delhi. Therefore, I consider it to be totally premature. It will lead to the creation of a dual authority, the civil on

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