

[Shri Yadendra Dutt]

Six million tonnes of wheat are lying in the open in Chandigarh and other Centres of Punjab and Haryana and as such are in danger of being destroyed by rains leading to heavy loss of Rs. 720.0 crores to the Government. I would like to draw the attention of the Government and through this House, the hon. Minister to the fact that this is a matter of an urgent importance because of the heavy and unprecedented rains being taking place and would request the hon. Minister to tell us what measures are taken to protect this huge amount of foodgrains which are lying uncared for in the open, by the authorities of the area.

14.52 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RE. HIS VISIT
TO TANZANIA**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE): I have just returned from an official visit to Tanzania and felt that I should take the first opportunity of reporting to this august House on the results of the visit

My visit to Tanzania was the first by any Minister of the Janata Government to an African country. It, therefore, provided me with an opportunity for reaffirming our desire to forge closer links—political, economic, cultural, technical and scientific—with our African friends and also for assuring the liberation movements in Southern Africa of our continued solidarity and support.

My visit to Tanzania fell into two parts. During the first, I was the guest of my friend and colleague, Foreign Minister Mkapa, and we had two rounds of in-depth discussions on the situation in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Southern Africa generally. The

tense situation in the horn of Africa was also reviewed. I took the occasion to explain to my Tanzanian colleague the recent developments in the Indian sub-continent. We also exchanged views on a number of international issues of mutual interest and the discussions were marked by the traditional warmth and cordiality which have always characterised Indo-Tanzanian relations.

President Julius Nyrere was good enough to receive me on July 29. The meeting could not have taken place at a better time as President Nyrere had just returned from a Summit of the frontline Presidents in Lusaka and was preparing to leave on an important mission to Washington. President Nyrere is a statesman of world stature and his intellect, courage, vision and simplicity have won him universal respect. My talk with him was a stimulating experience and gave me fresh insights into the situation in Southern Africa.

Coincidentally, President Nujoma of SWAPO was in Dar-es-Salaam for a brief visit during my stay there. We were able to meet and review the situation in Namibia. He told me about the manoeuvrings which were under way to by-pass the UN in finding a solution to the Namibian problem and of the determination of SWAPO to frustrate these designs. He felt that a Special Session of the UN General Assembly could help in focussing attention on the urgency of the Namibian problem and help in spending Namibia's March towards independence. We have agreed to support the idea.

Mr. Nujoma expressed appreciation of the moral and material support we have extended to SWAPO and said that he is hoping to visit India later this year. I have told him that he would be most welcome.

While my political discussions in Dar-es-Salaam were timely, rewarding and fruitful, the primary purpose of my visit was the second session

of the Indo-Tanzanian Joint Commission which took place from July 29 to August 2. Vice-President Jumbo did us the honour of inaugurating the Joint Commission and the inaugural session was attended by five Ministers of the Tanzanian Government. This was symbolic of the importance which Tanzania attaches to strengthening her relations with India and I would like to assure the House that we fully reciprocate this desire.

Our cooperation with Tanzania in the economic scientific and technical fields has grown rapidly and ranges from small and medium scale industries at one end to exploration for oil and gas at the other. About 800 Indian experts, are working in Tanzania and our Tanzanian hosts were generous in expressing their appreciation of the valuable services they are rendering in the development of the Tanzanian economy.

My visit to the small Indian Ocean island of Songo Songo, about 200 kilometres south-east of Dar-es-Salaam was particularly memorable. It is on this island that our Oil and Natural Gas Commission has succeeded in locating gas in commercial quantities in cooperation with the Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation. The present estimate of the gas reserves in Songo Songo is placed at around 30 billion cubic metres and would be enough to meet a large proportion of the energy requirements of Tanzania. Songo Songo is relatively isolated and the conditions of work on it are by no means easy. Despite these difficulties however, I found that the morale of our experts there was very high. I would like to take this opportunity to compliment them on the excellency of their work and the role they are playing in cementing Indo-Tanzanian ties.

Plans for the exploitation of the Songo Songo gas are being prepared by ONGC for consideration by the Tanzanian Government. We shall look forward to intensifying our cooperation with Tanzania in this field

and extending it to other related areas such as fertilisers, petrochemicals, etc.

Another major industrial project which India and Tanzania have agreed to implement is the Kagera Sugar Plant. This will have a cane crushing capacity of 2,500 tons per day which can be expanded to 3,500 tons per day in the second stage. The import of Indian machinery and equipment for this project will be financed partly out of a Government-to-Government credit and partly out of a credit extended by IDBI/SBI. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1980 and will doubtless mark yet another stage in the development of closer relations between India and Tanzania.

The economic cooperation between India and Tanzania is now so extensive that I could mention a number of other projects in which we are collaborating—industrial estates on the mainland and in Zanzibar, a bicycle plant in Dar-es-Salaam, supply of commercial vehicles to Zanzibar and locomotives, wagons and other railway equipment to Tanzania and development of small scale and rural industries.

There were also discussions on steady supply of raw cashews to India by Tanzania. The Tanzanian authorities have agreed that, after meeting the needs of their own processing industry, they would give priority consideration to our requirements in view of our traditional position as the largest market for Tanzanian cashews. Prospects of augmenting production of raw cashews by Indo-Tanzanian collaboration are also being explored.

There has been a great deal of talk lately in various international forums at non-aligned conferences, in meetings of the Group of 77 and elsewhere—about the development of cooperation amongst developing countries as a step in the direction of collective self-reliance. Indo-Tanzanian cooperation, which is non-ideological and non-exclusive, is a model of what can

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

be achieved when there is a genuine political will to cooperate. I have come back confident about the prospects that lie ahead and have no doubt that our cooperation with Tanzania, and hopefully with other developing countries, will continue to grow from strength to strength.

May I conclude by expressing my grateful thanks to the Government and people of Tanzania for the warmth of the welcome accorded to us and the courtesy, attention and hospitality which our delegation received throughout its stay in Tanzania.

15 hrs.

MOTION RE. CONDUCT OF HOME MINISTER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: SHRI Stephen to move the resolution now.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): On a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One at a time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would like to draw your attention to the fact that it is not in order, censure motion or resolution, whatever you may call it. According to Rules of Procedure relating to motions, it has been specifically mentioned that it shall raise one specific definite issue. In this motion, three completely different issues have been included or

enlisted into one single resolution; one aspect is the atrocities on the harrigans, the second aspect is the allegation supposed to have been made by the hon. Minister and the third one is the withdrawal from the files of the Election Commission a letter dated so and so. Therefore, it is obvious that three completely different aspects, different matters which are not related to one another, which are not linked in any way and which cannot be adumbrated into one aspect or one matter or one objective. Therefore, it is in violation of the first provision of Rule 186.

Secondly, it should not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions and imputations and defamatory statements. The concluding part of the resolution reads "hereby records the indignation". The word 'indignation' is expressed only in a censure motion. But I have not yet come across any convention where a resolution has been allowed in this House where the word indignation could have been allowed to be incorporated in the body of the resolution. (Interruptions).

According to clause 7 of that Rule, 'it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session'. Here the first aspect is the harrigans matter. The House is already seized of the discussion. It is continuing. Therefore, it is also in violation of that provision.

Lastly, the word used is 'the disapproval of the House'. It tantamounts directly almost to the censure of the Government and the Government is obliged to resign. Again the last part of the resolution reads, 'This House hereby records its indignation and disapproval of the conduct of the Home Minister'. This means it is a censure motion. I have not come across any such convention whatsoever. You will be setting a dangerous precedent