

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have said that the House will consider it. We will consider it at the appropriate stage.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: May I make a submission with your kind permission? Today we received List II of 'No-Day-Yet Named Motions.' This List has been approved by you. The last is 252 which is regarding the law and order situation. You mentioned it yesterday also, that Mr. Stephen has sent a motion. In this connection I want to make a submission. This very motion is already there in the first List which you accepted and circulated, and that is in my name. So, I think, those who have given the notice first should be given the first priority and those who have given the notice later should be given the second priority. If my name is first, I should be given the first chance; if some other hon. Member's name is first, he should be given the first priority. That is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Business Advisory Committee will consider that.

12:21 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
Contd

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grant under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the field of external affairs I feel that the present Government can claim to have made some achievements and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has, to some extent, redeemed himself. The greatest task of this Government was to restore, amongst the nations of the

world the faith that ours was a democratic country and that our people believed in democratic principles and civil liberties and were against authoritarianism and that this country meant what it said in severe contrast to what the people had experienced during the last regime. There are still various distortions in the world politics and our foreign policy should be based upon the realization that the days of colonialism and imperialism have not yet come to an end and the stronghold of the colonial and imperialist powers has not been loosened. We realise that the direct colonial political rule has ended in majority of the countries, but still the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are groaning under the worst types of repression, misrule and colonial hegemony. Still, in South Africa a large number of people are victims of the vicious policy of apartheid which is the very negation of a civilised system of Government. Still millions of people have been denied their right of self-determination and are held as hostages of a repressive white minority rule.

Sir, as I was saying, although direct and over political rule in many countries by colonial powers has ended, yet the imperialist forces are still operating in multitudinal forms. We have seen the neo-colonial exploitation of the under-developed and developing countries by the developed and imperialist countries. We find that in the fields of monetary reforms and economic fields like procurement and supply of raw materials, adequate prices of finished goods and in sharing of profits by multi-pronged activities of the imperialist countries through their agencies including multi-national corporations. These are the various facets of colonial and imperialist strategy that has been taken by the developed countries in the world to exploit the poor and developing countries. In South Africa, where Mahatma Gandhi had started his struggle against colo-

nialism and imperialism, the people are still fighting for their emancipation, political and economic. They are fighting against the inhuman policy of apartheid and it is our solemn responsibility that we should pledge our total support by all means political, diplomatic and economic to those people in Africa who are fighting for their political liberation and against exploitation of all types and forms. We should see that the imperialist and the colonial powers do not get any foothold and do not get any opportunity to create divisions amongst the people who are fighting for their liberation. One of the methods of entrenching the minority rules in these countries like Namibia and Zimbabwe is to try to create divisions among the people of the country. As we have seen the recent Anglo-US proposal with regard to Zimbabwe is directed towards creating a division among the black majority there and I find there is some anomaly in our foreign policy with regard to Zimbabwe because in the annual report of this Ministry we find that our government has welcomed the so-called positive elements in the Anglo-US proposals which are supposed to be directed towards achieving independence for them, but we find these Anglo-US proposals are nothing but an attempt to create divisions amongst the majority people. We have expressed our strong support for democratic rights of the people of Zimbabwe and in their struggle against the white-dominated minority regime. At the same time, when we are supporting their fight for liberation and freedom from the white-dominated minority regime, and I request this anomaly to be removed, we also welcome the Anglo-US proposals and there are supposed to be some positive elements in these proposals which are nothing but an attempt to create divisions as we have seen, amongst the majority people and which will seriously affect their united struggle for emancipation and for political and economic freedom.

We must thank our Foreign Minister for the policy which he has taken in forging good neighbourly relations with the countries surrounding us and we particularly welcome the steps taken in that regard and the visits which the hon. Foreign Minister had undertaken to different countries like Pakistan, Bhutan, Burma, etc. It is essential that we should have the best of relations with them. The relations have improved. We should have better trade relations. We should have better travel facilities. We should have more and more cultural exchanges and this is a welcome change we find from the policies that had been followed by the last regime.

Many apprehensions had been expressed by some of the Members on the Congress side of both houses but it appears that Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has taken to this Department as a fish takes to water and we very much welcome and I must thank him for the way he has tried to cement better and better relations with our neighbours.

With regard to China we also welcome the Government's decision to improve the relationship with China. One aspect I want to make it clear. The Communist Party of India (Marxist) was the subject matter of various types of a slander campaign. What was advocated by them? They had advocated that all outstanding problems should be solved by mutual negotiations and that is precisely what the Foreign Minister has said in respect of our relations with China. We find after a long time positive steps are being taken to improve the relationship with China and I must welcome this approach of the present government. It is essential that we really reciprocate all attempts to improve the relationship with China and we hope that greater and greater co-operation will be there and with greater and greater understanding bet-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

ween these two countries we shall have the best of relations between us.

So far as West Asia is concerned we must protest against the attempt of the U.S. Government to divide the Arab world. We have accepted as the basis of our policy that the occupied territories must be returned to Egypt and that the representative character of P.L.O. has to be acknowledged. But the recent attempt by President Sadat who has really played the role of the U.S. imperialists has been directed towards creating a division in the Arab worlds which the United States Government is encouraging.

We are supporting the PLO but, on the other hand, the Government has been looking upto President Sadat's visit to Israel to bring about a real change in the situation in West Asia. These types of anomalies are creating little distortions in our foreign policy.

So far as the policy of non-alignment is concerned, we feel that we should continue with this policy of non-alignment. We should follow the Colombo Resolution of the non-aligned countries and we want that India should be in the fore-front in the fight against imperialism and neo-colonialism and we should vigorously pursue this policy of non-alignment.

With regard to South Korea, I have something to say. This is a country with which our relations should have been on the basis of our own experience. We should have remembered our own experience in our country. This is the regime which has been propped up by U.S. Armed Forces and specially after the defeat of the U.S. imperialist forces in Vietnam, the U.S. and Japan are holding military exercises in this area and, unfortunately, I find there is no mention in the Annual Report of this Ministry to the proposal for unification of the two Koreas and what this Government is going to do and what is its policy with regard to unification.

With regard to the Indian ocean we want that this should be a zone of peace and there should be abolition of bases. I find there is no mention about Diego Garcia and our attitude towards that and it has been referred to us if there is a major power rivalry and that is creating difficulties in the situation.

It seems that the U.S. imperialist forces have been equated with the socialist forces and as if we are trying to minimise the danger which Diego Garcia poses for us.

We want that in the field of economic co-operation there should be greater and greater participation by this country. We should not only help in the struggle for liberation, both political and economic of all the countries but we should do our best to have better and better economic relations as well.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) Mr Speaker, Sir, when we lift our anxious minds from the somewhat disconcerting, if not dismal domestic scene to the global scene our hearts do warm up somewhat. But, Sir, that scene, that landscape is also over-shadowed by some misgivings, some doubts. There are trouble spots; there are difficult spots and there are many areas of conflict where we can play a useful role.

I will come to that presently. Racing against time, I will not indulge in a long speech. I think you will permit me to make my few points.

MR. SPEAKER: That is true. You are right.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But, Sir, I should have been given more time. The two Ministers will take one and half hours between themselves and out of what is left, at least twenty minutes should have been given to me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I am prepared to forego my speech.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Give me twenty minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Only ten minutes for you

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
I would rather not speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will make a very useful contribution and, in ten minutes, you know how to summarise. I know he can compress that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Before I come to the main issues. I will have just for a few seconds a glance at the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. On pages 5 and 15, in the printed booklet I find there are two curious items—first is the entertainment charge Under that, there is an item—entertainment of the dignitaries.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Including those of the United Nations.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
I am glad that you have raised this point. But, Sir, this is blank. Nothing is shown against it. Under Entertainment charges and Entertainment of dignitaries that is blank. Nothing is shown.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): They do not want to tell us about others.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Fortunately, the expenditure is shown on page 15: there is an item called—'entertainment of foreign dignitaries!' That means to say, does it include Indian dignitaries as well? I do not know. That should be made clear. I am glad to find that the budget estimate is now reduced from the last year's estimate of Rs. 104 lakhs. This year's estimate will be only Rs. 63 lakhs. That, I suppose is due to the policy of prohibition. I think it is a welcome reduction in our budget for entertainment.

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SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Prohibition could not make such a puny reduction.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Now I will come to the other issues which are very important from the point of view of our policy. It is a truism to say that a nation's foreign policy should conduce to and promote its national interests in conformity with its basic domestic policy.

MR. SPEAKER: It is an extension of the domestic policy.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Thank you very much, Sir. It is in conformity with the basic principles of peace, friendship and cooperation with all nations and here we have to see and show that our national interests are promoted. All the while, while we are promoted. All the while, while we to the basic principles.

The main trouble spots are in Asia and Africa. As a matter of fact, the entire world, all the countries of the world, are now free except, as far as I can see—or as far as I am aware, some countries of Southern Africa and certain Islands in the Pacific, and the Atlantic. The other countries are nationally liberated. Whatever their internal systems are, we do not bother about.

Now, we are mending our fences very well with many countries, with our neighbours, particularly due to the personal relations, personal contacts of the External Affairs Minister who in his amiable flexible style has managed to shed many of his former Jan Sangh predilections and adopted himself very well to the Janata Party and Janata Government's foreign policy. That shows his resilience and flexibility and adaptability and thereby it has promoted the country's interests very well indeed. But Sir, even then with regard to China, with regard to Pakistan, with regard to Kashmir—I mean—in answering a question of mine in the Lok Sabha recently—he said that so

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

far as Kashmir is concerned he has had so many talks with the Pakistan representatives here recently; he has been to Pakistan also and I do not know what detailed talks he had there. It has been a sort of top secret. I do not think he has told us all about it so far. The latest statement made by him in regard to a question of mine on the 6th of April, with regard to Kashmir, was that the Government of India's position on Kashmir is well-known. The whole of Jammu and Kashmir is constitutionally and legally an integral part of India, that is to say, it is only a *de jure* part of India not yet *de facto*, because a part of Kashmir is still in Pakistan's possession and perhaps a little part is also in Chinese possession in Pakistan....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He will be disturbed.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I think the Minister should make the Government's position clear on this subject as to what exactly the Government proposes to do with regard to the Kashmir issue whether it is by peaceful negotiations, whether there is any prospect of a successful outcome of peaceful negotiations. So also with regard to China, the Prime Minister made a statement recently in regard to a Call Attention by me last month, I believe saying that we would certainly settle border disputes by peaceful negotiations and he suggested that it would be done on the basis of the five principles of Panch Sheel. Now, unfortunately, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as Prime Minister, who was shocked and dismayed and who finally internally collapsed after the Chinese aggression at the beginning was insistent that China should withdraw from the occupied territories. But then China unilaterally withdrew not from those territories, withdrew from India, and then threatened to come again. That was the statement which was made by one of the Chinese Generals; "we have come to India once, if need be we will come again." That is what

one of the Generals was reported to have said. At that time, Six Colombo Powers, Six non-aligned Nations, met at Colombo and decided on a plan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister, accepted the plan with alacrity though it fell far short of the original proposal made by him for the vacation of aggression by China of Indian territory. The Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai, wants a change; the only change in the resolution which Parliament passed in 1962, the historic resolution passed by the Lok Sabha in 1962, the only change that the Prime Minister made was that the words 'drive the aggressor from the sacred soil of India' should be changed to 'vacation of aggression'. Even in the time of Pandit Nehru a special session was called in January 1963, one-week-session, in the history of free India there was no other special session in January for a special purpose; it was called to endorse the proposals made by the 6 Powers which had met in Colombo, and Parliament also endorsed the proposals made by the Colombo Powers and accepted by the Prime Minister at that time. I should like to know whether any communication has been received by the government from the Chinese government from any Chinese authority, the Chinese President or the Chinese Prime Minister with regard to this subject after the Prime Minister made the statement in the House, whether they are willing to enter into negotiations and if so on what basis.

Then there is the question of genuine non-alignment. Non-alignment is a much bandied word, sometimes misused also. Genuine non-alignment real non-alignment. Can we at all say, so far as West Asia is concerned, can we place our hand on our hearts and say that India is genuinely non-aligned so far as West Asia is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: It depends upon the nature of the heart.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: While in the Opposition, he was as

vehement also or even more vehement than some of us used to be with regard to government's West Asia policy, at that time Congress Government's West Asian policy and now of course the Janata government's policy which he has to follow. Look at the preposterousness of this policy. It is only a hangover of the moronic policy initiated by Jawaharlal Nehru and carried on for 25 years and pursued with even greater vigour by his daughter Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The hangover is still there, it is difficult to shake off 30 years policy hangover. But some beginning should be made. I should like to suggest that in the world there are countries even small countries like Nepal and Burma who are our neighbours who have got full diplomatic relations with Israel as well as Arab States. I have got a list here. I do not have the time to read the whole list.

MR SPEAKER Your time is up

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I have got two or three points to make and I hope they are not unimportant ones you will appreciate. There are European countries, African countries, Asian countries—there are about 48 countries that have got full diplomatic relations with Arab States as well as Israel. Among them are States like Nepal, Burma, Turkey among the Muslim States, Iran also. But we are not having even bilateral consular relations. I do not ask for more at present. What is this if not pusillanimity?

क्षत्र हृदयदोष-य त्योक्त्वा सिष्ट परतप ।

They have got a consul here, but we have no consul in Israel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU We can ask this consul to go away.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH That is alright. If we can do that, it is alright. But look at the absurdity. The British Embassy in Israel is supposed to look after our interests in Israel, used to, I do not know what the position is today. That is the absurdity of the whole position. The

Government should look into this and rectify the position. Then two more points.

MR SPEAKER You have already taken fifteen minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I will take another five minutes. This is what the first Speaker used to say: fifteen minutes and if the Member is making substantial points, five minutes more.

MR SPEAKER At that time you were lucky because there were very few speakers.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Time can be extended by one hour.

There is a conflict going on between Vietnam and Cambodia in Asia, both are communist countries. But the Minister for External Affairs was reported by the Samachar Correspondent on the 3rd of January to have observed that the conflict was unfortunate, especially as both Vietnam and Cambodia were non-aligned countries. I do not know where he got this conception from that both Vietnam and Cambodia were non-aligned countries. This was Samachar report. I do not know whether it is wrong report or misreporting.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you objecting to the word 'were' or to the substance of the matter? Both are non-aligned.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Both are non-aligned? One is pro-Moscow and the other is pro-China. They are non-aligned? (Interruptions).

Now one last word. Mrs Indira Gandhi, who is taking every opportunity to condemn this Government, in season and out of season, has now come out with a statement preposterous statement, that too many pacts is a sign of weakness. That she herself indulged in too many pacts it does not matter! But our Government should not. Look at this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): She is jealous.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Of course. Lastly, she says: "who was it that brought Kashmir within the folds of India?"

Look at this.

"...those very Janata people were opposed to it because Nehru was a Kashmiri". What is this? If people go about saying this kind of thing, I think, the sooner they shut up the better.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE: There is freedom of speech.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH It is a licence. One last word about external publicity, External publicity is so badly arranged, particularly public relations in our Embassies abroad, that the speech made by the External Affairs Minister in United Nations did not get even one word coverage in the American Press, not even one word coverage. I do not know whether it is due to our relations with them. I am afraid that in many of the Embassies abroad, the old toadies and flunkies of the Emergency regime are still ruling the roost, and that should be looked into.

Lastly the question of Hindi in the United Nations. The Minister for the first time made his speech in Hindi and all kudos to him for it, but the difficulty of making it a language among the languages of the United Nations is very great. Hopes have been aroused. But apart from the money that we will have to spend on that—our contribution to the United Nations Budget, is at present only 0.68 per cent of the entire Budget, it is not even 1 per cent; it is just 0.68 per cent of the UN budget.—we have to depend upon the votes in the General Assembly for getting Hindi accepted. We are third in the queue so far as languages are concerned. Japanese and Swahili are already in the queue in the United Nations and

unless the question of Japanese and Swahili is decided, Hindi cannot be taken up at all in the United Nations.

I hope all these questions which I have raised will be looked into by the Minister, and next year we will have a few brighter things to say about the performance of the Ministry in foreign affairs.

श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी (कन्नौज) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्रालय की प्रस्तावित प्रनुदान की भांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सब से पहले तो मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी और जनता पार्टी की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ— उन्होंने वास्तविक और सही अर्थों में तटस्थता की नीति को अख्तियार किया है। जब हमारे कांग्रेस के एक मित्र ने कहा था कि हमारे नय विदेश मंत्री जी के आने से पहले भी हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे थे। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आने के बाद हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ जितने अच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये, हमसे पहले की सरकार ऐसे सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं कर पाई थी। उन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध खरूर थे, लेकिन एक भय का वातावरण, आशंका का वातावरण, अशांति का वातावरण सभी पड़ोसी के देशों में व्याप्त था। हमारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने यद्यपि पड़ोस के या दुनिया के अन्य देशों के साथ कुछ समझौते या सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये थे, लेकिन वे सम्बन्ध देश की जनता के साथ सम्बन्ध न हो कर, उन के व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्ध भले ही रहे हों। लेकिन जनता सरकार पहली बार इस बात के लिए बधाई की पात्र है कि उसने विश्वास पर हमारी विदेश नीति को आधारित किया, हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के मन में जो सन्देह व्याप्त था, उस में पहली बार विश्वास का वातावरण पैदा हुआ है। इस

लिए सब से अधिक बढ़ाई मैं इस लिए देना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद पहली बार भारत की भारतीय संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में फैली। हमारी हिन्दी भाषा में हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अपनी बात कहकर भारत की जो प्रतिभा वहाँ प्रस्थापित की है, वह वास्तव में अद्वितीय है।

अब मैं कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर, जिन का संकेत हमारे पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने भी दिया है, भाष का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। कंट्रोल चाहे जितना अच्छा हो, लेकिन जब तक दूसरे खिलाड़ी अच्छा खेल नहीं खेलेंगे, तब तक खेल को जीता नहीं जा सकता। विदेश मंत्रालय की सेवा में जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं, जैसा मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने संकेत दिया, उस का आभियोजन हमें समय-समय पर उठाना पड़ रहा है। मैं तो जानिब्या के प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने वह पत्र लिख कर स्थिति को साफ़ कर दिया, इस लिये मैं उस अध्याय को खोलना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन उस का कारण क्या था, हमारे मिशन्ड वहाँ पर क्या कर रहे थे। एमर्जेंसी के दिनों में जो लोग हमारे देश की प्रतिभा को बिगाड़ रहे थे, क्या आज भी वही लोग उच्च पदों पर काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। ये वही लोग हैं जो दुनिया में धूम-धूम कर एमर्जेंसी के गीत गाया करते थे, आदरणीय जय प्रकाश जी को देशद्रोही, आज के प्रधान मंत्री को इस देश के लिए खतरा और विदेश मंत्री जी को फासिस्ट, प्रतिभियोगवादी, देश का दुश्मन कह रहे थे। यही कारण है कि जगह-जगह पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री जी देश की जिस प्रतिभा को बढ़ा करते हैं और ये लोग देश की उस प्रतिभा को जगह-जगह धूमिल कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय विदेश मंत्री के समक्ष कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली कमेटी का एक सुझाव आने में पड़ा हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस सेवा के पदों पर बाहर के

लोगों को भी लिया जाए। मुझे लोक सभा प्रश्न संख्या 639 के उत्तर पर खुशी है कि अब इस पर कुछ फ़ैसला हुआ है। लेकिन मेरे सुनने में यह भाषा है और मुझे इस बात का पता लगा है कि जो लोग बाहर से लिए गये हैं हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय के अधिकारी उन के साथ सहयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। श्री पाल्कीवाला, श्री एन० जी० गोरे और दो एक और लोगों को इस सरकार ने इन ऊँचे पदों पर लिया है। एक सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर के कुछ और ऐसे अनुभवी लोगों को इस विदेश मंत्रालय की सेवा में लिया जाए जो जनता पार्टी के दृष्टिकोण को, इस देश में हुए परिवर्तनों को और जनमानस की सही अभिव्यक्ति को दुनिया के सामने रख सके।

13.00

अब एक बात मैं पालिसी प्लानिंग कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। पालिसी प्लानिंग कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक प्रश्न भी किया था और माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने उस का उत्तर भी दिया था। मुझे अपने विदेश सचिव की योग्यता और उन के अनुभव के बारे में किसी प्रकार का कोई सन्देह नहीं है। लेकिन मैं एक छोटा सा सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी की चेयरमैनशिप फारेन सेक्टर की पास नहीं होनी चाहिए। उन के ऊपर और बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारियाँ और दायित्व हैं और आज हमारे विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, वे समझ हैं और उन्हें देश के किसी अच्छे राजनीतिक को ढुंढ कर इस चेयरमैनशिप के पद पर रखना चाहिए जिससे यह कमेटी जनता पार्टी के दृष्टिकोण को, इस देश के दृष्टिकोण को और इस देश की एक अच्छी प्रतिभा दुनिया के सामने रखें और उसमें अपना पूरा सहयोग दें। इस कमेटी का सचिव भी उन्हीं लोगों को होना चाहिए जिन्हें अपने काम का प्रयोगात्मक अनुभव हो।

[श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी]

विदेश मन्त्रालय की सेवाओं के बारे में श्रीराम पामपोट के बारे में हमारे दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है और अपने सुझाव दिये हैं। यह ठीक है कि हम लोगों को, इस ससद् के सदस्यों को आप ने जो अधिकार दिया है, उसके कारण लोगों को बहुत सहूलियत हुई है लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह देखना हूँ कि आज भी दफतरो में भीड़ देखने का मिलती है। हमारे हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद भी लोगों को परेशानी उठनी पड़ती है, इस तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए और हम सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं, उन का ध्यान में रख कर उचित कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस के एक माननीय सदस्य ने बल इस बात का सकेत दिया था कि जब हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी विरोधी पक्ष में थे, तब उन्होंने इन्दिरा गांधी की बड़ी प्रशंसा की थी। लेकिन मैं अपने कांग्रेस के मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इन्दिरा गांधी जी से यह पूछें कि हमारे जो अच्छे काम हैं उन की सराहना करने में उन्हें क्या कष्ट है। लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी तो आज भी आश्रय बन्द कर के आलोचना में लगी हुई हैं। आज इस बात को सब जानते हैं, देश का कोना-कोना जानता है, श्रीपट्टी से ले कर महल तक, शहरों से लेकर गांवों तक प्रत्येक व्यक्ति यह जानता है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के बाद यदि कोई ऐसा मन्त्रालय है, यदि कोई ऐसी नीति है, जिस पर गर्व किया जा सकता है तो यह विदेश मन्त्रालय ही है और उम की नीति है। विदेश तक में इस की धूम-धूमि प्रशंसा हो रही है लेकिन हमारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री इस के बारे में भी मन्त्री श्रीराम त्रिपाठी को बताना चाहते हैं और वे भी मन्त्री श्रीराम त्रिपाठी से एक चर्चा चल रही थी और एक बड़ा विषय उठाया जा रहा है कि भूटो के मामले

को लेकर हमारी सरकार बोलती नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे तो कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री यह कष्ट इसलिए खड़ा कर रही हैं कि जब कभी उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन हो, शाह बमीशन उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करे, तो जनता सरकार कोई आपत्ति न करे यदि उन को छोड़ देने के लिए भी दुनिया के कुछ देश बोलने लगे। आज वह यह बात चाहती है लेकिन जिस समय हमारे आज फर्मानामें साहब की जर्जियों से जकड़ी हुई तस्वीर इमर्जेंसी के दिनों में दुनिया के कुछ देशों में प्रवेश की गई थी, उस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उसकी सरकार कितनी जोर से चिल्लाई थी कि यह हमारे देश का आन्तरिक मामला है और दुनिया के देशों का इस मामले में नहीं बोलना चाहिए। लेकिन आज श्रीमती गांधी चाहती हैं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार भूटो को फासी देने के बारे में अपना री-एक्शन क्यों व्यक्त नहीं करती और दूसरे देश के आन्तरिक मामले में क्यों नहीं बोलती या हस्तक्षेप करती। जहाँ हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे घरेलू मामलों में कोई न बोले, वहाँ हम भी किसी दूसरे देश के घरेलू मामलों में नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर कोई लम्बा-चौड़ा व्याख्यान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और आपकी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस अवसर पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया।

MR SPEAKER Now we go back to the Calling Attention

13 06 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now Calling Attention Mr Somnath Chatterjee