

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि दो मुख्य मुद्दों को लेकर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव दिया गया था, एक था केरल के चुनावों के बारे में मतदाता सूचियां और दूसरा था प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ में अधिक अधिकारों का लिया जाना। इनके अतिरिक्त जो और बातें एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की शकल में दी गई थीं उनके बारे में आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव की समाप्ति के बाद उन पर आप विचार करेंगे। आप जो आश्वासन दे चुके हैं कम से कम उस आश्वासन पर ही आपको विचार करना चाहिये :

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आश्वासन मैंने यह नहीं दिया कि मैं एडजर्नमेंट मोशन एक्सेप्ट करूँगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आपने कहा था कि विचार करूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER : The adjournment motion was only to express lack of confidence. The other things do not form part of the motion. There was no hard and fast line for discussion on it.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं दिया लेकिन प्राइज राइज के बारे में दो घंटे का डिस्कशन आप करवा दें।

12.06 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**British Governments decision to resume arms Sale to South Africa**

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of Urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon ;

"British Government decision to resume arms sale to South Africa."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) ; The Government of India are greatly concerned about the British Government's declaration of intent to resume the sale of arms to South Africa. Government are in no doubt that the total effect of this shift in British Policy will be to reinforce the racist regime in South Africa; Instead of bringing stability, peace and security to the reason, it will add to the existing tensions. Furthermore, such a shift will affect the security and vital interests of a great number of countries in Africa and Asia, some of whom are also members of the Commonwealth. The proposed British decision would also be in utter disregard of the U. N. resolutions banning the sale of south Africa.

In announcing their intention, the British Government invoked the so-called Simonstown Agreement concluded in 1955 which accorded Britain certain facilities at the Simonstown naval base for the defence of the sea routes round South Africa, Britain and South Africa agreed to co-operate in defence of the sea routes through their 'respective maritime forces. The British Home Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas Home, declared in the House of Commons on July 20, that : "It is our Intention to give effect to the purpose of that agreement and we believe that as a consequence we should be ready to consider within that context applications for the export to South Africa of certain limited categories of arms, so long as they are for maritime defence directly related to the security of the sea routes."

The British Government have sought to justify their partial return to their former policy of supplying arms to South Africa on grounds of broad defence needs in relation to the security of the trade routes "which have grown in importance since the closure of the Suez Canal." But this strange strategic doctrine has no relation to existing realities. It conjures up a threat where none exists, and tries to cover up the fact that Britain will be arming the racist regime of South Africa. Truth is that South Africa is today Africa's only military power, well-equipped with sophisticated arms and defence

equipment. with her disproportionately greater military strength, South Africa is a threat to her neighbours and not the other way round. As regards the distinction which the British Government have sought to make between arms and equipment for maritime defence and arms which would assist enforcement of the policy of apartheid, it cannot convince anyone. It is our belief that any accretion of military strength to South Africa can only strengthen her resolve to continue the policy of apartheid. It will also inevitably introduce a new element of tension and conflict, especially for the neighbouring African countries, and bring in great power rivalry and cold war into the Indian Ocean Region.

The House is aware of our desire to see the Indian Ocean region remain an area of peace and tranquillity, free of great power conflict, military and naval bases and other manifestations of a military presence. We cannot but view with grave concern any intention of the British Government to introduce tension into this region through a resumption of arms supply to South Africa.

The House is doubtless aware that the declaration of British intent to arm South Africa has caused widespread dismay and concern all over the world, and more specially among the commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia. Our Prime Minister has already sent a message in reply to the British Prime Minister's communication on the subject, conveying our serious concern and misgivings over British intention to arm South Africa.

The House is also aware of the efforts so far made by India in the United Nations and other multilateral and international forums to prohibit the supply of arms to South Africa. At the recently concluded debate in the Security Council the Permanent Representative of India drew attention to the obligation of the international community to observe and implement the United Nations Resolutions on arms embargo to South Africa. On 23rd July, 1970, the Security Council reiterated its earlier resolutions and called upon all states to ban the sale of arms to

South Africa unconditionally and without reservations whatsoever. The House may be assured that Government will do its best to concert efforts with all like-minded countries, especially of Asia and Africa, to dissuade the British Government from resuming arms supply to South Africa in consonance with Britain's own obligations to the commonwealth and the United Nations.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :** Sir, I think there is need for a great deal more than that overdone word "concern" on the part of the Government of India. There is need for a sense of disgust and feeling of determination to put an end to this foul business. Apartheid is a deep and vile affront to humanity, particularly to the country of Mahatma Gandhi, one of whose family is at the moment in a South African Jail. We have to remember also that the tacit acceptance by the United Kingdom of the unilateral declaration of Independence by Rhodesia was a crime which is now being sought to be compounded by this arms deal with South Africa. On the plea of protecting the Cape sea route, Britain tries to maintain and improve upon her military presence east of Suez. She is re-examining the question of withdrawal from the Persian Gulf and she is now following France in supplying arms to South Africa, while the United States Defence Secretary, My Laird, has laterly spoken of transferring to the Indian Ocean area units of the USA's 7th Fleet which is now in South East Asia, I wish, therefore, the Minister takes note of the NATO's arms extending to Africa and Asia, and that is a very important aspect of the matter.

In the United Nations, Mauritius and Somaliland have pointed out South Africa's use of French arms against African guerillas fighting for freedom. This is happening. South Africa's shopping lists, according to the British newspapers like the GUARDIAN, are said to include Hawker Siddley buccaneer bombers which are powerful low-strike aircraft which could be used in countering insurgency work against African guerillas as also Westland wasp helicopters which can be used for the same vile purpose.

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President Kaunda of Zambia has said that South Africa, according to his information, would use these arms to attack Zambia and Malagasy. That is why, in the context of the situation, I would like to know from the Minister whether, apart from the Prime Minister's writing perhaps a very diplomatic letter to Mr. Heath of Great Britain she has got in touch directly with President Kaunda and Nyerere and such other people. Is the Government taking some initiative like we might have taken in the Bandung days, to get the Commonwealth countries of Asia and Africa together, so that an ultimatum could be given to the UK that its increasingly racist policies which are finding expression in so many ways would not be tolerated any longer? Are we giving notice to the UK that if this enormity is perpetrated, we would wind up the show of the Commonwealth and jointly think of economic and other sanctions against her? Now that the UK has flouted world opinion, why don't we do something like recalling our High Commissioner in London for consultations? That would be a sort of gesture. Would the Government, therefore, assure the country that there would be no backsliding or weakening of the attitude to which expression has been given in the reply of the Minister? But I am suspicious about Government's position because backsliding has taken place in the case of discourteous behaviour meted out towards Madame Binh, which shows that the Government is amenable to imperialist pressures. That is why I want an assurance that Government would stick to that really genuine attitude of disgust at what is happening and attitude of determination to see that an end is put to the kind of things which is represented by the British action.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am in complete agreement with him so far as our disgust at this proposed deal is concerned. We are also making a determined effort in that direction along with other Commonwealth countries, particularly the two countries whose names have been specifically

mentioned by the hon. member, viz., Zambia and Tanzania. There has been an exchange of messages between our Prime Minister and President Kaunda. We are also in touch with other Commonwealth countries on this issue. Our position has been explained to other Commonwealth countries. We have also received information about the attitude that the other Commonwealth countries are taking. Except for three or four countries, all the other Commonwealth countries are opposed to it. The two countries that are not opposing it are Australia and New Zealand. Canada also has expressed its opposition to the supply of arms by Britain to South Africa. With this preponderance of opinion against the supply of arms, Britain should take note of this overwhelming, near unanimous opinion of the countries in the Commonwealth. If you look at the list of the countries in the Commonwealth, it is predominantly the Asian and African countries that constitute the Commonwealth. This is the forum from which a great deal of pressure and determination of the type mentioned by the hon. member could be exercised on the British Government to dissociate itself from pursuing this policy. That effort is continuing.

Towards the end, the hon. member asked for an assurance that there will not be any whittling down of our attitude in this respect. There is no question of whittling down our attitude. We were I think amongst the first countries who came out very strongly against the intended supply of arms by Britain to South Africa. We are in touch with the other Commonwealth countries and in co-operation with them, we will continue to keep up this pressure against the British Government. The hon. Member has also mentioned about certain other attitudes of the present Government in UK.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : May I ask whether India will supply arms to those Africans who are fighting for their freedom?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : It is true that the general policy of the British Government in relation to South Africa, in relation to Rhodesia and also in relation generally to the situation east of Suez is definitely a departure from the policy of the Labour Government, and we are strongly opposed to this shift in their policy because we feel that this will introduce new elements of tension in the whole of this region. On the question of giving notice to the British, I think this is a matter in which the other Afro-Asian countries, who are now in preponderance, have to be consulted and the next Commonwealth Conference, if at all it is going to be held, will be held in Singapore. It will not be proper to make a brave statement of that type. It is a matter on which a considered view has to be taken after consulting other Commonwealth countries, particularly the African and Asian countries who are members of the Commonwealth.

**SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur)** : This document was supplied to us at quarter to twelve. Had it been supplied earlier, as is the custom and as required under the rules, perhaps it would have been possible for me to point out many flaws with which it is replete. May I point out one mistake in the statement, which the Minister read as it is ? It refers to Sir Alec Douglas Home as British Home Secretary. At least the Ministry of External Affairs of India should know that Sir Alec Douglas Home happens to be the Foreign Secretary of Britain and not the Home Secretary. I hope the rest of the data in this precious document deserve a little more credence than this particular statement. This declaration of intend on the part of the UK Government.....

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : I am sorry, it is a typing mistake for which I apologize.

**SHRI RABI RAY (Puri)** : Then he should not have read it.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI** : Why should he blame the typist ?

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra)** : When he mentioned the Home Secretary, it was a typing error!

**SHRI NATH PAI** : I could understand a stenographer making a mistake. But I cannot understand the External Affairs Minister making a mistake by reading it as it is. He should have corrected it while reading. But, then, we are accustomed to this standard of behaviour from the Government.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : I am not sure whether I read it as Home Secretary. If I read it wrong, I am sorry.

**SHRI NATH PAI** : It can be checked up from the tape.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : It is not such a matter about which such heavy weather has to be made.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Kindly take it as a typing mistake at the most.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** : How can he say a typing mistake.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : A slip of the tongue.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** : Let us decide it by vote and he will be right.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar)** : His intelligence department has been taken away by the Prime Minister.

**SHRI NATH PAI** : I will accept the apology which he has so graciously made and I will leave it there. I would like to point out that this new decision of the UK Government has a four-fold meaning. In the first place, it is a blessing given by the new Conservative Government to the policy of apartheid being followed by the South African Government. Secondly, it means continuation of aid to South Africa to wage war against the freedom fighters. As Professor Mukerjee has pointed out, it is not as if a few buccaneer aircraft are being used only on the frontier of South Africa and Zambia,

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The Impala strike trainers are being used and they are being used against freedom fighter. So, the second meaning of this is that Britain will see to it as that much suppression, repression, as possible so far as freedom struggle in those remaining pockets of imperialism continues in Africa.

The third important meaning of this is that newly freed African countries will be in peril because Africa even today happens to be the single biggest military power. South Africa has published a defence paper which provides for a defence expenditure of as much as Rs. 2,000 crores for the next five years. This is for a country which has a population of less than 20 millions. South Africa is shopping for such sophisticated arms like Nimrod which is the most sophisticated aircraft available from Britain.

The real meaning of this is, so far as we are concerned, about our sympathy for freedom fighters, the victims of apartheid in South Africa and newly-freed nations of Africa, that there is a sinister significance in Sir Douglas's statement in the House of Commons. This very diehard Tory has been playing the game ever since the United Nations passed the resolution putting an embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa. Even then, though it was accepted by Mr. Harold MacMillan, Sir Douglas had his own reservations. He made an invidious distinction between arms used for suppression of local disturbances and arms required for meeting foreign aggression. May I point out Sir Douglas writing in the *Manchester Guardian* about it? Nobody will be deceived by this kind of a thing. Speaking in the British Parliament, Lord Colin Legum said that they will have no such arms which can be used only for putting down revolution and arms which can be used against aggression.

What is happening is this. The Tory Government is the concept of British empire. What they are motivated by is their geo-political considerations. The empire is gone but the empire must continue to live and such bases that are possible must be resurrected. It is this thing that we have to bear in mind.

What are the local consequences for India? I think, the long-range view of the South African Government is to continue to dominate the Indian Ocean and Atlantic Sea. I would here like to refer you to the statement of the South African Foreign Minister Miller who has been holding confabulations with the military dictatorship of Latin America and, in this connection, the statement of one Admiral Pedro Alberto Jose Gnavi, the Commander-in-Chief of the Argentine Navy, makes an interesting reading. All their planning is that today or tomorrow India will have a better Government and India will be a major power in the Indian Ocean and how to meet that is the basic consideration and it is with this thing in mind that the preparations are afoot already in those countries and the negotiations are going on.

Taking into consideration the four-fold significance of the decision, may I ask shall we limit ourselves to such an, innocuous thing that the Prime Minister is expressing concern and apprehension? I think, the reaction of this House and the Indian people is far stronger than apprehension expressed by the Prime Minister. We should have liked the Government to take the matter more seriously. Will the External Affairs Minister assure us that he will do something more than that? Why did not he take the initiative in calling the African and Asian members of the Commonwealth for a meeting in New Delhi and, if it is not too late, will he be ready to do it now?

Now, I would like to slightly modify the suggestion made by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, that we should quit the Commonwealth. I agree with the External Affairs Minister that the Commonwealth complexion today is not the same as it was a few years ago and that, predominantly, it is African and Asian complexion. If this is so, will he take the initiative and courage in his hands and initiate the move to expel Britain from the commonwealth? I am very certain that the Commonwealth can continue as a body of Asian and newly-freed countries which have so much in

common in their traditions and way of life who have been fighting against the common occupying-power and which have common economic and financial difficulties. I feel very much near to the President of Zambia than to others. In view of this, will he take the initiative and courage in his hands to initiate the move to expel Britain from the Commonwealth ?

Before he proceeds to reply, I would like to remind him of the reply he gave a few years back to my question as to what kind of help the Government of India would like to extend to African people when they were fighting against the unilateral declaration of independence. He happened to be at that time External Affairs Minister. When he was pinned down, he has but I have not. When I asked him, 'Will you be content with mere moral help or something more material like arms and equipment to the freedom fighters of Rhodesia to be made available, the reply was 'Yes' that will be made available'. We know what has happened to that specious assurance. Any assurance that he will give to-day should not be of the same quality of integrity as the last one but something firmer. May I make that request to him now ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** With regard to this part of the question, I would particularly agree with him. If one may put it that way, it is a fact that the present Government's policy as compared to the Government that preceded it, that is, of the Labour Party, is definitely a retrograde step in most of these things, whether it is Rhodesia, South Africa or the general policy east of Suez show that there is a shift in policy which they themselves have announced and it is for this reason that we are totally opposed to this shift in policy. I would like to make one thing clear. Even the policy of the previous British Government in several respects, particularly in relation to Rhodesia when it was the Labour Party that was in power; that also we did not like. We were saying that although they are saying things against the racist regime in Rhodesia, they are not doing enough particularly in the matter of enforcement of sanctions. But the policy of the present Government is a retrograde step even as

compared to the rather half-hearted policy that the Labour Government was pursuing in respect of some of these issues. It is in this context that we are totally opposed to the decision of the British Government which they have expressed as their intention to supply arms to South Africa. We also totally reject their contention that these are arms that can be used for their defence. I agree that there are very few weapons which can be used only for defence. The barrels of guns are such that they do not point in one direction only. They can be used in any direction and in this particular context I have already said in my statement that we totally reject their excuse that they are arming South Africa for purposes of defence.

Now about specific suggestion that has been made I would like to say that in view of the forthcoming Non-aligned Conference in Lusaka which is going to be held at a place where this subject matter is naturally exercising the Zambians, the most affected party as compared to any other country because they are next door, I am sure this conference that is being convened will take serious note of this situation and already I have come indication that definite resolutions are going to be proposed and we are in touch with other likeminded countries in order to put the proposals in a proper form so that we can mount the necessary pressure against the British Govt.

So far as the structure of the Commonwealth is concerned, I am glad that the Hon. Member realises that the majority of members now are Afro-Asian countries. If in their meeting in Singapore or any other place they take any decision, we will certainly try.....

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Why not you take initiative.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** At the present moment when already there is a conference being convened in Lusaka where most of the countries will be present, I do not think any useful purpose will serve by calling a conference here. This is again a matter about which we will have

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consultations with them. I am not sure if Singapore would like a conference to be held here when a conference is going to be held in Singapore. All these factors have to be taken into consideration.

In view of this, I would like to say that the attitude that we are taking is one of total opposition to the British move and we will, in conjunction with the other Afro-Asian countries, do everything that is possible to see that requisite pressure is mounted against the British Government to dissuade them from supply of arms.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA** (Kaliabor): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the various statements regarding the Indian Ocean, regarding the peace and tranquility of the Indian Ocean and regarding our Indian Ocean policy as such, which were made by the present Minister of External Affairs, in his capacity as the Defence Minister. During the last one or two years, they have been saying categorically all the time, that the whole idea of 'policing' the Indian Ocean is against the basic interest of India and that it would be a great great disaster if any 'policing' were to be done in the Indian Ocean.

Now, Sir, when he has made an elaborate statement, he has, I am surprised, omitted to mention about the most important part of Sir Alec Douglas-Home's statement in Parliament where he has stated like this; I quote,

"Sir Alec said that he had often thought that the route round Africa was so important to Western Europe that it ought to be a NATO concern. For the present, unless the NATO changed its policy, the route could only be policed by the British and South African Navies..... He disclosed that Australia, worried about 'policing' the Indian Ocean, was moving its Navy to Cockburn, Singapore and Malaysia, too, were worried".

So, Sir, this really means, the cat is out of the bag. So far as the whole question of 'policing' the Indian Ocean is concerned, the Government has said that we do not recognise the concept of vacuum and that the Indian Ocean would remain a free zone free from international power groups. But, inspite of that, the thing has come now in a different angle. I would like to know what the reaction of the Government is in regard to this changing situation.

Our whole approach in regard to the Indian Ocean is in jeopardy now. The performance of Simonstown naval base is bound to be repeated. Jakanda railway is the beginning in Zambia and Tanzania of Chinese influence building up there. Zambia and Tanzania have been resisting this move of Britain's arms supply to South Africa.

In view of all this, there is bound to be increase of tension in the same area and an invitation to other powers like China to have their base in this area. So, I say, our entire policy in regard to the Indian Ocean is in jeopardy. Therefore I want to ask this. What are the steps which the Government of India is taking to see that peace is ensured in this area? Simply to say that we are taking up the matter with the UN is not the correct answer. Because, after all, the UN Resolution is not a mandatory Resolution. France and Britain abstained when the Resolution, was passed. They say, they are calling upon France to do this. In spite of the UN Resolution from 1946, they are continuing to give aid. This is the position.

Therefore I want to ask : What is the concrete action which the Government is proposing to take in this matter? They have consulted President Nyorore. What type of consultation had been held? It has been stated that Tanzania wants to withdraw from the Commonwealth. It is a leading State in East Africa and it says that it has decided to withdraw from the Commonwealth. I want to know whether that has been communicated to us,

Sir, the Hon. Minister referred to the Commonwealth Conference to be held at Singapore. Is it a fact that some of the East African States are now proposing either to boycott or at least to get it indefinitely postponed? What is our stand in regard to this Commonwealth Conference? What is the form in which we can co-operate particularly with these African countries?

I wish to point out that our policy with regard to the Indian Ocean is in jeopardy because Indian Ocean is now sought to be divided into two spheres of influence. What is the type of pressure which we are going to give? To say that we will withdraw from the Commonwealth is not a trick which we can repeat too often; but this is the occasion when Tanzania and Uganda are doing all these things.

We have got 3 months to go by since Sir Alec's promised statement comes up in Parliament, as he said he would consult the British Parliament. Has there been any communication to us in this regard? If there was a communication, may I know, what was the nature of the communication? What is the British Government going to do in regard to her arms commitment to the South African Government? What is the type of consultation? We would like to have an answer to all these points. I would also say that we should also think in terms of giving pressure where such pressure will work. This is an occasion when we can certainly say that we will quit the commonwealth. I request the Hon Minister to tell us about all the steps which the Government has taken or which they propose to take in this regard.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** With regard to the Indian Governments assesment of the situation in the Indian Ocean, we have clarified our stand from time to time. I have partly mentioned that in my statement today. It is a fact that our desire to keep the Indian Ocean as an area free of tensions and free of the super-power conflict can be jeopardised by induction of arms as is bound to be the effect if Britain pursues her intention which she has indicated, of supplying arms to South

Africa; there is no doubt about it, and it is for this reason along with the strength that it gives to the racist and apartheid regime in South Africa, that we have expressed our total amount opposition to this intention of Britain.

Then, how do we proceed to mount that pressure? It will be over simplification for us to imagine that only one particular action will work, I think that this, pressure should be maintained at all fronts; in the UN, in the Commonwealth, in the non-aligned conference in our diplomatic approaches to her and also in the consultations between the Afro-Asian members of the Commonwealth; we should carry on this work in a determined manner on all these fronts.

Then the Hon. Member asked about the conference to be held in Singapore. That is a matter in which the Secretary-General of the Secretariat of the Commonwealth will be in touch with the other Commonwealth countries. I have not yet received any indication that the Singapore conference may not be held. In fact, there has been some press report, but there has not been any authentic sounding of the commonwealth countries about the future of the Commonwealth conference at Singapore.

**SHRI RANGA :** (Srikakulam) : Are we asking for an early meeting of that conference?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** That could be done after consulting Singapore. But it is true that Tanzania Government have indicated that they will find it very difficult to continue in the Commonwealth if the proposed intention of supply of arms by Britain to South Africa actually materialises. After that, there have been consultations between the Presidents of the three adjoining countries, namely Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda and they have formulated their stands and we are in touch with them. All these matters are bound to be discussed in Lusaka and I am sure that we shall continue to press for mounting every pressure against Britain to desist from carrying on this intention of hers.



भी बेवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यू० के० सरकार की नीति में जो तब्दीलियां हो रही हैं उनके फर्स्वरूप दक्षिण अफ्रीका को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। इसका मतलब सिर्फ यही नहीं कि रेसिस्ट साउथ अफ्रीका की सरकार और रेसिस्ट रोडेशिया की सरकार को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ इसके अन्दरूनी हालात बहुत गम्भीर हैं क्योंकि ब्रिटिश सरकार चाहती है कि किसी ढंग से, किसी बहाने से हमारे इंडियन ओशन में प्रवेश करे। अभी दक्षिण अफ्रीका की सरकार की सहायता से वे इंडियन ओशन में आना चाहते हैं और इंडियन ओशन में भी आने का उनका एक मतलब है। यू० के० की जो कंजर्वेटिव गवर्नमेंट है वह यह समझती है कि लेबर गवर्नमेंट ने हिन्दुस्तान को जो आजादी दी वह एक गलती की थी। मैं उस दिन ब्रिटिश पार्लमेंट में मौजूद था, मैंने डिबेट देखी थी और चर्चिल का भाषण भी सुना था। कंजर्वेटिव पार्टी के दिल में दुख है और वह चाहती है कि इंडिया को वापिस ले। इंडियन ओशन में उनके आने का उद्देश्य यही है कि फिर आकर साजिश करें और जो उनकी इम्पीरियलिज्म खत्म हो गई है उसको पुनर्जीवित करें। यही उनका असल मतलब है और अगर यह उनका असल मतलब माना जाये तो फिर इन्डिया की सरकार की तरफ से क्या कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए इसको रोकने के लिए ? मैं समझता हूँ ब्रिटिश सरकार की इस पालिसी से समूची दुनिया में क्राइसिस पैदा होने वाली है। कंजर्वेटिव पार्टी चाहती है कि फिर से उनकी इम्पीरियलिज्म और कॅंटेिलिज्म का दबदबा बढ़ जाये ; तो यह समस्या हम लोगों के सामने आ गई है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इंडियन गवर्नमेंट को जो स्टेप्स लेने हैं वह स्टेप्स बहुत गहरे होने चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि इंग्लैंड के साथ इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट का बायकाट कर दिया जाये,

वह पालिसी जोकि आजादी के संग्राम में रही थी ? हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश का एक्सपोर्ट दूसरी जगहों पर चला जा रहा है, इंग्लैंड के साथ वह ज्यादा नहीं है और इसी तरह से इंग्लैंड के साथ इम्पोर्ट भी घट रहा है। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस पालिसी को आगे बढ़ाये और उनके साथ इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट का बायकाट करें।

दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि लुसाका में मीटिंग होगी तो हम लोग इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट करने और कामनवेल्थ छोड़ने का प्रस्ताव लेकर के लुसाका में जायें तो उससे एशियाई और अफ्रीकी मुल्कों में इंडिया के प्रति ज्यादा विश्वास पैदा हो सकेगा।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first part where he said that the British Government might be dreaming of regaining their Empire. I would dismiss that as a myth. I do not think they can be so unrealistic and cut off from world trends as to imagine that any people, much less the vast number of people in India, who are wedded to freedom, can be coerced into an arrangement where another imperial or colonial power can be established. This is something which must be rejected and should not even be entertained. How can such a thing happen ?

With regard to the general attitude to be adopted, he has repeated the suggestion made by other Hon. members. I have already said we are in touch with other Commonwealth Countries. We will see what is the best way in which we can mount pressure. I do not think cutting off of economic relations can be the best form of putting that pressure.

12.46 hrs.

Re. FOUNDATION STONE  
LAYING CEREMONY OF SANSADIYA  
SODHA

MR. SPEAKER : May I request all members to make it a point to attend