

All the the Cut Motions were put and negated.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, 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 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 58 to 61 and 121, relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs".

The motion was adopted.

[*The motion of Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72, 43,000 be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development, Trade and Company Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 59—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,05, 92,000 be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Industries.'"

DEMAND NO. 60—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53, 58,000 be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Salt.'"

DEMAND NO. 61—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,41, 29,000 be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.'"

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,86, 98,000 be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'".

15.58 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 12 and 13 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Hon. members present in the House who are desirous of moving their Cut Motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions that they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

DEMAND NO. 12—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,54, 73,000/- be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of External Affairs."

DEMAND NO. 13—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,86,07,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry External Affairs'"

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members may now move their Cut motions.

SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to established diplomatic relationship with Israel and East Germany.(7)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals and people of Indian origin living in foreign countries. (8)].

MR. BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to establish diplomatic relations with Israel and Formosa. (20)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to take initiative in raising the question of Tibet at U. N. (21)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to Indianise the outlook and behaviour of the functionaries of the Foreign Office (22)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to adopt a rational and national approach in regard to West Asian problem. (23)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to give proper place to the national language, Hindi, in its publications.(24)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to check wasteful expenditure in its Embassies and High Commissions abroad.(25)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to inculcate in the staff of its Embassies the spirit of dedicated service to the country and cavalier behaviour towards the people who visit Indian Embassies. (26)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Indian Mission at U. N. to project the correct image of the country.(27)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to follow an independent line regarding Arab-Israel problem.(28)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Re. 100/-."

[Failure of Indian Mission in Prague and Pindi to show necessary alertness

in assessing the developing crisis in these countries and their impact on India.(29)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to get out of Common-wealth in view of the presently unhelpful and even unfriendly attitude of U.K. (30)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to safeguard the interests of people of Indian origin and Indian citizens in countries of Africa.(31)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to prevent U. S. S. R. from interfering in internal affairs of India through Radio Peace and Progress.(32)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to liberate the territory occupied by China. (33)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to give proper diplomatic, moral and material support to Afghanistan on the question of Pakhtoonistan.(34)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to improve its relations with West Germany and France.(35)]

"That the demand under the head Other Reserve Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to properly rehabilitate repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and East Africa.(36)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to develop closer relation on regional basis with countries of South East Asia and Australia.(37)].

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH (Gorakhpur) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Excessive number of Secretaries.(55).]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

Failure to recognise the National Government of China (Formosa). (56)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

Failure in not severing the diplomatic relations with Red China.(57)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in making reciprocal propaganda against Chinese propaganda. (58)].

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

[Failure to safeguard the country's interests in foreign affairs (59)]

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

[Failure in protesting to Russia against arms and tanks supplies to Pakistan (60)]

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

[Failure in not following a tooth for a tooth and nail for a nail policy with the enemies of the country (61)]

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

[Failure in not having diplomatic relations with Israel (62)]

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

[Failure in having a soft corner policy towards only the Muslim countries (63)]

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

[Failure in not providing full assistance to Nepal (64)]

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

[Failure on the part of the Indian Embassy in Nepal in counteracting the Chinese propaganda against India (65)]

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

[Failure in safeguarding the Hindus in Pakistan (66)]

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

[Failure in settling and rehabilitating the Indians coming from Africa, Ceylon and Burma (67)]

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

[Failure in not taking strong action against U. S. Government for having U. S. bases in Indian Ocean (68)]

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

[Failure in not taking strong action against Russian Government having naval exercises in Indian Ocean with the consent of the Government of India (69)]

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

[Failure in having a full world opinion in the U. N. O. for the liberation of Tibet (70)]

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

[Failure for being pressed under the U. S. and Russian influence (71)]

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

[Failure on the part of the Government for having a weak foreign policy (72)]

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

[Failure in not giving full cooperation and all sort of assistance to Mauritius (East Africa) (73)]

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

[Failure in safeguarding interests of the Indians residing in foreign countries (74)]

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

[Poor external publicity in favour of India (75)]

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

[Failure to curtail the discretionary expenditure (76)]

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

[Failure in not quitting Commonwealth (77)]

That the demand under the head External

nal Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Poor functioning of High Commission and Embassies of India in foreign countries (78)]

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

[Failure in curtailing the high expenditure of Embassies in foreign countries (79)]

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

[Failure on the part of the Government for giving key posts in the Ministry to the Muslims (80)]

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

[Poor and pathetic conditions of the low paid employees in High Commissions and Embassies in foreign countries (81)]

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

[High contribution to Commonwealth Secretariat (82)]

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

[Failure on the part of the Government for depending on foreign countries in U. N. O. over Kashmir issue (83)]

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

[Failure on the part of the Government for not withdrawing the Kashmir question from U. N. O. (84).]

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

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

[Failure to reduce the expenses in the Embassies in foreign countries. (85)]

"That the demand under the head External

nal Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the declared foreign policy of India. (86)]

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

[Hesitation in the strict implementation of anti-imperialist policy. (87)]

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

[Bowing down before the American imperialism from time to time. (88)]

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

[Failure to support the four-point demand of the North Viet Nam Government. (89)]

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

[Failure to condemn American attack on North Viet Nam. (90)]

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

[Failure to recognise East Germany. (91)]

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

[Failure to condemn Chinese attack on the Russian territory. (92)]

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

[Need to take initiative for arriving at a settlement with China. (95)]

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

[Continuing of the tension between India and China due to allowing Dalai Lama to put up in India and continue his activities here. (96)]

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

[Unsatisfactory working of Indian Embassies (97)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to safeguard the interests of Indians putting up abroad (98)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to give political and material aid to the national democratic front of South Vietnam (113).]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to give effective material aid to South Africa, Mozambique and Angola for their independent struggle. (114).]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Neglect of Hindi in the working of Indian Embassies abroad. (115)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Neglect of Hindi and other regional languages in Government publications. (116)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in establishing democratic relations with German Democratic Republic. (117)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in starting direct talks with Chinese Democratic Republic for settlement of border dispute. (118)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to present a true picture of India's freindship before Pakistani people through Pushto, Sindhi, Baluchi, Bengal, Punjabi and Urdu languages. (119)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to present a true picture of India's freindship before Chinese people through the Chinese languages. (120)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to keep Dalai Lama and Tibetan refugees away from politics. (121)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to oppose China's claim over Soviet occupied island in Ussuri river. (122)].

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

[Failure to sever relations with the British Commonwealth. (123)]

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

[Failure to keep imperialist warships out of the Indian Ocean. (124)]

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

[Failure to ask Indian nationals abroad to acquaint the respective country's with Indian traditions while becoming integral part of the national life there. (125)]

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

[Failure to effectively propagate abroad the merits of ancient Indian culture. (126)]

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
I beg to move :

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

[Failure on the part of the Government for not sending missionaries abroad for preaching Hinduism. (133)]

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

[Failure on the part of the Government for not safeguarding the Indians (Hindus and Sikhs) residing in Britain against the discriminatory (colour) Policy of the British Government. (134)].

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

(Failure in making the attitude, aptitude and behaviour of the employes of the External Affairs Ministry, purely Indian. (135))

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

[Failure to adopt a fair attitude towards the Middle East problems. (136)]

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

[Failure in making the attitude of the employees in Embassies abroad, satisfactory towards Indian Nationals residing there. (137)]

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

[Failure to protect the Hindu temples in foreign countries particularly in Central Asia and Latin America. (138)]

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

[Failure in not putting up the Indian rights and titles over the Rann of Kutch before U.N.O. (139)]

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

[Failure in parting away Kachchativu Island, a part of Indian soil, to Ceylon. (140)]

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

[Failure in not adopting a free and fair policy in Arab-Israel war. (141)]

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

[Failure to reply to propaganda against India by the Radio Peaces and Progress of Russia. (142)]

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

[Failure of the Government to get back the Indian territory forcibly occupied by China. (143)]

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

[Failure to get back the Indian area forcibly occupied by Pakistan (144)]

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

[Failure in not giving full support to the demand of Pakhtoonistan to the Government of Afganistan. (145)]

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

[Failure in propagating Indian culture in foreign countries. (146)]

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

[Failure in not assisting Hindus spreading and preaching Hindu culture in Indonesia and other East Indies Islands. (147)]

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

[Failure in not establishing diplomatic relations with Isreal. (148)]

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

[Failure in not encouraging Indians living in South Africa to deposit their

savings in Indian banks instead of British banks. (149)]

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

[Failure for not giving full help to Fiji Island and for Indianisation of West Indies. (150)]

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

[Poor and unsatisfactory service at the External Affairs Ministry Hostel, New Delhi. (176)]

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : I beg to move :

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

[Failure to make proper use of Parliament Members knowing Portuguese, Spanish and other languages of Latin origin to encourage friendly relations between India and Latin America. (180)]

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

[Need to send as soon as possible one delegation of Parliament Members knowing Portuguese language to Brazil, as a natural sequel to the Prime Minister's last year's tour of that country. (181)]

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

[Failure to make proper use of last year's successful goodwill tour of South American countries by the Prime Minister for enhancing the prestige of India in that part of the world. (182)]

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

[Need to send goodwill missions and delegation of Parliament Members to South American countries. (183)]

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

[Failure to serve the release of Dr. Telo Mascarenhas, languishing in Portugal. (184)]

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

[Need to restart the negotiations for friendly relations with Portugal taking into account the emergence into power of Dr. Marcelo Caetano in place of Dr. Antonio Salazar. (185)]

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

[Failure to safeguard the interests of the Indian citizens and specially Goans in the Portuguese colonies of East and West Africa and particularly in Mozambique. (186)]

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

[Failure to defend the case of the liberation movements of Portuguese colonies in the U.N.O. without hurting the susceptibilities of Brazilian people which are mostly of Portuguese origin. (187)]

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

[Need to send cultural units to the South American countries and particularly to Brazil and prepare ground for exchange of cultural goodwill missions. (188)]

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

[Need to make sustained and systematic efforts in the South American countries to build up a third force in the world politics which can bring nearer the communist anti-Communist blocks. (189)]

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

[Failure to post officials knowing Portuguese and/or Spanish in the

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Indian diplomatic missions in the South American countries. (190)]

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

[Failure of Indian Embassy in Brazil to do the much needed propaganda to convince the people and Government of Brazil that Goa, Daman and Diu, are part and parcel of Goa and their interests are fully safeguarded in Indian Union. (191)]

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

[Failure of our Embassy and consulates in United States to give assistance and advice to the Indian students in that country and also to Indian Tourists. (192)]

“That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-”

[Need to contact through Indian Missions abroad Indian scientists and technicians there to impress upon them that India needs their talent and so they should return to the motherland.(193)].

“That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-”

[Need to impress upon the Holy Pope that proper advice should be given to Foreign Missionaries in India so that they should not antagonise the Indian people. (194)].

“That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-.”

[Need to create confidence in the Goan individuals at the boat of ‘Operation Vijaya’ in Goa, Daman and Diu accepted the Portuguese Nationality, so that they should repent their actions and be Indian citizens.(195)].

“That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-.”

[Need to impress upon the Catholic hierarchy in Rome for the recall of Father Ferrer whose activities and stay in India is creating uneasiness in Maharashtra and Andhra States. (196)].

“That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-.”

[Need to impress upon the Holy Pope to make some changes in the encyclical regarding birth control taking into consideration the difficult situation in India owing to gigantic population explosion here.(197)].

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I beg to move :

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

[Failure to appoint ambassadors and counsels after approval by a committee of Members of Parliament.(198)].

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

[Failure to pursue a correct and dynamic non-aligned foreign policy. (199)].

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

[Failure to convene yearly conference of diplomats in Europe to discuss and pursue matters connected with foreign affairs. (200)].

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

[Failure to lend a Commercial and cultural outlook to our officers in foreign embassy.(201)].

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

[Failure to send booklets, posters and relevant information and materials in

connection with the the observation of Gandhi Centenary to our embassies abroad. (202)].

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

[Failure to send Parliamentary goodwill and cultural delegation to Africa and Latin America.(203)].

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI PILOO MODI (Godhra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in intimating the debate on foreign affairs, I do not know whether I should not be talking about the problems facing us between Telengana and Andhra, between Mysore and Maharashtra, between Orissa and Andhra, between Maharashtra and Vidarbha, between Goa and the Konkan or between the East India and the rest of the country or, what is still worse, whether we should not be really discussing the relationship between the Minister of External Affairs and the Minister of Finance or the relationship between the Defence Minister and the Home Minister or even the relationship between the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. This is the condition of our country ! In these circumstances, it becomes rather difficult for us to think about external affairs, to think in terms of a global strategy, when we have proved ourselves quite incapable of thinking in terms of a national strategy. The External Affairs Ministry and the legations we have abroad have been created for a very specific purpose, the purpose of building our prestige, of fostering new relationships, of cementing new friendships and of creating new image for this country in every corner of the globe. Towards that end, we have created a mechanism for which we are paying a very heavy price from our already rather depleted resources and revenues.

16 hrs.

Today, we are discussing foreign policy. I do not know whether such a thing actually exists. There is a world situation that we do not understand, created by nations with whom we cannot even create a rapport. Has anybody bothered to think or find out how the world looks at this country ? Can

we expect any respect for the way in which we have been behaving ? There was a time not too long ago when the world believed us, believed in the genuine concern that we shared for the under-dog, for the under-privileged, for the small country, for the emerging country, and for the poor country. There was also a time when 47 nations of the world voted with us solidly at the United Nations ; there used to be a scramble to find out what India was thinking on a particular point and how India was going to vote on a particular issue. There was a time when Indians travelling abroad were invited, respected and honoured. Today, they hate to see the sight of us. Only last week, there was a news-item which said that even our doctors who have been doing a wonderful job for the British people in England are no longer required and they want to retire them as fast as possible. This is not the mistake of our doctors. This is the mistake of our Government.

India's foreign policy can be condensed on two very simple planks. Our first plank is to do everything possible not to offend the Soviet Union or even suggest anything that would go against their intentions, and the second major plank of our foreign policy is to exert every conceivable type of pressure on the poor little country of Costa Rica so that we can get the extradition of Dharma Teja. This sums up the net balance of foreign policy of this country.

We pronounce without hesitation on every conceivable issue in the world but unfortunately we do not have a deep belief in any of them. I shall tell you what we could have done. Anybody could have told that to Government. We could have condemned the invasion of South Korea. We could have condemned the invasion of South Viet Nam by North Viet Nam ; just as we have condemned the American interference in South Viet Nam, we could have condemned the interference by the Soviet Union in Hungary as well as the American interference in the Dominican Republic and Lebanon. We could have castigated the Soviet Union for the invasion of Czechoslovakia and could have ridiculed the British for what they are doing in Anguilla. This would have the path of moral righteousness. We could have done all these things without having

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any fear in our minds either about foreign aid or about freindship or about whom we were going to offend, because that would have been the right thing to do. Instead, we have twisted and we have turned and we have doodled and dithered and we have bundled and blungered.

What does the world think of us? Take Indo-China or what used to be Indo-China. We have shirked our responsibility as the leader of the International Commission for supervising whatever little hope there was of bringing peace to Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. Take South-East Asia. We have refused to participate and we have refused to accept our responsibilities as the major country in that region; we have refused even to encourage the creation of ASPAC which is regional co-operation for economic, cultural and social matters; we have refused to participate in ASEAN which is just an instrument of collective security for this region. We have refused to show any type of leadership. Here was an area where we shou'd have excelled, not so much in Viet Nam or in what is happening in the Middle East, but here was our special sphere of interest. What have you done? We hardly ever turned in that direction. Recently the Prime Minister and Chairman, Gen Ne Win have had 'fruitful' meetings, What emerged after this 'fruitful' meetings? Both came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to fill the vacuum that has been created by the disappearance of the British from this region. Nature abhors a vacuum. No vacuum can ever exist and yet our Prime Minister came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to fill this vacuum.

Europe treats us like a joke, with our squamish perambulations on the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia—the most blatant exercise of imperialist aggression since Hitler. When the Soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia, we could not see that too clearly! We have certain special interest to protect! I do not think protecting interests at that low level is conducive to the formulation of a great foreign policy. We say nothing when Soviet Union is consistently interfering in the internal affairs of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, in Rumania and Yugoslavia. Ask

your friend President Tito. What support did we give him in his greatest hour of need. Cowardly indifference is what we have shown. We refused to convene the Non-aligned Nations Conference of which we are supposed to be a great leader. We refuse to convene this Non-aligned nations conference and condemn the Soviet interference in Yugoslavia.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : That is not true. The hon. Member is deliberately trying to give a wrong impression about our policy and our country. We have told Yugoslavia that we welcome the non-aligned Nations Conference. We are actively preparing for it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am glad to have the Minister's assurance. Unfortunately it comes months and months too late. We are totally indifferent when Czechoslovakian students self-immolated themselves. It left us cold. When the secret agents of Soviet imperialism attempt to subvert the self-governing institutions of Czechoslovakia, its universities, its newspapers, its radio and even its labour unions, it makes no impact on this Government.

Japan laughs at our pretence of being a power in Asia. Tito cries at the memories of what Nehru once promised him. Nasser shrugs his shoulders and says, 'Well, to hell with it. I have got new friends now'. China scoffs at us daily on its radio and in its press. As for the Americans, they do not even bother to consult us any more. They have had enough of us and show sheer indifference towards us. We bear all this for only one simple reason, that our big brother, the Russian, Bear, send us a few old submarines with which we can play and aeroplane parts and pats us on the back patronisingly and says 'You have no fear in the world. We are behind you. Just do what we say and smile.' We have been indulging in this moral cowardice while the Soviet Union continues to thwart the yearning of peace and freedom and the self-expression of the peoples of Eastern Europe. We entertained their Prime Minister. We entertained their

Foreign Minister. We then entertained their Defence Minister, Probably we are the only country in the world except our dear and near friends, the Pakistanis, who have entertained this Defence Minister, Mr. Grechko, the same Defence Minister who crushed the small hope, the small country in Europe. There was a time when we had a gentleman by the name of Mr. Sichkev, who came to India and looked over all our public enterprises, particularly the ones with Russian collaboration. He advised this socialist Government to give up trading in commodities and mining industries because he thought that this Government is inefficient and incompetent and advised it to turn to the private sector for managerial talents. Even that they have stomached gladly.

And then there was a coincidental meeting between the President of Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of this country and the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union. And, if you read the *Hindustan Times*, you would find an article by its correspondent, Mr. Chkravarti. He said that the entire Press corps of Delhi, some three-hundred strong, was working overtime, trying to unravel the hidden meaning behind the meeting of our Prime Minister with the two top leaders of the Communist world! If they cannot even understand what is happening here in Delhi, can we expect any understanding on their part as to what is happening in the world outside? Much less, can we expect the nations of the world to understand our cowardice? Can we expect them to understand this policy of non-alignment or neutrality or whatever the policy may be?

For those who are interested in deeper studies of our foreign policy, I recommend that they may read the penetrating articles in *The Statesman* written by one of India's hard-working and diligent public servants now retired Mr. Badruddin Tyabji. Whichever way one looks at it, we are in a soup. There has been a major shift in the Soviet policy. And, today the Soviet Union needs Pakistan as much as it needs us. Therefore, the Soviets have decided that henceforth, Rawalpindi or Islamabad or New Delhi

shall be equidistant from them. They have already served notice that we can no longer rely on the Soviet veto in the security Council. That will not be available to us any more.

Therefore, what are we going to do about it? Any self-reliant Government would have immediately rushed to Taiwan, begged forgiveness for our past neglect and recalled the thrills that we experienced when Chiang-Kei-Sheik, who was the only world leader then, championed the cause of Indian Independence; we should have laid the foundations of a lasting peace with the people of Taiwan and ultimately we should have tried to persuade them to use their veto in our favour. This would have been diplomacy. It is not important whether we succeed or not; but it was imperative that we should have tried.

Similar is their pig-headed refusal that they have demonstrated in recognising the republic of Israel. But who is willing to admit over here that he has ever been wrong? I cannot see anybody who has the courage and the guts to say: 'I was wrong; I am going to rectify my mistakes.'

There was a time when our foreign policy was based on principle. Today it is entirely based on 'fair and feeling'. There are the words which have been used by Mr. Tyabji. He mentions it as 'flair and feeling' without the necessary hard work, study and respect for facts, necessary for any successful policy. Not only Ministers, but even officials of the Ministry of External Affairs have started indulging in this sort of thing. Recently it was brought to my notice that Mr. T. N. Kaul has been indulging in this 'flair and feeling' by building bridges on unsubstantial evidence and playing up to the Russians instead of presenting a studied and balanced picture to his own Minister.

The world situation has changed. The great confrontation has ended between the East and the West. There is a thaw in the cold war, occasionally resulting in joint action. Such jointly action bring in joint

[Shri Piloo Mody]

pressures, change the balance of power and the politics of this country. There was time when the two great powers were warring with each other leaving the small countries alone to follow their own way so that if one was attacked by any of the big powers, the other would immediately run to its rescue. Now joint actions and joint pressures on smaller nations as a result of this thaw, have become irresistible and therefore these should have been some other direction in which the small countries would have run, and the only way was to co-operate with smaller nations on a regional basis. Unfortunately, being wedded to co-operatives within the country, we seem to have developed an aversion for co-operation abroad.

I will never tire of telling this Government that we do not have to succumb to Soviet pressures because they need us more desperately than we need them. This is what you need to realise and I say this with full responsibility. I know the background of Shri Chavan's defence mission in 1964. I also have a complete appreciation of the significance of whatever Soviet military, economic and spiritual aid we are receiving. We do not have to sit and listen to Mr. Skochkov's advice and we do not have to take Mr Grechko into confidence and show him our defence installations. We certainly do not have to listen to the pornographical propaganda that goes on day in and day out through Moscow Radio Peace and Progress and now from Moscow Radio itself, and we do not have to display our helplessness which our Hon. Minister displayed during Question Hour when this subject was being discussed.

I know for a fact that this Government is in possession of the most incriminating evidence that one nation can collect against another nation in terms of money that is being spent in this country by the Soviet Union to further its own propaganda. I know for a fact that this Government is aware of the amount of money that was spent in this country, particularly during the last General Election, in flagrant violation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the country. If there

has been no exposure of this, if these facts have not seen the light of day, it is only because—I am beginning to suspect—there are many hands in this matter that are not too clean.

Take the question of Soviet Atlas. The Soviet Atlas, which gives the vision of the Soviet Union and the world, and which was produced in commemoration of its Fiftieth Anniversary, has shown all of NEFFA and Ladakh as part of Chinese territory. It has shown the whole of Kashmir as part of India. So, we can thank them for Kashmir, but we cannot say anything in regard to NEFFA and Ladakh because we are too afraid.

Today there is a shift in Soviet policy. In their next map they will show half of Kashmir with us and half of it with Pakistanis. At that time I do not know what they will do with Ladakh and NEFFA. The point that I am trying to make is that even the boundaries of this country are depending on the shifts in Soviet policy? Today we have one boundary in their map and tomorrow we have another. It has nothing to do with physical conditions.

All I want is that this country should take its rightful place in the comity of nations. We are the largest country with the largest population, barring China, and we are the most industrialised nation in Asia, barring Japan. Unfortunately, the entire country is in the hands of too small, too timid and too inconsequential people.

You should have read what Mr. Frank Moares has said. He asks: Everybody knows where Mr. Kosygin stands, but does anybody know where Mrs. Gandhi stands? In this question is summed up a whole host of things: After all when this Government could not even find a Foreign Minister for months, for months and for months, could not even decide on a Foreign Minister for months, months and months how is it possible for them to be able to formulate a foreign policy?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sant Bux Singh will be called as the first speaker on Monday. Shri Dwivedy.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I think you must have read in the papers this morning, almost on the front page of all the Delhi newspapers, the big news that the External Affairs Minister of India, Shri Dinesh Singh, has been invited by the foreign Minister of Soviet Russia to visit that country sometime later. I hope that the Ministry must have taken note of it because when they prepare the next report they have to record it there. If they have anything to offer to this House, it is nothing but visits of different Ministers and others to different countries. I make a special mention of it because in this very report has been shown as a great news, as a great achievement. What is it ? It is that Shri Dinesh Singh, as the Commerce Minister, visited Russia and than the report says :

“He was also received by Premier Kosygin”.

When that was the important achievement of this Ministry, Demands for grants of which totalling more than Rs. 48 crores we are going to pass, than necessarily they will take into account this aspect also.

I find this report is nothing but a catalogue, a diary...

AN HON. MEMBER : Rigmorole.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : ...of visits abroad by Ministers and officials. This report has a difference from the previous one. It says that the present Foreign Minister took charge in February, 1969. But the previous Foreign Minister was already in charge from September, 1967 onwards, the difference being she is Prime Minister and he is the Assistant Prime Minister. Therefore, the difference is that whereas the previous report had 137 pages— I do not know whether it has any relation with the person occupying the office—the present one has 127 pages. In the other report, there was an introductory chapter in which there was a review of the policies they were going to follow, but in this you do not find any introductory chapter, any chapter, any report whatever, as to what has happened to the policies they have followed

all these months and what they are going to do in future. Probably he does not need any introduction because he had already served in that Ministry for many year before.

In this report of 127 pages, you will find 50 pages are devoted to our relationship with countries abroad. Which are they ? It is a very interesting account given. They must have taken great pains to record all this. I will just refer to one country, Poland, how our relationship with that country has developed during the course of these few months. It has been recorded here, on p. 41 :

“Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Minister of Transport and Shipping, visited Poland in October 1968, on an invitation from the Polish Minister of Shipping”.

Then second para—

“Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, paid a visit to Poland in the last week of October 1968, on an invitation from the Minister of Foreign Trade”.

What else do you require ? Is this not an achievement in our relations with Poland ?

So also Iraq and other countries. But I find one significant mention, of course. I do not know whether the Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa, has taken a job in the External Affairs Ministry or he is given money from the secret funds at the disposal of that Ministry. I do not find in this report any mention of any non-officials visiting any country, but I certainly find in this report mention of the visit of Shri Nijalingappa to two countries. It is stated on p. 20.

“The Congress President, Shri S. Nijalingappa, visited Singapore in August”.

Then on page 28 :

“Among the non-officials, mention may be made of the visit of Shri S. Nijalingappa, the Congress President

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who was accompanied by the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee".

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Very objectionable.

That shows the subserviencies of the department to the ruling party...(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Or, as I said, the Congress President has taken the public relation job or something like that. What can we expect of a ministry which produces reports which have no relevance at all. There is no mention of even what we have done in the United Nations last year; it does not even say that we supported the human rights resolution so far as Tibet was concerned. I want to know how the Government is functioning. What is Tibet after all? When we accepted the suzerainty of China over Tibet, we had fond hopes that China would be our good friend and and comrade would be a source of help in having peace in the world. But China has committed wanton aggression and belied our hopes and stabbed us in the back. It was also believed at that time that China would respect the autonomy of Tibet. But what has it done? Tibet today has become nothing but a colony of China and it is just like the colony of any other imperialist country. There is no difference at all and I say that it is the worst form of colonialism which prevails in Tibet. It is time that we reviewed our entire Tibetan policy. Are we afraid of Russia? Now we find even Russia has shifted its ground and after its conflict with China they do not mention in their recent reports that Tibet is under the suzerainty of China. Why cannot we do so? If we have any guts we should take this opportunity not only to support the human rights resolution but also sponsor a resolution for freeing Tibet from the stranglehold of China and ask for self-determination for Tibet. We should give greater freedom to the Dalai Lama to function in this country. Before I go to the other matters. I should like to mention something about our embassies abroad. From this document I find that

there is a substantial increase in expenditure on our embassies, legations and missions. I do not want to go into their working as everybody knows that it is most unsatisfactory. Neither have they a policy, nor have they direction, with the result that rarely do they put forward the image of the country in foreign countries. How can you expect the politicians who had been rejected by people and who have lost their own image in this country but who are appointed as ambassadors of our country to project the image of our country? We do not know what is the criteria for the selection of ambassadors, There is friction between politicians and career officials. Even in regard to the officials who are selected, they select persons who are super-annuated who would have in ordinary course of time retired. All these persons are there and take the job as a joy ride. They spend their time without concerning themselves with what is happening in that country or in our country. As a result of all this our image has completely been tarnished all over the world.

In this budget I find that our expenditure specially in England has increased by several lakhs of rupees. Way is it that we are still maintaining a huge bureaucratic machinery in London? What purpose does it serve? If it is not a hang over of the British imperialist days, then what is it? If you go and visit that embassy, you will get this impression: here is an embassy where there is no co-ordination; nobody knows what is happening and probably the High Commissioner does not know how many officials are there and what they are doing or even how many rooms are there in the building. I also find that we have increased our expenditure by having a consular office in Birmingham, and our expenditure has been increasing on that account. In small countries like England, where we have such a big High Commissioner's office, is it necessary also that we should have a consulate at Birmingham and again spend more money? Have this Ministry considered the necessity of reducing our expenditure in these places which have already got very huge establishments? The only explanation they have offered is that we have opened a new office in Bulgaria,

North Korea, South Korea and some other places and therefore the expenditure has been increasing. I maintain that if we had reduced the expenditure in London and in other places, at big embassies,—and I have no doubt,—with the same money and allocation we could have met the expenditure here also.

If I go to the policy, I do not know what to speak. As has been stated by the previous speaker, this Government has no policy. I can understand if you speak anything about policy, they will jump at us and tell us that you are against non-alignment, and therefore you criticise our policy. I can understand if you are really following the policy non-alignment. I can understand that, but all these years what have you done? There is a policy of drift. There is no policy whatsoever. If there was a policy, then we could really take cognizance of the situation that has developed in those areas all over the world. There is a significant change all over the world, and there is a qualitative and quantitative change in the international situation as a whole and if this country is thinking of its own interest, if this country's foreign policy is not guided by the policies of any foreign country, but is really rooted to the interests of this country, then we should have taken account of the situation that has developed during the past few months which is pregnant with possibilities.

What do we find now? Where is the non-alignment in the world today? There is no non-alignment whatsoever. The whole context of the situation has changed and we find even China has shifted so much that it is going to complete to become a member not only of the nuclear club but a number of the super-powers as well. It is going to happen, and therefore, what I say is this. Even the United States is having a dialogue with China. They had 165 meetings at Warsaw. What are they discussing there? We find today that we are also non-aligned. Tito is also non-aligned. He is our good friend; we all depend on him so far as non-alignment is concerned. But what is Marshal Tito doing? Even in the last annual session of the party, Mr. Tito has made it very clear; he himself viewing the situation as it is, has become friendly to

Albania which, as is known, is the one country in the whole of Europe which is more aligned to China than to any other country. And Tito is not only negotiating trade with China but has also pledged his complete support to Albania. All these developments are taking place. It is seen that the prospect of the active alliance between the two super powers to mark out areas of influence and ensure their dominance on weak or small countries is no longer acceptable to Europe. It is a fact, as is being admitted. France and China have been militating against it for long. It is known to everybody how De Gaulle has defied the whole world in that matter. And West Germany has notified clearly that the two super powers cannot bottle her up. China's capacity of mischief in the east has provided courage to those whom the Russians held in terror in the west. The Russian policy is also shifting. That we all know; even in regard to the supply of arms to Pakistan, it has been mentioned. Where do we stand? We did not even raise our voice to protest against arms supply to Pakistan. We kept mum. It is said that at times it is not too much on international happenings. But where our interest is involved, certainly we are expected to say what we feel and what our reaction is about world events. The Czechoslovakia aggression was there. We know the ignominious role our Government played in the UNO and this country's prestige and honour were retrieved by the resolution that this House adopted.

The Russian-China conflict is going on. What is our attitude? I am told our Ambassador is being called and we are trying to find out something, because there has been some unofficial criticism at some place that although China committed aggression on Russian, India did not react, India being the ally or friend of Russia, I want to know whether Russia at any moment asked this Government during this conflict to call a conference in India to resolve their differences, just a Russia called the Tashkent conference during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, and find out whether it is really a brotherly conflict, because Russian regards China as a brother, whereas it regards India as a friend, as they stated in 1962. They said, it is a small border dispute. We maintain that border disputes, should be settled, as far as possible through peaceful

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means. But is there any such suggestion? Why should we go out of our way and commit ourselves, if we are not really a protegee of Russia? Why should we not take the fullest advantage of this conflict and work towards the interests of our country? I want to know from the Government whether we were consulted at any time, whether there has been any correspondence or dialogue between our Foreign Ministry and the Russian Foreign Ministry and whether they sought our advice.

I find that in the name of non-alignment, we do not function at all. It is all ineptitude and vacillation everywhere, not merely drift. Take West Asia. This provided another opportunity for us to take a bold stand, but we are waiting to know what Russia, America or the four big powers would say. Then we will ditto the same thing. In this report, we find repeatedly how when our Prime Minister addressed the UNO, she maintained that so far as West Asia is concerned, we stand by the big powers and their policy that Israel must withdraw from the occupied zone, etc. We are not bold enough to say that the real conflict that has arisen there can be solved if once for all the basic question is decided that Israel has to exist as a nation in the middle-east, as provided by the United Nations, when that State was constituted. If this basic information is accepted, the conflict can be resolved.

Although Russia does not consider it a sin and their diplomacy does not suffer of this account, because we have no independent thinking, we always go on saying that we do not recognise Israel, we do not have diplomatic relations or trade relations with it. Yesterday there was a question in this House and this Government has said that they will not have any trade relations with Israel.

Therefore, let us not close our eyes. This country has really lost all voice in the world. Nobody looks at us. Even though we are a big country we have really been reduced to a very small, minor, insignificant factor in the comity of nations today.

Look at our borders. I could understand this policy if really as a result of

following this policy of friendliness to everybody we had many friends. There is no friend whatsoever. We are friendless everywhere. Have we been able to have at least a secure border? All our three borders—eastern western and northern—are vulnerable. We take no steps to make them secure, lest we offend any of the big powers. Our immediate neighbours are already hostile to us. It has been admitted here. Last time when a mention was made that the Tashkent Declaration is dead the Prime Minister in her reply protested and said, it is very much in action, we had conferences and we are having further conferences. I am really happy that at least in this report it has been admitted that so far as the Tashkent Declaration is concerned Pakistan is completely violating it and the hostile attitude as regards Kashmir and other matters continue as before.

At the same time we must understand that all over it has been stated repeatedly that we have offered a 'no-war declaration' and we are offering it again. But how sincere are we in this offer? I do not say, I do not claim, I do not want to make a posture that our hostility towards Pakistan should continue for all time to come. We have to resolve these differences. We have to find ways and means to resolve these differences. In the context of the world situation it has become highly necessary and essential for us to have a second look at the developments and at what we are going to do in future.

Therefore, considering all these aspects, let us take the situation as it is. It is all good to say that our relationship with other countries has developed much more intimately than it was before. I am glad to notice that there has been some change, some thinking in the Ministry of External Affairs to develop our relations with South-East Asian countries. But I do not like the posture taken by the Prime Minister during her visit to Burma. When the question was put to her about the defence possibility she outright rejected saying that we are not in the picture at all. What do we aim at? It is not only creation of a vacuum after the withdrawal of the British from those

areas, it is a question of the existence, safety and security of those areas, the whole of Asia, India being a part of it, and the whole of South-East Asia.

Let us not continue as we have been doing so long, looking to Washington, London and Moscow for getting inspiration. Let us at least turn our attention to these countries which are not only neighbour countries but whose interests are inter-linked with our interests just like the interests between State and State in one country. That being the position India has to change its policy. If the Government is worth anything it must declare here and now that our policy is not only chanting of mantrams of non-alignment but our policy is mainly guided by the enlightened national interests of this country. We will judge every matter, every international situation from that point of view. A strong nation a brave nation, a courageous nation alone can play some part in world policies; no other nation can. If you go on surrendering even your principles—you have surrendered them several times—no nation will care for you.

Therefore, India must take these and similar developments into account. She must accept that not only is the bi-polar world dead as dodo but also the growing detente between the super powers is no guarantee for stability of the *status quo* and peace. The old equation of double alignment with super powers cannot be the policy of today. Let us realise this. We must cultivate Western Europe and Japan on the one hand and lesson our dependence on the Super Powers on the other.

Secondly, we must take into account the change in South East Asian scene. The possibility of (a) China's admission formally into the nuclear club or her getting a semi-super power status or (b) a US-China detente must not be overlooked. Our response will have to be to strengthen ourselves and to forge closer defence links with our South Eastern neighbours. The Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Mr. Malik has made a categorical suggestion about it. I want to know the reaction of the Government of India to that suggestion. Mr. Malik has already pleaded for such

relationship with India, Burma, Ceylon and other neighbours. The attitude of the Burmese Government, I am sure, is helpful to India. Nepal also whatever may be its anti-Indian attitude, I have no doubt in my mind that if it takes into account the realities of the situation, it will fall in line.

In conclusion I will make this appeal. Let us not think that because Pandit Nehru some years back had coined something, if we just change a little, or if we change the entire policy, because of the exigencies of the situation, we will be called deviationists. Why should we do not deviate is the problem. It is also essential to realise that with the new flux in the world events, our hangovers of the past and our inhibitions must not be allowed to blinker our vision.

In the end, it is necessary to emphasise that in the multi-polar world, dependence of our country on one or a set of powers can only endanger our security, particularly when equations and permutations on the international plane are changing fast. We have to look all around us, create a flexible approach to safeguard our interest and build our own strength. With the neighbours in particular we must evolve viable relationships and forge friendships on the basis of an evolving community of national interests.

16.48 hrs.

STATEMENT RE STRIKE BY HOUSE
SURGEONS AND OTHER DOCTORS
OF THE IRWIN HOSPITAL,
NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : At 7.45 P.M. on the 2nd April 1969, a group of junior medical officers of the Irwin and G. B. Pant Hospitals called at the residence of the Medical Superintendent and presented a memorandum which incorporated a resolution said to have been passed by the Doctor's Union at 5 P.M. on the same day. It was alleged in the resolution that Dr. B. N. Mishra and Dr. D. P. Bhatnagar had been forced to tender their resignations. It also referred to what it