despite all assurances given by various Railway Ministeres in the past that it will be connected by broad gauge.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : We do not have any priority on this.

MR. SPEAKER : For that line, there is no priority. You can rest assurred;

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD : A lot of publicity has already been given to the conversion of Dindigul-Tuticorin line into broad gauge and about the laying of a new broad gauge line between Kanur and Dindigul. I would like to know how far the work has progressed.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : The Bangalore-Guntakal line has already been open to traffic.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : How can it be open to traflic when the line is not yet laid ? The Hon. Minister is talking about Kandla. The Hon. Member has asked about karur Dindigul line.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Hon. Minister is talking about Bangalore-Guntakal line ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The Hon. Member is asking about Karur-Dindigul line.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : The Hon. Member who has put the question will ask for the clarification. Why are you shouting ?

SHRI K. Mayathevar : When the Hon. Minister has not given proper reply, I have to ask for clarification.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Gentlemen, I will suggest a shouting match outside;

SARI JAGDISH TYTLER ; Now you understand,

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : There should be no question of blaming the other Ministries. The Hon. Minister is blaming the planning Commission and the other Ministries. He should talk about his own Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. It is irralevant. I do not agree with you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Hon. Member asked about Karur—Dindigul line. The Hon. Minister replied about Bangalore—Guntakal line. How can you allow this to go on ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Because of scarcity of resources, only 7 identified projects are undertaken. This project does not figure at all among those identified project That is what I am saying·

MR. SPEAKER : That project is not there. That is what the Hon. Minister says.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Again, the Hon. Minister is wrong.

Mr. SPEAKER : You write to me. Don't be sorry.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : If the project is not there in the list, how will the work on it start ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't argue. Please sit down. Please write to me. You can come under Direction 115.

U. N. Aid To Poor Nations

*353. †SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNA AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have seen the press reports which appeared in the Patriot dated 4 July, 1983 wherein an official of the United Nations has indicated that many of the world's poor nations particularly non-aligned countries are famins stricken and may

go bankrupt without substantial new aid by United Nations and the industrialised world which are turning a deaf ear to the most pressing needs of the low income countries; and

(b) if so, whether any role has been played by Government of India in regard thereto and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : (a) The Patriot report dated 4-7-1983 was in the context of UNCTAD-VI which took place in Belgrade from 6th June to 2nd July, 1983. The report by an agency journalist does not specifically refer to any UN official and hence it is not possible to state whether these views can be ascribed to any particular UN official. However, it is a fact that many developing and Non Aligned countries are severely affected by the orisis in the world economy and that they require substantial financial resources to tide over the Orisis. Some developing countries, particularly in Africa are faced with the threat of famine. Other developing countries are confronted with a debt problem of serious proportions. In this context assistance by UN and other multilateral institutions and by developed countries have an important role. It is also true that the response from developed countries to these problems has not been as positive as was expected.

(b) Efforts to resolve these problems are a continuing process through discussions and negotiations. India as an important member of the Group of 77, and as the Chairman of the Non Aligned Movement, is playing an active role in such negotiations.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में दो बातें कहीं हैं। एक तो कहा है कि विकसित देशों की प्रतिक्रिया अनुकूल और रचनात्मक नहीं है, दूसरे विकासशील देशों के सामने ऋण चुकाने की भयंकर समस्या है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस मामले में भारत भी बुरी तरह से ग्रसित है। मंत्री महोदय और सरकार इस बात को जानते हैं कि ये डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज को जितना भी ऋण देते हैं, उनके साथ जो शर्तें लगाई जाती हैं, उसमें पोलिटिकल इन्टरेस्ट ज्यादा रहता है और शोषण की प्रवृत्ति भी ज्यादा रहती है। वर्ल्ड फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन भी तरह-तरह का दबाव डालने का काम करती हैं और इसका इफैक्ट हमको मालूम है। आई. एम. एफ. से जो लोन दिया गया है, उसमें भी तरह तरह की शर्तें लगाई जाती हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो वर्ल्ड फाइनेन्शियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन हैं, जिसमें अभी तक विकसित देशों का दबदबा रहता है, क्या उसके पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई विचार कर रही है ? यदि कर रही है तो इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरे कन्ट्रीज के साथ बातचीत कर के कोई जबमल तैयार करने की बात भी कर रही है जिससे इस शोषण को रोका जा सके ?

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : जैसा कि सदन को पता है, गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन में हमने यह तजवीज पेश की कि आज की संस्थाओं में सुधार होना चाहिये, उनसे अभी हम कोई आशा नहीं रख सकते। विशेषकर विकसित देशों से कोई आशा नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि हमारा यह अनुभव रहा है कि उन्होंने विकासशील देशों को ऋण देने से साफ-साफ इन्कार किया हो या नहीं, लेकिन कम-से-कम कई बार उन संस्थाओं पर यह दबाव डाला कि इन देशों को ऋण न दिया जाये। दूसरी तरफ वे कहते हैं कि उनकी अपनी समस्याएं हैं इसलिए वह इन संस्थाओं को जितना धन देते थे, अब नहीं दे सकते। कुल मिलाकर परिणाम यह होता है कि इन देशों को समयपर ऋण नहीं मिल पाता और जितना मिलना चाहिये,

उतना नहीं मिल पाता । आगे चलकर और भी इस राशि के कम होने की आशंका है । इसलिये हमने गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन और ग्रुप आफ 77, जो कि विकासशील देशों का संगठन है, से कहा कि इन संस्थाओं के पुनर्गठन की आवश्कता है । अब पुनर्गठन कैसे किया जाये. इसके बारे में सब मिलकर सोचें और एक ऐसी कान्फरेंस हम बुलायें जिसको विश्व के सारे देशों का, यूनिवर्सल पार्टिसिपेशन जैसा कहते हैं, सारे देश सम्मिलित हों और बैठकर सोचें कि इन संस्थाओं का किस प्रकार पुनर्गठन किया जा सकता है जिससे आज विशेषकर विकसित देशों की मदद करने में जो अन्याय और कमी हो रही है, उसकी पूर्ति की जा सके ।

अभी तक कुछ देशों ने इस पर विचार किया है सभी देशो ने अपनी सम्मति नहीं दी है कोशिश जारी है और जब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और दूसरे देशों के नेता न्यूयार्क जायेंगे जनरल असेम्बली के समय तो हम आशा करते हैं कि इस मामले ने भी वह आपस में चर्चा करेंगे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आज हमारा देश पर-कैपिटा इनकम के मामले में 2,4 राष्ट्रों को छोड़ कर सबसे कमजोर है । पाकिस्तान से भी दुगुना कमजोर है और चीन से तो 3, साढ़े 3 गुना कमजोर होगा ! (**व्यवधान**) मुझे जानकारी है कि 1977 में भारत की पर कैपिटा इनकम 160 डालर थी, जबकि चीन की 410 डालर थी । मैं जानता हूं कि इस समय सरकार अपनी बात को मनवाने में अक्षम है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या सरकार यह प्रयास करेगी कि हम अपने पांव पर खड़े हों, अपने देश में टेकनालोजी का अधिक से अधिक विकास कर सकें और विदेशों की आर्थिक सहायता पर कम से कम निर्भर रहें ? विदेश मंत्री कहेंगे कि यह मेरा विषय नहीं है, इसका सम्बन्ध साइन्स और टेकनालोजी विभाग से है । लेकिन मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि सरकार यह नीति बनाए कि भारत विदेशी अर्थ पर निर्भर न हो, वह अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अधिक से अधिक सुदृढ़ करे, विदेशों से जो पैसा मिलता है, उसको रचनात्मक कामों में लगाए, फालतू कामों में नहीं और विदेशी सहायता पर कम से कम निर्भर करे । इस बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : यह केवल हमारी ही नीति नहीं है, बल्कि सब गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों और विकासशील देशों की नीति है और इसी नीति पर वे चलना चाहते हैं । उन्होंने यही कोशिश की है और कर रहे हैं । लेकिन याद रखने की बात यह है कि यह जो आत्म-निर्भरता पर आधारि कार्यक्रम है, वह कोई स्थानापन्न, सब्स्टीट्यूट नहीं है नार्थ-साउथ सहयोग का क्योंकि हमें कई मामलों में विकसित देशों से मदद लेनी पड़ेगी । वह मदद हमें विकासशील देशों से नहीं मिल सकेगी हमारे लिए आपस में एक दूसरे को ऐसी मदद देना सम्भव नहीं होगा । इसलिए दो नीतियां हैं । एक तरफ हम सोच रहे हैं और इस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं कि हमारी आत्म निर्भरता बढ़े, और हम आपस में एक दूसरे की मदद कर के, विकसित देशों से जो मदद हम ले रहे हैं, जहां तक हो सके, हम उसको कम करें । लेकिन इसके साथ साथ कई ऐसे मामले हैं, जिनमें हमको विकसित देशों से मदद लेना आवश्यक और अनिवार्य होगा हम विकसित देशों से कह रहे हैं कि आप जो मदद देना चाहते, हैं । वह केवल दान नहीं है, और दान के रूप में हम लेना भी नहीं चाहते, आपकी इस मदद से हमारी मदद तो होगी

मगर उससे आपकी भी मदद होगी, क्यों कि उससे आपके उद्योग और रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे, यह दोनों के लिए अच्छी चीज है, इस लिए आप इसे मान लीजिए। हम उनको मनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और साथ ही आत्म-निर्भरता को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न जैनरेल नेचर का प्रश्न है, मगर श्री पासवान इधर उधर कर के इण्डिया के बारे में डेरोगेटरी रिमार्क्स करने की कोशिश करते रहते हैं। उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि इण्डिया एक पावरफुल कन्ट्री आफ दि वर्ल्ड है और दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी इज्जत है। हम सिर्फ दूसरे देशों से पैसा नहीं ले रहे हैं, बल्कि हम भी दूसरे देशों की मदद कर रहे हैं कई तरीकों से। दुनिया के देशों में जो डेवेलपमेंट हो रहा है, उसमें हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत हिस्सा है, क्योंकि हमारे लोग बहुत से कन्ट्रीज को डेवेलप करने में मदद दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता था कि आप उनको जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी : विकास शील देशों को जो ऋण दिया जा रहा है, उस पर क्या इन्ट्रेस्ट है ? क्या भारत सरकार नान-एलाइन्ड देशों के नेता के रूप में उन ऋणों पर इन्ट्रेस्ट को कम कराने की कोशिश करेगी ? पेपर्ज में आया है कि 14 फीसदी तक इन्ट्रेस्ट लगाया जा रहा है क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाएगी ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, it is wellknown that from the multilateral agencies, the interest rates on which loans are given are very lows. That is the whole point. We are asked to go and borrow capital from the free capital markets and from other markets because it is freely available.

We say that it is not possible; we cannot afford that kind of capital. Therefore, whatever is coming from the multi-lateral agencies should continue to come.

In regard to India, we have said that at leaest for the next five to ten years, it will not be possible to 90 to the capital markets ; as a result our development is likely to be reversed. We will not be able to continue our developmental works on the basis of loans taken from the capital market. This is our case.

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी : असल सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया । मैं ने यह पूछा था कि पासवान जी इधर उधर करके इण्डिया को घसीट कर लाते हैं, क्या इनकी बातें सही हैं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इधर उधर क्या होता है ?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Sir the Minister in his reply has said that India is going to discuss in a conference to be held wherein all the countries are going to take part. The first economic summit of big countries held in America recently had promised that they will have a lenient view about the problems of developing countries and they will take some measures. Then we had UNCTAD meeting in which India was there and we tried to get some kind of lenient treatment from those countries which actually did not take place. Now, we are attempting another conference in which all the countries of the world are going to take part and the conference is going to be held in America without proper preparation of the issues to be clinched and without ascertaining the consensus of other countries by bilateral or multilateral consultations. Therefore, I ask the Minister to tell whar are the arrangements being made for this kind of consultations and what is the result of the efforts hitherto ? made ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, this concerns the reform of the system. The Brettenwood system as we have it today has not proved successful either from the point of view of developing countries or from the point of view of developing countries. This is why many developed countries have also said that this system has cutlived its utility and needs to be changed. Now. the question is, how do we change it'. Those who are entrenched in these institution do not want to part with the power which they have in these institutions—the power of decision, the power of patronage, etc., While on the other hand the developing countries say that at the Brettenwood conference all the developing countries were not represented, therefore, those who fashioned out this Brettenwood institutions did it from the point of view of a few countries only. So, it is a question of changing the system. It cannot be overnight agreed to by those who have certain interest in them. So, it has to be done by persuasion. This has not been fully prepared for. It is being prepared for. Even the agenda has not been fully formulated. Discussions are going on in various forums and we hope that the Heads of States and Heads of Governments who would be attending the General Assembly would have occasion to discuss this even beyond the 101 countries who decided on this at Delhi at the non-aligned summit. Now, the question is to talk to the others outside the non-aligned. That is the opportunity that will be taken at the time of the General Assembly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, rom what the hon. Minister has said t is quite obvious that inspite of the fforts which have been made by India as Chair-person of the non-aligned ovement and inspite of the fact that e have to continue these efforts for ome time more, it is clear that upto ow there has been not very hopeful esponse particularly from the developed ountries because as he himself has said ey do not want to voluntarily part ith the economic and financial power hich they have. So, I would like to know, there were two proposals made at NAM conference which we were supposed to pursue with some initiative. One was the question of global conference which will discuss the possible re-structuring of the whole financial system. But both the UNCTAD and the Williamsburg Conferences, before that, have shown that there is a very little possibility of such a conference coming about. I do not know what is the Government's assessment. The second proposal was that the Heads of States should not just go to the United Nations to make their speeches and go away, but should meet them there. I would like to know whether the Secretary—General of the United Nations is in favour of this suggestion and whether there is any possibility of the second one at least materialising or that also has to be abandoned.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMBA RAO : The prospect does not appear to be as bleak as the non.Member suggests because if noises made at Conferences are any indication, it is not a hopeless affair. But if actual decisions taken or a greements Which have been signified are any indication, there has not been much progress. The rhetoric is there. We have the agreement in principle, we have the speeches and we have the communiques in line where the principle.Communiques out in detail that North-South dialogue should take place and that the developed must do something for the developing countries. All these things are incorporated in the communiques, incorporated in the speeches, incorporated in the outcome of the Conferences on paper. But when it comes to actual implementation, what we are told is that the developed countries also have their own difficulties which they are not able to cope with right now. Therefore, it is a continuous struggle that is to be carried on. This is the position.

As regards the heads of States and Heads of Government coming to the General Assembly, they are not coming just to make their speeches and go back, they will also have occasions to discuss among themselves in a very informal way about these very pressing problems of the world.