

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You ask the scientist to come and meet me.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I was informed in Goa that 10 m. iron ore fines are being exported to Japan. When I enquired why these could not be used in our Steel Plants, I was told that our Steel Plants are not capable of using them. Could the hon. Minister let us know, because these are being exported on a very large scale to Japan, why these could not be used in India, whether there is any transport problem or whether we are incapable of using them?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: There is no question of our incapability of using. India is, luckily, one of those countries which are very rich in iron ore. So far as our requirements are concerned, we are in a very comfortable position. We get our requirements. But iron ore is one of the items which we export and earn foreign exchange. So far as Goa is concerned, we are exporting lump ore, fines and blue dust to Japan because we earn good foreign exchange on that.

Expulsion of South Africa from U.N.O.

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*142. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiative was taken by the Indian Government recently by giving their strong support in the Security Council to expel South Africa from the World Organisation for its continued adherence to racialism and defiance of the U.N. Charter; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir India strongly supported the recent move for expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations.

In the General Assembly, India co-sponsored two resolutions in this connection. The first resolution approved the report of the Credentials Committee which rejected the credentials of the representative of South Africa, and the second one called upon the Security Council to review the relationship between the U.N. and South Africa in the light of the constant violation by South Africa of the principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

India's Permanent Representative made statements both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council to support the move for expulsion of South Africa from the membership of the U.N. A resolution to this effect introduced by Kenya in the Security Council was, however, not adopted on account of the negative votes of three permanent members—France, UK and U.S.A.

On November 12, 1974, the ruling of the President of the U.N. General Assembly, suspending South Africa's participation in the current Assembly Session was challenged without success, and the ruling was upheld by 91 votes in favour to 22 against, with 19 abstentions. India was among those who supported the ruling of the President.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The Resolution was brought to expel South Africa from the United Nations for its continued policy of racialism and defiance of the United Nations' Charter. This policy of racialism is a shame of the 20th Century. What I feel is that a veto on this Resolution is a veto on human rights. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any country tried to veto this Resolution or oppose this Resolution?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: As I have already answered, three of the permanent members of the Security Council negated this Resolution and, therefore, it was vetoed.

SHRI K MALLANNA What is the reaction of the Government of South Africa after its expulsion? Has it changed its policy?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS The Government of South Africa has recalled their Ambassador from the UN and said that they will not pay their contribution to the UN budget.

DR H P SHARMA Article 6 of Chapter II of the United Nations Charter, which deals with expulsion of members, says:

"A Member may be expelled from the Organisation by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council

Three permanent members had voted against the resolution and therefore this procedure of expulsion could not be followed. But there are precedents—I am thinking of the Korean War—where the General Assembly working under the procedure evolved under 'Uniting for Peace' took up the matter because the Security Council was paralysed due to the negative votes of the permanent members. Has India explored this possibility or does it propose to do so under the 'Uniting for Peace' procedure that I mentioned a moment ago?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS When the Security Council on account of the negative votes of the three permanent members, ultimately negated this move by Kenya, the matter came up before the General Assembly and the President of the General Assembly was asked to give his ruling. The President gave the ruling suspending South Africa from participation in the current session of the Assembly. This was challenged by the United States and there was voting in which 91 voted in favour of the ruling, 22 against and 19 abstained.

DR. H P SHARMA My question is about expulsion under 'Uniting for Peace'.

MR SPEAKER You are quoting Korea, but many things happened later on.

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा अध्यक्ष जी, रंग भेद की नीति सम्पूर्ण मनुष्यता के माथे पर कलक है मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि मेक्कार्टी काउन्सिल के तीन स्थाई सदस्य देशों ने उस के खिलाफ वोट दिया। क्या हमारे प्रतिनिधियों ने उन स्थाई सदस्य देशों से मिल कर और उनमें अलग से बात करके उनको समझाते वा किसी तरह का प्रयत्न किया है ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS Not only our representative had consultations with all the countries but in UN our permanent representative made very important speech, both in the General Assembly and also in the Security Council explaining the position and policy of the Government of India.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA The idea of racialism as against the UN Charter is a flagrant violation by various countries including South Africa and to create world opinion against this the hon. Minister has stated the several steps taken by India in the United Nations. But I would say this will not be sufficient. I would like to know whether there is any concerted effort made by India against this racialism these imperialist countries are operating even in the UN organization. I would like to know whether any consolidation has been made against this racialism specifically to create world opinion to have a consolidated relationship of all socialist countries and to what extent the effort has been fruitful.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS India's efforts in the matter of mobilising world opinion against racialism goes back to the year 1913 when Mahatma Gandhi for the first time raised the banner of revolt against it. That was before India became independent. Then in 1946 we cut off all connections with South Africa and since then on every occasion and at every forum we have been raising this question and

the proceedings in these forums will show to what extent we have been successful.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question refers to efforts made by India after independence. That has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the object of your speech is served when you used certain words.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: If the Chair is satisfied, I have no objection.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रसंघ में जो श्री फौसला हुआ है उसके अनुसार दक्षिण अफ्रिका को केवल वर्तमान सत्र में भाग लेने से रोका गया है। अभी राष्ट्रसंघ से उसे निकालने का फौसला नहीं किया गया। क्या भारत इस दिशा में अपना प्रयत्न जारी रखेगा कि यह विश्व संगठन दक्षिण अफ्रिका को उसकी रंग भेद नीति के विरोध में निष्कासित कर दे ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: What Mr. Vajpayee said is quite true, that South Africa has not yet been expelled as such from the UN. They have been debarred from participating in the current session. Certainly India will continue its efforts more vigorously to see that South Africa is expelled from the UN.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Certainly the attitude of our Government towards racialism is widely known to the world population. But in view of the recent incident in the UN what other efforts are being made by the Government of India with regard to racialism? Will the Government extend their support to the liberation struggles waged by the people in Africa, especially in South Africa?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: We have been doing it, Sir.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: While appreciating India's attitude and steps taken in regard to expulsion of South Africa from the UN may I know whether Government of India have continued their effort in UN and Commonwealth of Nations in regard to countries like UK which have been coming in the way of these things by Security Council voting etc? And may I know whether they are actively pursuing the matter with them regarding expulsion of South Africa not only from UN but from various specialised agencies of the world body?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Prof. Mavalankar is a very knowledgeable person. I am sorry to say that he has lacked information on this question. South Africa has been expelled from other organisations connected with UN, viz., UNESCO, FAO, WHO, ILO. South Africa is not a Member of the Commonwealth now.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I asked whether Government of India will use its good offices with UK in the Commonwealth of Nations to see that South Africa is out of the UN. I know that S. Africa is not a Member of the Commonwealth of Nations. What about rest of the world bodies?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: The efforts of India have become partly successful, as I said.

Delay in construction of Second Bridge over Hooghly near Calcutta

*144 **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of construction of the second Bridge over the river Hooghly near Calcutta is expected to commence;

(b) whether the agency for carrying out the work of construction has been finalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?