

not know. My hon. friend took objection to the choice of the day, viz. 14th May because that was the date of the anniversary of the ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: 8th May was the date of the anniversary. On that day, the historic strike of 1974 was started. From that date, they decided to go on work-to-rule. But the meeting was called for the 14th May. That shows the Railway Administration was not willing to come to a settlement.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: No; it does not show that. I must, at the cost of repetition, remind the House that I said that there was a meeting with this Federation on the 20th and 21st December, in spite of the fact that this was not one of the two recognized federations. Then there were special meetings for the discussion of these demands with them on the 11th and 31st January and on the 21st April. (Interruptions) If the Government was not anxious for negotiations, if there was no inclination on the part of the Government (Interruptions) to undertake negotiations with the genuine spirit of finding a solution, then Government need not have had discussion with them on the 11th and 31st January and again on 21st April. Then, when it was found that no progress was being made, or no solution had been reached, then again there was a suggestion for a meeting on 30th April. 30th April is not the 8th of May. They were requested to come for a meeting on the 30th of April for which they raised objections saying that they had organisational work etc.

हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति क्षेत्र बनाना

* 62. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :
डा० विजय मण्डल :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति क्षेत्र बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किए हैं ;

(ख) विश्व की बड़ी शक्तियों के इस बारे में क्या विचार हैं और उन्होंने इस संबंध में क्या सहायता की है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका इस पर सहमत नहीं है और इस क्षेत्र में सवातार युद्ध शीत और अन्त्य शस्त्र एकत्रित कर रहा है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) :

(क) हिन्द महासागर के अधिकांश तटवर्ती और पश्चिम राज्यों के साथ हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति

का क्षेत्र बनाने का भारत समर्थन करता है। भारत ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर इस प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित करने का निरन्तर प्रयत्न किया है जिनमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, गूट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों की बैठकें तथा द्विपक्षीय बातचीत भी शामिल हैं। हम तटवर्ती और पश्चिम राज्यों के सम्मेलन में सक्रिय रूप से भाग ले रहे हैं जो इस समय हिन्द महासागर से सम्बद्ध संयुक्त राष्ट्र तटवर्ती समिति के तत्वावधान में हो रहा है।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ दोनों ने ही जून 18 को त्रिएना में साल्ट-11 करार पर हस्ताक्षर करने के समय हिन्द महासागर में अस्त्र परिसीमन के विषय में द्विपक्षीय बातचीत को फिर से शुरू करने के अपने इरादों की पुनः पुष्टि की।

इस समय ये दोनों देश पर्यवेक्षकों के रूप में हिन्द महासागर के तटवर्ती और पश्चिम राज्यों के सम्मेलन में भाग ले रहे हैं। दोनों देशों ने प्रस्ताव के कतिपय पक्षों पर सहमति व्यक्त की है तथा इसके कुछ विषयों पर उन्होंने कोई प्रतिनिधिया व्यक्त नहीं की है।

चीन के प्रतिनिधि ने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है लेकिन फ्रांस के प्रतिनिधि ने यह मत व्यक्त किया कि "शान्ति क्षेत्र" की अवधारणा सुस्पष्ट नहीं है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय धरातल पर इसे स्वीकृत नहीं मिली है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त सम्मेलन में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के प्रतिनिधि ने कहा कि वे शान्ति क्षेत्र के प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत बड़ी शक्तियों की उपस्थिति को समाप्त करने की अवधारणा को स्वीकार नहीं करते। यद्यपि इस आशय के समाचार मिले थे कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका इस क्षेत्र में अपनी सैनिक उपस्थिति को बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है लेकिन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया लगता।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : बंगला देश की लड़ाई के समय अमेरिका ने हिन्द महासागर में अपना सेबैज फ्लीट भेज दिया था। आज भी वही जहाजी समुद्री बेड़ा और अमेरिकी बेड़ा वहां है और उपद्रव मचा रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कौन से ऐसे प्रयत्न किए हैं सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल से या यू एन से मंडेट इशारा कराने के ताकि इसको शान्ति का क्षेत्र घोषित किया जा सके ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति का क्षेत्र बनाने का प्रस्ताव यू एन का प्रस्ताव है। प्रायः सभी तटवर्ती देशों का उसे समर्थन प्राप्त है। इस समय एड् हाक कमिटी के तत्वावधान में यू एन में इस बारे में बैठक हो रही है। लेकिन यह बात साफ है कि बैठक में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने जो कुछ कहा है

उससे लगता है कि वह हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति क्षेत्र बनाने की जो हमारी कल्पना है उससे भिन्न कल्पना रखता है। लेकिन हम आशा करते हैं कि जो हिन्द महासागर के तट पर बसे हुए देश हैं वे अन्य देशों के सहयोग से इस क्षेत्र को शान्ति का क्षेत्र बनाने के अपने प्रयत्न जारी रखेंगे और अन्ततोगत्वा सफल होंगे।

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : आजकल हिन्द महासागर में किन किन देशों के समुद्री बेड़े मौजूद हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देशों के मैं नाम गिनाऊं क्या मुझ से यह आशा की जाती है ?

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : क्यों नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभी बड़े देश हिन्द महासागर में बड़ी ताकत में मौजूद हैं। यद्यपि चर्चा सोवियत संघ और अमरीका के बीच में हो रही है लेकिन फ्रांस भी वहाँ है, यूके है, चीन भी है और छोटे मोटे देश भी आते जाते रहते हैं।

DR. BIJOY MONDAL : I want to know from the hon. Minister why the super powers are unwilling to make the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace ? What is the reason for it and what is the attitude of the Bangladesh Government and the Government of Pakistan in making the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Both the Government of Pakistan and the Government of Bangladesh are a party to the resolution which had been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1971. So far as other powers are concerned, I have already thrown light on the attitude of the United States of America, Soviet Russia has by and large supported the concept of Indian Ocean being made a zone of peace.

PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR : The hon. Minister has stated that the problem of the Indian Ocean to be treated as a zone of peace has been going on in various discussions and consultative forums in the United Nations and outside and the Government of India has taken a consistent stand that the Indian Ocean must be free from all naval exercises by big and small powers. Both he and the Prime Minister have gone to the United States and the USSR, and on various other occasions they have had a chance of intimate contact and top level meetings here in Delhi and in other places. In all these meetings what precisely did the government tell these two super powers, United States and the USSR and what response they were able to evoke from them. Are

the government satisfied that the two super powers are gradually coming to an understanding on the approach of India and other littoral states in this area ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Whenever we meet the leaders of the Soviet Union or the United States, we discuss this question of Indian Ocean. The Joint Communique which was issued after the visit of the Prime Minister to Moscow makes a specific reference to this question. This question was also discussed in Washington when I was there for the meeting of the Joint Commission. India has been emphasising consistently and persistently that the Indian Ocean should be free of big power naval presence and rivalry; it should also be free from all naval bases including Diego Garcia. The response has been not to our satisfaction. But as I mentioned earlier the debate is going on in the United Nations and we hope something concrete will come out. Both the United States and the USSR have decided to resume their talks and that is a healthy development.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am grateful to the hon. Minister; he has expressly made it known to the House, the Government of India's position with regard to the Indian Ocean, that is precisely to dismantle all the naval bases in the Indian Ocean and convert it into a zone of peace. In that context I should like to know from hon. Minister whether he would agree with me that the opinion expressed by the United States of America in the United States Sub Committee is not in conformity with the basic principle of the Government of India, namely, dismantling of naval bases on the contrary the US authorities are on record saying that due to the crisis in the Gulf area and the military situation prevailing in those areas increased military presence is necessary for the interest of the United States of America and its global strategy and if so would the Government of India, in view of its policy, protest against the United States government policy of the increased presence in that area ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It has been made known to the United States authorities that any increase in the naval strength of the United States in the Indian Ocean or in the Gulf region will add to tension and will invite counter measures by other countries; what the countries of the region require is political stability and economic development and not strengthening of naval fleet or induction of new sophisticated weapons.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is now clear from the statement of the hon. Minister what India's position in this respect has been till now to treat more or less in the same way the naval presence

of all powers; he explained just now that Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace and it is a simple corollary that all powers should withdraw their naval presence. That is a very simplistic approach because it is well known that in all oceans of the world navies of big powers, small powers, do keep on moving. So, that is not the question. The straight question you have to clinch. Because you always seem to equate big naval powers present, meaning thereby USA is present, so the Soviet Union is present; Soviet Union is present, so the presence of U.S.A. is justified. That would not solve the problem. I would like to know categorically since you have come to know that United States of America has categorically refused to get out of the Indian Ocean, they have a permanent base which is used for nuclear presence at Diego Garcia, that is the real danger, do you have similar base? If it is not so by other powers, merely because they are on the defence, you try to keep your fleet. Are you going to equate this? Are you in the United Nations going to pointedly unite all other nations of the world as against the positive action of the United States of America and say that they must remove this base in Diego Garcia, particularly, the nuclear base? Ships may come and go, we can take care of it later.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is no question of objection to movement of ships. If the movement is regular it is not extraordinary. If the movement is to safeguard legitimate interests, there are sea routes which are open to all countries and big powers are using those routes. Littoral countries are in a position to guarantee the freedom of navigation in the Indian Ocean. That does not require setting up of military bases or presence of big power navy almost on a permanent basis. They keep on moving. But the countries do remain in the Indian ocean. The hon. member has suggested something for action and I propose to examine the suggestion made by the hon. member.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 63 is postponed.

गुट निरपेक्ष देशों का सम्मेलन

* 64. श्री यादवेंद्र दत्त :

श्री अमर राय प्रधान :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल में हुई गुट निरपेक्ष समन्वय ब्यूरो की बैठक का क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ख) सम्मेलन में कम्युनिश्चिया और मित्र के बारे में क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau at Co'ombo once again revealed the inherent strength and resilience of the Non-aligned Movement, the capacity to overcome internal differences of opinion in accordance with well-accepted principles, to maintain unity and continue its independent and dynamic role in international affairs. The text of the final communique adopted has already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) With regard to the participation of Kampuchea in the meeting, no consensus could be arrived at and the Chairman declared that without setting a precedent or prejudging the definite decision on this matter, neither this question nor any other issue related to Kampuchea would be raised in the Plenary or at any of the Committees. On the question of temporary suspension of Egypt, the Bureau Members felt that it was beyond their competence to deal with this matter and accordingly the Bureau decided that the proposal be left for decision by the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Movement.

SHRI YADAVENDRA DUTT : Is it a fact that certain powers made a move at the Non-aligned Conference to ascribe certain Resolution which might have had the effect of aligning the non-aligned movement virtually to certain blocks of powers whom they profess that those blocks were their natural friends? Is so, what was the stand of the Government of India in the matter?