

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is: Ayes 19; Noes 140.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the demand to the vote of the House.

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, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 13 and 14 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

Demand No. 13—External Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,94,31,000 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, 1969 in respect of 'External Affairs'.

Demand No 14—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16, 71, 13,000 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, 1969 in respect

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—
AYES:—Shri K. P. Singh Dev
NOES:—Shri Surendra Palsingh, Prakash Puri,

of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.'

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up the non-official business now.

16.5 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Devgun.

16.05½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिरली) : मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ : "कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के 26 वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 3 अप्रैल, 1968 को सभा में पेश किया गया था, सहमत है ।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd April, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

16.06 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: QUITTING THE COMMONWEALTH—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri George Fernandes about quitting the Commonwealth. Only 17 minutes are left.

rded their votes:—

Shri Manikya Bhadur and Dr. Surya

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I would suggest that the time should be extended, because there are so many members who want to speak on this.

SHRI CHINTAMONI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Yes, Sir. It should be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We had a discussion on the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry only just now, when this whole subject was covered. So, I will now call the Minister to reply to the debate.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the sentiments and feelings expressed by the hon. Member while moving this Resolution in regard to the atrocities committed and perpetrated by the Smith Regime in Rhodesia on the freedom fighters of that country are shared by one and all in this House irrespective of party affiliations. What has been done, and is being done, by the Smith regime in Rhodesia to crush the freedom movement, is not only a crime against humanity but it is also an affront to world public opinion and to the conscience of mankind. It has been very rightly condemned by all the freedom-loving and civilised people all the world over. It has been very rightly said that the soul of these five freedom-fighters who were executed in Salisbury not very long ago, will not rest in peace until the UDI regime in Southern Rhodesia has been toppled and the majority rule there on the basis of 'one man, one vote' is established.

Our sympathies go to those valiant freedom fighters in Southern Rhodesia who are fighting under the most difficult conditions and against very powerful odds. Our hearts also go to those people who are rotting in the jails in Southern Rhodesia and who are under sentences of death. We hope and pray for them that their sacrifices will soon bear fruit and

that their country will be free and would take its due place in the comity of nations.

During the course of the debate it was stated by the hon. Mover of the Resolution that India has not given adequate help to the national liberation movement in Rhodesia. Now, this is a very sweeping and uncharitable statement on the part of the hon. Member because we have done our very best to give our moral and material support to the freedom movements in Africa, including Southern Rhodesia. Before enumerate and give some details of what we have done to help the freedom movement in Rhodesia particularly, I would like to pose a question to the hon. Mover of this Resolution. My question to him is this: what is the basis of his criticism? Has any country in Africa, or the Organisation for African Unity, ever complained about India's complacency or neglect in this respect? I would like the hon. Member to give any specific instance of that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): They do complain privately, though not publicly.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We are concerned only with what is said publicly. If there are instances of this nature, we would like to hear them. If not, all I can say is that the hon. Member should not have made such an irresponsible statement which does not behave a Member of this House and he should not say or do anything which may mar the reputation of our country and which has no basis whatsoever.

Any record of past events will show that the Government of India have consistently and unequivocally espoused the cause of majority rule in Southern Rhodesia. Even before the UDI India supported the idea of majority rule in Southern Rhodesia. We took up this cause on a number of occasions in the UN Committee of 24. After the UDI we continued to

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

espouse their cause in all the international forums including the United Nations Assembly, in the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, in the Committee of 24, in the Lagos Conference of 1966. And we are currently doing so at the meetings of the Commonwealth sections Committee as well as at the Security Council meetings. That goes to show that on every occasion and in every forum we have championed their cause and we have always been in the forefront to fight on behalf of our African brothers.

Now I would like to mention a few steps that the Government of India has taken in giving their assistance and help to the African cause in Rhodesia. Firstly India severed diplomatic relations with Rhodesia in July 1965. Secondly, India's trade relations were severed immediately following the UDI. Even though the balance of trade at that time was in favour of our country we severed all trade relations with that country at that time. Thirdly, Rhodesia has been excluded from the list of Commonwealth countries for the purpose of Indian exchange control. Fourthly, the general authority delegated by the Reserve Bank of India to various dealers to make remittances to Rhodesia has been withdrawn. Fifthly, passports issued by the illegal regime in Rhodesia are not recognised by India. Sixthly, we offer scholarships to Rhodesian students whose studies have been disrupted or who are not able to carry on higher education in their own country. We have decided to give material help to the freedom fighters of Rhodesia in the form of first aid equipment, khaki cloth for uniforms etc., supplies of which are expected to reach them very shortly.

This goes to show that there is no negligence on our part. There is no lack of interest on our part. We have done everything possible to help them

and to encourage them. To our knowledge no complaint has ever come to us from any of the African countries that we have not done our bit. So, it is not fair on the part of the hon. Member to have made this remark.

As regards our stand vis-a-vis the responsibility of Great Britain to solve this problem, we have made it quite clear on a number of occasions that Southern Rhodesia is still technically a British colony and it comes under the administrative control of Great Britain and it is that country's moral and legal responsibility to solve this problem. But, unfortunately, despite all our efforts and the efforts of other countries in the world, we have not been able to persuade Great Britain to play a more effective role and to take adequate measures to bring down this illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. This reluctance on their part to take effective measures has naturally disappointed a great many of us. But we are constantly at it and we are doing everything possible to bring about pressure on Britain to change her attitude and to take more effective measures has naturally disappointed a great many of us. But we are constantly at it and we are doing every thing possible to bring about pressure on Britain to change her attitude and to take more effective measures in the shape of complete and mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia and, if the sanctions fail, as we have on a number of occasions said that, if necessary even force should be used to topple the Smith regime in that country.

We have also impressed upon Great Britain that delay in this matter will cause more complications. It will give an opportunity and time to this rebel regime in Rhodesia to consolidate its position. They will dig their toes and it may be very difficult later on to solve this problem. This delay might also give them, a stamp of legitimacy. It is therefore very desirable that an early action is taken in this regard so that this problem is solved once and for all.

The other point that has been made very vigorously by practically all the speakers in the House was about quitting the Commonwealth. It has been suggested by many hon. Members that as a retaliatory measure and as an expression of our resentment against the UK's reluctance to take suitable and effective measures to end the illegal Smith regime in Rhodesia we should quit the Commonwealth of Nations.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secun-
derabad): Not only that.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:
This is a very important issue and a very important matter with very wide and significant implications. We cannot and should not take a very hasty decision on that. This subject has been discussed on the floor of the House on a number of occasions. Even today, the Prime Minister referred to it. Many Members who took part in the debate on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry also referred to it. A great deal has been said to explain away the Government's stand on it and, I will not be able to add very much to what has already been said except, perhaps this, that the Government is fully aware of the feelings of the hon. Members of this House. I for one feel that, perhaps, all is not well with this organisation of British Commonwealth of Nations. There are certain indications to the discerning eye that unless the founder members of this organisation are prepared to play their part properly and to fulfil their responsibilities properly, the time may soon come when this organisation may fall to pieces. But we do feel that at this juncture, the Commonwealth has still a very constructive and a very positive role to play provided they adhere to the principles of impartiality, fairplay and honesty. That is why we are not very keen to leave the Commonwealth at this juncture. We want that something should be done to strengthen this organisation so that it can play a fruitful part in the present-day world and can make its

contribution in solving many of the world problems

In this connection, the basic issue before us is, will it be in our national interest to quit the Commonwealth at this juncture, and whether, by so doing, we can achieve our immediate objective in Rhodesia. There are disadvantages and advantages in remaining within the Commonwealth. Those disadvantages and advantages have to be weighed properly and that requires time, and a great deal of dispassionate consideration and analysis. That is why, as I said in the very beginning, we should not be in a hurry. A time may come when we may be forced to leave the Commonwealth. But that time, as far as we are concerned, has not come yet.

As regards achieving our objective in Rhodesia, I do feel that that will not be served either. We feel that the Commonwealth is a very effective forum where a number of countries are represented and we can bring about a certain amount of pressure on Britain to play a more effective role in regard to Rhodesia problem. If we were to leave the Commonwealth, then we will not have that influence on Great Britain which we have today.

The present policy of the Government remains, as I have just said, that at the present time it will not be wise on our part to leave the Commonwealth.

Another point which was raised during the course of the debate was that the U. N. should send its forces to end the rebel regime in South Rhodesia. In this connection, I might mention that the U. N. has no standing force which could be used to end the rebel regime in Rhodesia or elsewhere. There is however, a provision in the U. N. Charter for collecting a force from Member States for peace-keeping purposes in the event of a breach of peace or any outbreak of war. But this proviso demands actual hostilities and the mere break-down of law and order in a country, as in Rhodesia today, does not justify the mustering of such a

[Shri Surendra Pa] Singh]

peace-keeping force. So, for this reason, this is not a very practical suggestion. But it is a problem which should attract the attention of Great Britain which is the administering authority there. We are hopeful that as a result of the pressure that is being brought to bear upon them, they will fulfil their responsibilities in the near future.

Another suggestion that was made by some hon. Members was that the Government of India should convene a conference of all countries who are in favour of independence for the Africans in Rhodesia. The Rhodesian issue has already been discussed in the United Nations Assembly, in the Security Council and in a number of other international conferences also. Even the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference last time discussed it. In the light of that, little purpose will be served in calling a special conference on Rhodesia so soon after all these conferences have taken place. But I might inform the House that there is a proposal to hold a U. N.-sponsored conference in the month of August on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in which 36 countries are going to participate. We have offered to play the host to this conference and, it is quite possible that this question of Rhodesia may be discussed in this conference.

Another suggestion has been made that the Government of India should take the initiative for calling a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting to determine the course of action in regard to the question of Rhodesia. The Government of India do not think that a special meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers will be to achieve more towards the Rhodesian cause than the Security Council which is debating this question at the present moment.

I have covered more or less all the main points which were mentioned by the hon. members in this debate.

As regards the Resolution which has been moved by the hon. Member, Mr. George Fernandes, as I have already said, Government are in full sympathy with the sentiments expressed in his Resolution where it condemns the execution of the freedom fighters of Rhodesia. But, as regards quitting the Commonwealth, I have already said that, on balance, the severance of relations with the Commonwealth is something to which we are not prepared to agree at the present juncture, and for that reason, there is no option before me but to oppose this Resolution. There is another substitute Resolution moved by Shri Mishra, which, I think, is very constructive in appeal and more in tune with the desires and wishes of the hon. members of this House, and Government will have no objection in accepting that Resolution if the House so desires.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चर्चा में यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि रोडेशिया के सवाल पर राष्ट्र संघ से निकलने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पहले भारत सरकार राष्ट्र मंडल के जो अफ्रीकी और एशियाई देशों उन विचार विमर्श करे और फिर निर्णय करे कि कौन सी स्ट्रैटजी अपनानी चाहिये। क्या भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार विनिमय किया है और अ किया है तो उस का क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पांडेय : माननीय सदस्य का यह सुझाव बड़ा अच्छा है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया जरूर उन को कंसल्ट करेगी, जो एफो-एशियन मੈम्बर है, उनको जरूर कंसल्ट करेगी और कोई भी कदम अगर उठाना होगा तो उन से पूछ कर उठायेगी।

श्री जगन्मोहन फर्नांडेस (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : दस माननीय सदस्यों ने मंत्री महोदय को छोड़ कर इस बहस में भाग लिया है। इन में सभी दलों के सदस्य थे। इस प्रस्ताव पर जब बहस प्रारम्भ हुई तब कबले पार्टी के सदस्यों के एक को

देख कर मेरी तबीयत खुश हुई थी क्योंकि सभी ने बड़े जोश के साथ अपने विचार व्यक्त किये थे और बड़े गुस्से से वे बोले थे। मेरे प्रस्ताव का पूरा पूरा समर्थन उन्होंने न किया था।

आज जब वैदेशिक मामलों पर यहां बहस हो रही थी तब सदन की एक माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित ने भले ही रोडेशिया का जिक्र नहीं किया लेकिन कामनवैल्य को छोड़ने के बारे में अवश्य जिक्र किया और बिल्कुल साफ तौर पर कहा कि कामनवैल्य से हट जाना भारत के हित में होगा। अच्छा होता कि उन की तकरीर के दौरान ही सरकार में निर्णय लेने वाले जो भी लोग हैं वे सदन में हाजिर रहते और उनके विचारों को सुनते। लेकिन वह चीज नहीं हुई और अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस प्रस्ताव को सरकार स्वीकार नहीं कर सकती है।

रोडेशिया का जो मामला है वही मामला कुछ बरसों पहले दक्षिण अफ्रीका का भी था। उस वक्त भी आज जो तरमीम विभूति मिश्र जी ने पेश की है उसी किस्म की कल्पनायें दुनिया के सामने आई थीं। उस वक्त भी यह भावना पाई जाती थी कि मुट्ठी भर गोरे लोग दक्षिण अफ्रीका के करोड़ों काले लोगों पर अन्याय कर रहे हैं, अत्याचार कर रहे हैं, इसलिए दक्षिण अफ्रीका के साथ कोई भी व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध कोई भी राजनयिक सम्बन्ध न रखा जाए। संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ में भी इस पर बहस हुई थी। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भी दक्षिण अफ्रीका की एपार्थीड की नीति के खिलाफ कई बार प्रस्ताव पास किये और संयुक्त राष्ट्र से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले सभी राष्ट्रों से अपील की कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका से वे दूर रहें। लेकिन असलियत कुछ और रही है। यहां तक कि चन्द रोज पहले भारत की भूमि पर ही दक्षिण अफ्रीका के प्रतिनिधि अंकटाइ की कॉन्फेन्स के लिए आए थे भले

ही कॉन्फेन्स के अन्त में जा कर उनको कॉन्फेन्स से हटा देने का प्रस्ताव सम्मेलन ने पास कर दिया था। लेकिन जो खास बात मुझे अज्र करनी है वह यह है कि नि या कुछ इस ढंग से चल रही है कि जब अन्याय या अत्याचार पहली बार होता है तो उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाने का काम चलता है लेकिन कुछ समय के बाद अन्याय के साथ जीने की एक आदत हमारी बन जाती है। दक्षिण अफ्रीका के बारे में यही हुआ। आज जैसी बहस रोडेशिया के बारे में हो रही है वैसी ही बहस दक्षिण अफ्रीका के बारे में दुनिया के शहरों में तब हुआ करती थी हालांकि दक्षिण अफ्रीका की परिस्थिति में और रोडेशिया की परिस्थिति में एक कीड़ी का भी फर्क नहीं है। लेकिन दक्षिण अफ्रीका को आज जैसे हम भूल ही गए हैं उसी तरह से कुछ समय बाद रोडेशिया को भी भूल जायेंगे।

में समझता हूँ कि इस मामले पर हमें विचार करके किसी फैले पर पहुंचना चाहिये। यह केवल इंग्लियत या इंग्लैंड या मानवता का ही प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि बहुत ही बड़े मूल्य आज इस प्रश्न के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। इसलिए इस प्रश्न को बुनियादी तौर पर हल करने का कदम हम उठावें।

अंगोला की समस्या को आप लें। पुर्तगाल ने अंगोला के स्वातंत्र्य सैनिकों के खिलाफ भी इसी प्रकार के अत्याचार कई बरस पहले किये थे। तब हिन्दुस्तान में और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में उनकी राजधानियों में अंगोला के बारे में बहस चलती थी। लेकिन आज लोग शायद भूल गए हैं कि अंगोला नाम का भी एक क्षेत्र है अफ्रीका में जो अभी भी पुर्तगाल का गुलाम बना हुआ है जहां इंसान को इंसान बन कर जीने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। जिस तरह से अंगोला को लोग भूल गए हैं, जिस तरह से दक्षिण अफ्रीका को लोग भूल गए हैं और जैसे परि-

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज]

स्थिति उन के सम्बन्ध में पैदा हो गई है मुझे डर है कि वही परिस्थिति रोडेसिया के बारे में भी भ्रमले चन्द बरसों में निश्चित रूप से पैदा होने वाली है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक बार इस प्रश्न को ठोस रूप से हल करने हल करने का कदम हमें उठाना चाहिये और इस मामले में भारत को दूसरे देशों का नेतृत्व करना चाहिये। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव इस सदन के सामने है कि इस नए आन्दोलन की शुरुआत भारत कामनवैल्थ से निकल कर शुरू करे। यह मामला इतना गहम है इतना गहरा है कि मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई ठोस कदम हमें इसके बारे में उठा कर दुनिया को एत नई दिशा दिखानी चाहिये। अगर एक नया मार्गदर्शन देने वाला कदम हमारा देश नहीं उठायेगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न हल होने वाला नहीं है, इसके हल होने की कोई आशा नहीं है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अगर हम कामनवैल्थ से निकल गए तो आज इंग्लिस्तान पर हम लोग कुछ असर डाल सकते हैं, कुछ इनफ्लुएंस डाल सकते हैं, वह तब हम नहीं डाल सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि मुझे बहुत सख्त बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये। लेकिन कुछ असलियत पकड़ कर तो हमें चलना चाहिये। असलियत यह है कि हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बतायें कि किस मामले में आप उस पर बजन डाल सके हैं असर डाल सके हैं। आप देखें कि भारतीय नागरिक केनिया से आए। उनके पास इंग्लिस्तान का पासपोर्ट था। केनिया से वे जब वापिस इंग्लिस्तान आए—बूँक के वहाँ के नागरिक थे—तो उनको वहाँ से हटा देने का काम इंग्लिस्तान ने किया। यह सरकार इंग्लैंड को ऐसा करने से रोक नहीं पाई। आज केनिया में डेढ़ लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान के हैं जो या तो स्वयं यहाँ पैदा हुए या जिन के बाप-दादा यहाँ पैदा हुए। आज उन को कोई पासपोर्ट नहीं मिल सकता है। उनके लिए कोई नेशने-

लिटी नहीं बची है। केनिया के या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी नेता ने सन्दन में कहा था कि एक ऐसा जमाना आ सकता है, जब इन लोगों को नेरोबी और लन्दन के बीच में हवाई जहाजों में उड़ते रहना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि केनिया में उन का रहना असम्भव हो गया है और इंग्लैंड में प्रवेश करने की उन को इजाजत नहीं है। इस स्थिति में यह सरकार कौन सा असर डाल सकता है इंग्लैंड की नीतियों पर?

चार पांच दिन पहले यहाँ पर चर्चा हुई कि केनिया में श्री भगत का जो अपमान हुआ, उस के पीछे अंग्रेजों का ही तो हाथ रहा। यह बात यहाँ पर सभी दलों की ओर से—मरकानी दल की ओर से भी—कही गई। हम सब को यह भी मालूम है और कल श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित ने भी कहा कि जब हमारे देश पर पाकिस्तान कम आक्रमण हुआ, तो अंग्रेजों ने पाकिस्तान का समर्थन किया—यहाँ तक समर्थन किया कि जब कच्छ के मामले में हम अपना एयर फ़ोर्स को इस्तेमाल करने के लिए आगे बढ़ रहे थे, तो इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री, हैरलड विल्सन, ने हमारे उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, से कहा था, उन को अल्टीमेटम दिया था कि अगर भारत एयर फ़ोर्स का इस्तेमाल करेगा, तो वह याद रखे कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ हैं। आखिर इंग्लैंड पर इस सरकार का कौन सा इनफ्लुएंस है?

लोग यह क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि रोडेसिया में इन स्मिथ की सरकार वहाँ की असली सरकार नहीं है। हम भले ही उस को गैर-कानूनी सरकार कहते हों, लेकिन कानून में स्थिति यह है कि रोडेसिया की असली मालिक, असली सरकार ब्रिटेन की सरकार है। इंग्लैंड की पार्लियामेंट आज भी रोडेसिया के बारे में कानून बनाती है। यह ठीक है कि इंग्लैंड में उन कानूनों को भ्रमल में लाने की शक्ति नहीं रह गई है क्योंकि ईधन स्मिथ की सरकार

ने यूनिवर्सल डिक्लेरेशन आफ इंडिपेंडेंस कर का सत्ता अपने हाथ में ले ली है ।

इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर कोई बात कहते समय सरकार इस असलियत को अपनी नजर के सामने रखे । आज भी रोडेशिया की आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाले संकड़ों लोग सालिसबरी की जेलों में पड़े हुए हैं, जिन को सहारा देने वाले लोग दुनिया के किसी भी इलाके में, किसी भी मुल्क में, नहीं बचे हैं । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन लोगों को सहारा देने और अफ्रीका की जनता की आजादी की लड़ाई में उस का समर्थन और मदद करने के काम में हिन्दुस्तान और अधिक गतिशील हो और इस के लिये नये कदम उठाये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूर किया जाये । कांग्रेस के जिन सदस्यों ने मेरे प्रस्ताव का अपनी तकरीरों में समर्थन किया था, वे अपने विचारों को ठोस रूप देने के लिए अब भी इस प्रस्ताव का पूरा पूरा समर्थन करें और सरकार को यह ताकीद करें कि हम कामनवेल्थ से बाहर निकल आये और अफ्रीका, और खास तौर से रोडेशिया, की आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाले लोगों का पूरा समर्थन करें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the Amendment of Shri Bibhuti Bishra to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in the resolution,—
for "quit the Commonwealth of Nations forthwith in view of the inaction of the British Government against the illegal minority regime of Ian Smith."

substitute—

"press the British Government to use all possible means, including total economic

sanctions to terminate this illegal regime as well as to urge the Security Council to act under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter and impose total mandatory sanctions against the Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia." (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the main Resolution as amended by Shri Bibhuti Mishra's amendment.

The question is:

"This House condemns the execution of freedom fighters in South Rhodesia by the illegal regime of Ian Smith and urges the Government of India to press the British Government to use all possible means, including total economic sanctions to terminate this illegal regime as well as to urge the Security Council to act under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter and impose total mandatory sanctions against the Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia." (as amend.)

The motion was adopted.

16.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. TRADE IN FOOD-GRAINS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Shri Mohan Swarup's Resolution. The time allotted is one hour. The next Resolution is also there and Food Debate is coming. I am not inclined to extend the time as far as possible.

SHRI S. XAVIER (TRUNELVELI): Time should not be extended. Otherwise, I may not get my chance to move my Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Food Ministry is coming.