

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES (4TH AND 5TH AMENDMENTS) RULES, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

- (1) The National Savings Certificates (Fourth Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 28(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1976.
- (2) The National Savings Certificates (Fifth Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No LT-10341/76].

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE ACCIDENT OPPOSITE MAEL COLLIERY, BIHAR

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Sir, on behalf of Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances attending the accident which occurred while mining coal opposite Mael Colliery in District Giridih (Bihar). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10342/76].

DELHI LAND HOLDINGS (CEILING) AMENDMENT RULES, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay

on the Table a copy of the Hindi version of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) (Amendment) Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. F.11(12)/S.K./C/76 in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th January, 1976 under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Act, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10343/76].

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (1ST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 139 in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1976, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10344/76].

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO SHAHDARA DISTURBANCES OF AUGUST, 1972 AND ACTION TAKEN THEREON AND CORRECTION OF INFORMATION GIVEN DURING CALLING ATTENTION BURNING OF HOUSES AND KILLING OF HARIJANS IN BIHAR

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following documents (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—
 - (i) Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Shahdara disturbances of August, 19-22, 1972.
 - (ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting certain information given by

him on the 15th April, 1975 during Calling Attention regarding the reported burning of 60 houses of Harijans and murder of their 3 children in Navada district of Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10345/76].

STATEMENT ON ANGOLA

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): As the House is aware, the Government has always given full support to the struggle against colonialism and racism in Africa. We have been in full sympathy with the Organisation of African Unity which has demonstrated the unity and determination of the continent in the struggle for emancipation. The House will recall that the OAU had recognised all the three liberation movements in Angola—the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola), and the UNITA (National Unity for Total Independence of Angola). With the rising tide of liberation movements and after the change of regime in Portugal, the OAU and African statesmen sought to bring about reconciliation among these three liberation movements. When Portugal decided to end its domination over the country, the Government of India immediately recognised the Independence of Angola and welcomed the determination of the people of Angola to preserve the territorial integrity of their country. The Government of India also condemned categorically the unlawful violation of Angolan territorial integrity by the racist regime in South Africa.

As the House is aware, an extraordinary meeting of the OAU at the Summit level was held in January 1976 to discuss the problem of Angola. Even after several days of intensive discussions, the member States of the OAU remained evenly divided between countries which

supported the recognition of the Government of MPLA and others who wanted a cease-fire and reconciliation among the recognised Liberation Movements. Since then three more African countries—Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and Togo—have accorded recognition to the Government of MPLA based in Luanda, representing a clear majority of the 46 member States of the OAU. The MPLA Government alone seems committed to preserve Angola's integrity and independence and fight the South African armed intrusion.

In the totality of these circumstances, the Government of India have decided to accord recognition to the MPLA Government led by its distinguished President and freedom fighter Dr. Agostinho Neto. Our Prime Minister has today sent a message of greetings and felicitations to President Neto pledging our continuing cooperation in the common tasks of consolidating the long standing friendship between the Governments and people of Africa and India and in the continuing struggle for a just and peaceful world order. We have great admiration for the heroic liberation struggle waged by the people of Angola against Portuguese colonialism and rejoice in the independence of Angola. We are confident that in keeping with its declared policy the MPLA Government will join to strengthen the fraternity of Non-Aligned nations and help to build a world based on equality and cooperation among nations.

I am sure the House will join me in the hope that bloodshed and strife in Angola will soon come to an end so that the Government and people of Angola can address themselves unhindered to the task of national reconstruction at home, fighting racism and minority regimes in Africa and contributing to resolve the many international problems confronting the community of nations.