

योजनाएं निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और उनमें से अधिकतर परियोजनाओं के चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक काफी हद तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।

**Permanent Posts of Senior Investigators  
Unfilled in the Central Statistical  
Organisation**

7205. SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4024 on the 25th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five reserved permanent posts of Senior Investigators were left unfilled in 1962 in the Statistics Wing of the Central Statistical Organisation ;

(b) whether selections for appointment against these posts were made through the Union Public Service Commission in the same year ;

(c) if so, the reasons for appointing three candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes against temporary posts of Senior Investigators ;

(d) whether a reference to the Union Public Service Commission was made requesting them to make selections from among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for appointment to the said five reserved permanent posts ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the details in regard to the recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates to the said reserved posts ;

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question of making confirmations against the five posts against which confirmations could not be made in 1962, as also the permanent vacancies which have since arisen, is now under consideration.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**OUTCOME OF RECENT MEETING OF NON-  
ALIGNED COUNTRIES AT DAR-ES-SALAAM**

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“the outcome of the recent meeting of the non-aligned countries at Dar-es-Salaam.”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The Preparatory Meeting of Non-Aligned countries was held in Dar-es-Salaam from April 13 to 17 to settle the date, agenda, venue and other arrangements for the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries. The meeting was inaugurated by H. E. President Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania and was presided over by H. E. Mr. R. M. Kawawa, Second Vice-President of Tanzania. Delegates from 52 non-aligned countries participated in the Conference and 8 countries—all of them from South America—attended as observers. Representatives of 5 liberation movements were invited to make statements before the Conference. The question of Cambodia's representation was referred to a Committee, which did not report till the time the conference concluded. The People's Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam had also requested to participate but in the absence of a consensus in the conference did not do so. This matter was referred to the Summit.

The representative of Jordan proposed the participation of Pakistan, but his proposal was not supported by any other delegate. The

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Chairman ruled the proposal out of order on the ground that participation of new States could only be considered within the frame work of the present criteria. Some delegations voiced their objections to the Jordanian proposal and the Minister of External Affairs of India made a statement supporting the Chairman's ruling. He added that if Pakistan desired to participate in non-aligned meetings, India would be happy to support its application provided it gave up its membership of military pacts and became non-aligned. Also, that it would have been more useful for Jordan to persuade Pakistan to give up its association with the pacts rather than to have raised the matter in the conference. The joint communique issued at the end of the conference reaffirms the present criteria for participation and it is specifically stated in it that invitations to the summit will be issued only on the basis of the present criteria.

The delegates in their general statements referred to important international questions. These references helped the drafting committee to draw up the agenda for the summit. They are also reflected in the final communique. The draft agenda for the summit as accepted by the conference is based on a four-point programme under the headings Peace, Freedom, Economic Development and Co-operation between Non-aligned States suggested by us. The Indian Minister of External Affairs also emphasized that the non-aligned approach for safeguarding peace and security could only be for strengthening the social, economic, political and defence potential of each country and not through dependence on others.

Two sub-committees were formed, one for drafting the communique and the other for economic matters. Their reports were approved with slight modifications by the Plenary Meeting and formed the final communique with the report of the economic committee as a special annexure. The copies will be placed in the Library of Parliament.

India was elected the Chairman of the Drafting Political Committee and a member of the Economic Committee. India has also been

elected to the Standing Committee, which will help the host Government to make necessary arrangements for the summit conference.

It was agreed unanimously to hold the next summit conference in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia before the next General Assembly session of the United Nations.

Taking into account differences on some points of view and emphasis on various international issues, the conference reached agreements on them as reflected in the final communique. The need for economic and technical cooperation for development received special consideration and is brought out in the special annexure to the communique.

It was heartening to see the close cooperation that existed between the non-aligned countries and the desire expressed to strengthen them further. The need and validity of non-alignment to preserve peace and freedom and to further international cooperation on the basis of equality of all nations and respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity was well recognized. We are grateful to the Government of Tanzania for the excellent arrangements made by them for holding the conference in Dar-es-Salaam.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :  
The statement does not refer to the fact that Cambodia was represented by two delegations. I would like to know whether the Government of India's policy is to recognise the constitutional government and whether it is a fact that we accept that position in the case of Cambodia today. I would also like to know whether we functioned like that in the non-aligned conference or whether we were guided by the ideological predilections in the case of Cambodia. It is not a question of the non-alignment conference not deciding that issue. Even the attitude of the Government of India is very uncertain and unpredictable in this matter. Have we changed the policy of recognising the constitutional government or do we stand by that position? If we stand by that position what is our policy in regard to Cambodia? because, we are not very clear. What exactly is the Government. India's mind or is it that it

could not make up its mind when two delegations went there? Then, as Chairman of the Control Commission we recognise the Government of North Vietnam and we recognise the Government of South Vietnam. Also, we have to keep rapport with the national liberation fronts as we are the Chairman of the Control Commission. I would like to know whether the Government of India has worked out its policy because in the non-alignment conference we found that the Government of India could not take any decision and the Government of India was very helpless in that position. I would like to know whether the Government of India recognise this dual responsibility of recognising these two governments as well as keeping rapport with NLF. What is the policy of the Government of India in relation to its role as chairman of the International Control Commission? If any policy had been worked out in the past, why was Government of India so mum or silent about their specific position when the NLF representative wanted to have an entry into the non-aligned conference?

Then this statement is very relevant in that the agenda for the summit, as accepted by the conference based on the four-point programme under the headings peace, freedom, economic development and cooperation between the non-aligned States, was as suggested by us. The latest policy of the Government of India is to lay stress on economic cooperation, technical development and technical cooperation. This policy was projected by the Government of India time and again vigorously. This policy was projected by the Government of India at the UNCTAD. We sought the cooperation of a wider number of countries in UNCTAD. The foreign Minister had a special responsibility as Chairman of the UNCTAD Standing Committee to give out policy about economic development and technological cooperation. By participating in the non-aligned conference to discuss economic cooperation are we not now seeking alignment with a few countries leaving the rest of the countries with which we are more or less committed to seek and supply economic and technological cooperation? Are we not align-

ing in an indirect manner with a few countries leaving aside other countries and actually undoing the policies which we have projected? The Foreign Minister of India has the biggest responsibility and obligations to discharge that he carries as the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the UNCTAD so as to see that the widest number of countries are brought within the purview of economic and technical cooperation.

Lastly, what were the hindrances which made the Government of India reluctant to hold the conference of non-aligned countries here? Is it a fact that the Government of India is apprehending a lot of difficulties in the coming months or is the Government of India seeing some very intense pre-occupation in its own functioning so that the Government of India has not found it very comfortable and convenient to hold the conference some time in August or September? I would like to have a categorical answer as to why Government of India assumed so much reluctance to hold that conference in the coming months like August or September.

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH):** Mr. Speaker, I should like at the very outset to say that there was no hesitation about our policy in regard to the various matters that came up for discussion in the non-aligned preparatory conference. However helpless I may look to the hon. lady Member, that was not the situation of our delegation in Dar-es-Salaam.

Regarding the question of Cambodia's participation, two delegations came from Cambodia and the question arose as to which one should be represented. No delegation expressed any doubt about Cambodia's participation as such; they all accepted that Cambodia as a non-aligned country had a right to participate and that Cambodia and Prince Sihanouk had played a very important part in strengthening non-alignment. But the whole question came up as to which of the two delegations should find representation and it was felt that this matter could best be considered in a small committee rather than having a

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lengthy discussion in the plenary. This was the consensus of the conference. I spoke there as the leader of the Indian delegation and made our position very clear, namely, that we were not doubting either the right of Cambodia to participate or in any way the role that Cambodia and Prince Sihanouk had played in strengthening non-alignment.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : My question was not that. My question was as to what was your attitude.... (Interruption)

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have all your questions with me. It was a very lengthy question and, therefore, I am afraid that I shall have to give a rather lengthy answer. It is not my style of speaking in the House but I am compelled by the long question that was put.

We made it quite clear that we were not going into the constitutionality or the legality of the Government of Cambodia.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why not ?

AN HON. MEMBER : You have to recognise one government.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The whole question was as to how best the conference could associate Cambodia with it. It must be quite clearly understood that this conference was not a conference held for going into legal or constitutional issues. There are a large number of countries which decide these issues.... (Interruption)

SHRI P.VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): They do not want to recognise the present government in Cambodia, Sihanouk is their legal representative.... (Interruption)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The main point is about the role that the Government of India played in the Dar-es-Salaam Conference..... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : You put a very long question and a very delicate question. He is also trying to give a lengthy reply in a delicate manner.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : She put a straight question whereas he is giving an evasive reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Neither the question was straight nor the reply. Both are very delicate.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I would beg of the hon. Members to realise that just as this country is sovereign and we exercise our sovereignty, so are other countries sovereign and have the right to decide issues on their own without interference of the hon. Members from the Opposition. They have the right to decide issues on their own. I could not or anybody could not compel any other Government in Dar-es-Salaam to change its national stand.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What was your attitude ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have to look at others' national interest. Our national stand has been quite clearly stated in this House. I do not know why the Members forget it so easily. Should I produce a copy of my statement and place it again on the Table of the House ? May I have your permission, Sir, to request the Members to read the statement that I have made again and again in this House on our position on Cambodia. What is our position on Cambodia has been clearly stated in this House.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : There is a very important omission in the Minister's reply. The Cambodian Government has been elected by Parliament of Cambodia. What is our position in that regard ? Do we recognise a Government elected by Parliament or do we change that position ?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai): The present Government of Cambodia is not a constitutional Government. It is a Government brought about by *coup d'etat*.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Any *coup d'etat* that appears in any country is

not our concern. We are only concerned about a Government which comes into existence in a constitutional manner. What is the Government of India's position in that regard? I would like to know this categorically.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : About Cambodia, we have made our position very clear in the House. I answered a Call Attention notice and made the statement. And our position remains the same. Regarding India's position on participation of PRG, this question came up.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The lady Member is sufficiently competent to look after herself.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will he repeat it again? What is the position? I don't remember.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I will be glad to send a copy to the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI TERKESHWARI SINHA : I would like it to be explained in the House. Will you please repeat it and explain it again?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : On a point of order, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : No, madam.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : On a point of order, Sir. You have given me the permission?

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, it was only yesterday you said that lady Members do not get special privileges in the House.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : Sir, We Members are referred to as lady Members....

MR. SPEAKER : What should I say?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : This is a derogatory term. (Interruption) Let me finish. When I was a medical woman, practising medicine, it was derogatory to call as a lady doctor. We are all women, not ladies.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, Gandhiji did not even like the word "woman".

MR. SPEAKER : We like them all.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Regarding the participation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, the question was considered by the Conference but there was no consensus on the participation of PRG. I explained the position of the Government of India that we do not recognize the Government of PRG, but, if the intention of the Conference was to have the participation of PRG, the only possible way of doing so could have been to accept the suggestion made by some other Delegation that they be invited as observers. The matter could not be resolved as there was no consensus about the participation.

Regarding the economic aspect which the hon. Member has raised, it is certainly a very important aspect because we feel that the field in which we have the greatest opportunity to forge closer co-operation among the Asian countries, among the non-aligned countries and among the developing nations is the field of economic co-operation. This matter was discussed at considerable length in the Non-aligned Preparatory Conference.

Now the point the hon. Member has raised whether a discussion in a similar group would in any way weaken the larger co-operation of the developing countries—which is called the Group of 77—we have been attempting. This does not really weaken the co-operation but strengthens it because it is recognized by the nations and all other organizations that we can have regional, sub-regional and other arrangements provided we keep in view the larger co-operation. In the non-aligned Preparatory Meeting this point was borne in mind that the co-operation that we have been seeking in the Non-aligned Group was in no way restrictive. It can be available for the other developing countries also to co-operate. In fact if the hon. Member would recollect the tripartite arrangement which we made with Yugoslavia and UAR, it is open to all developing countries to participate. There-

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fore, closer co-operation being sought by the Non-aligned countries would not in any way weaken larger co-operation being attempted but would strengthen it because it will provide.....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : A model.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : not a model—I don't make models—but a base for—co-operation with which other countries also can join. Therefore, it is our expectation that the non-aligned countries would really strengthen it and not weaken it.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : He did not reply to one point. Why have they shown reluctance to hold the Non-aligned Conference in India ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am sorry I left it out. I am not quite sure whether the House is aware or not. It was our feeling earlier that we should host the Non-aligned Conference in New Delhi and I am glad to see the support that has been extended by the hon. Lady Member.....(Interruptions)

SHRI HEM BARUA : 'Hon Member' will do.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I cannot help recognising her sitting just in front of me.

SHRI PILOO MODY : At last he has gone to 'models'.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : But the Government of Ethiopia said that they were keen that this Conference should be held in Addis Ababa and that we support them. We said that in view of our very close and friendly relations with Ethiopia we should allow them to hold this Conference. Now after that gradually Ethiopia felt that they would not be in a position themselves to hold a conference but this was only indicated to us within this month and it was not possible for us to make all the arrangements that would be really necessary to the successful holding of this conference in Delhi in the next 4 months. So

we felt that we should not press for our claim and that we should really see which other countries wanted to hold the conference ; and finally it was decided that the conference should be held in Zambia.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Does he admit that Zambia is more efficient than the Indian Government ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : I would like to congratulate the Government for the two concrete achievements that they have secured. One is the very close rapport and cooperation—much closure than it was previously, with our neighbours in the Dar-es-Salaam preparatory meet and the other was about the non dilution of the criteria of non-alignment. Now, I would like to know what the reaction of the Government is to the proposal of widening the scope of non-alignment. Our friend, President Tito, was the sponsor at one time of the idea of widening the non-alignment bloc. In the summit conference to be held towards the end of this year this may be again coming up and I hope this issue may be discussed there.

Secondly, Sir, regarding the question of Cambodia, I think, the Government is right in supporting the idea that the seat be kept vacant till the fluidity in the situation is removed and some sort of clarity emerges. So far as this area is concerned it is a matter of great concern to us. Because, what has happened in Vietnam is beginning to spread to Cambodia and may spread to Laos also in the same manner. It is necessary that this should be discussed in the non-aligned conference. I would like to know about this because it has come in the news that requests may be made to the U. S. in advance by the Cambodian regime and it is also reported that private talks are being held. Did Dar-es-Salaam conference do something more concrete than discussing procedural matters ? I want to know whether there was a proposal for sending a fact-finding mission to Cambodia. Was there any other proposal for a Geneva-type of conference as was sponsored by France ? Was it discussed ? This is what I would like to know. So far as Cambodia is concerned, it is a matter

of concern to us and the American intervention there is creating distress not only in the countries concerned but it is creating tension all along the time and for America itself. I would like to know what the position of the Government was in regard to the admission of the People's Revolutionary Government of Vietnam. So far as Palestine Revolutionary Movement was concerned, so far as South African Liberation Movement was concerned, these Movements were allowed to address the conference though no formal decision was taken there. I can understand this, India being Chairman of the ICC, must be careful in taking a decision; but at the same time I would like to know whether India supported the observer status being given to P. R. G., and not merely saying that it would support observer status if others proposed it. I know we have got certain responsibility; we have got certain position; we have to be cautious etc. But even in spite of that, I want to know whether we really sponsored this Observer's status for the People's Revolutionary Government.

My next point is this. President Nyerere is reported to have proposed in the Conference something more concrete than a more moral support to the Liberation Movement in Africa. What is it? We have to make our position very clear in regard to this. I want to know as to how much of assistance, and to whom, are you going to give to the Liberation Movement in Africa.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** It is quite true, as has been referred to by the hon. Member, that we had very close consultations and cooperation between the Asian countries at the non-aligned conference.

Regarding the expansion of the Conference members and the criteria for it, the hon. Member will see from the communique that it was clearly stated by various delegations which participated that the criteria should not be altered. There is no proposal before the Summit to alter the criteria. And the question of enlarging the membership by bringing in those countries which conform to the criteria is always open in the non-aligned Conference at any time.

As regards the participation of the representative of the PRG, I have already stated what we have stated in the Conference. Regarding the reference to the statement by President Nyerere for the assistance to the Liberation Movements, Mr. Speaker, this was a Preparatory Conference and it was not expected to take concrete decisions on political issues but only to prepare for the Summit. It will be for the Summit to decide how effectively the non-aligned countries can assist the Liberation Movements in countries where colonialism still continues.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):** Mr. Speaker, most of the Indian papers have commented on the outcome of the Dar-es-Salaam Meet of a non-aligned order. This non-aligned Meet has lost its purpose. Now it has turned to be a grandiose rendezvous for the two World Powers. Out of the fifty-two participants in Dar-es-Salaam Meet and about sixty invitees for the Lusaka Meet, it is a fact that most of the Powers are having infra-structural relations with Super Powers like Russia or U. S. A. particularly after the theory of limited Sovereignty practised by Russia on Czechoslovakia. The teeth of non-alignment practised by Czechoslovakia were blunted and it has now become subservient to the military aid of Russia. And India, Sir, is now in doldrums without knowing what to do.

In this background I would say that our Foreign Minister, consciously or unconsciously, has allowed to create two dangerous precedents in the Dar-es-Salaam Meet—one is by allowing Cambodia's deposed King to use the prerogative not to allow the present Government's representative to sit in Dar-es-Salaam and the other is by allowing to discuss the question of representation of N. L. F. or the Provisional Government of Viet-Nam. In future, any other deposed leaders like U Nu, Nkrumah of Ghana or some others may raise such a question. You have allowed Cambodian King to use his prerogative from outside this country, especially when the present Cambodian Government has been approved by Cambodian Parliament. Then, Sir, what is the position? Our Government is saying that they have considered the issue—constitutional or legal. I do not know

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whether recognition of the right of representation by any power can be considered extra-constitutional or illegal.

Secondly, because now the NLF have lost the liberation movement there, if Pakistan with a mischievous design, with the help of Morocco and Jordan raises the issue, on the basis of this precedent, that, since the Mizos have started a liberation movement in Mizoland, the Nagas have started a liberation movement in Nagaland, Azad Kashmir has started a liberation movement, the question of giving them representation in some future summit meeting should also be considered in the non-aligned meeting, how can this question be met by this Government?

Lastly, it is a fact that the Government has made a solid contribution by blocking the entry of Pakistan into the non-aligned meet, but I want to know from the Government whether, as anti-colonialism, anti-nationalism and anti-economic exploitation are the main objectives of the non-aligned powers, the representatives of our Government raised this issue at the Dar-es-Salaam conference that the political Pandas of Rawalpindi are treating East Pakistan as a colony of West Pakistan, treating the people of East Bengal as inferior people and started baiting the minorities, Buddhists and Hindus, more than 10 million of whom they are expelling from the country, and are exploiting economically the eastern wing of Pakistan?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Various points have made by the hon. Member and really only one question has been put at the end.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I had asked how you would meet the two dangerous precedents that have been set up.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I heard the point that has been repeated by the hon. Member. These points were in our minds as well as in the minds of other delegations when these question were considered, and that is why it was felt that it should be left to a committee to go into all these matters in depth rather

than have a discussion in the plenary session. That is why the matter was referred to a particular committee to examine it.

So far as the question of bringing forward the plight of the minorities in Pakistan is concerned, as also the situation in East Pakistan, the hon. Member had himself spoken against it when he said that we should not bring in the question of liberation movements.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Anti-nationalism, anti-colonialism, anti-economic exploitation, anti-baiting of the minorities—these are the avowed objectives of the non-aligned Powers. (Interruptions) He has not replied to any of my questions, although you have been very sympathetically indulgent about replies to be given to the other Members.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): All those questions were balloted and he has selected only one:

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Before I put the question, may I request the hon. Minister through you that, though he might have learnt the art of evasion very well, he should answer specific questions specifically.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Let him put specific questions and not make statements.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: In the statement that he has made there is specific mention of Cambodia and PRG. They are two separate things. When the delegation of the lawful Government of Cambodia, whose Ambassador is accredited to our Government here, was there, when the seat was kept vacant and this delegation was not allowed to take its place, what was the attitude of our Foreign Minister as India's delegate? Did you support keeping the delegation out of the conference, or did you support the delegation taking its place, and was the decision to keep the seat vacant taken in spite of your opposition? This is a specific question to which I would like to have a specific answer.

PRG is a rebel Government. We are having Naga and Mizo rebels and Naxalites.

The Arabs had their own axe to grind, they wanted the Palestine Liberation organisation to be seated there. For that purpose they brought in the question of the PRG. What was your specific attitude? If a rebel Government of Nagas and Mizos approaches them tomorrow for a seat in non-aligned conference. What attitude will you take? It is a question that can come up any day. Did you make your position clear in that meeting?

Thirdly, there is talk of economic co-operation. A lot of stress was laid on that. Did you raise the question of discrimination against Indian citizens practised by many of the so-called non-aligned countries? Did you bring to the notice of the Arab countries the ill-treatment meted out to Indians? This morning some Indians from Baghdad came to me and gave their woeful story, how the Government of Iraq is treating Indians like dogs and is taking away their business and driving them out? The Government of Iraq, take India's support for granted. If that is the attitude that prevails, what steps you take to make the conference realise that economic co-operation could not be one-sided and if they wanted co-operation from India they must also co-operate with our country.

Fourthly, was this non-aligned conference actually a conference of three blocs and did geopolitical and religious factors come to the fore? There were three blocs—Arab bloc, Asian bloc and African bloc. The decision about Lusaka was taken because the African bloc wanted that decision to be taken.

Finally, has any discussion taken place among the countries of Asia which were there about holding a conference of Asian countries to discuss the question of Cambodia which directly concerns peace and security in Asia?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: With regard to Cambodia. I have already explained the stand taken by the Indian delegation. There was no question about the participation of Cambodia; it had a right to participate. Cambodia and Prince Sihanouk had played a very important part.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Why do you mix up things? Sokarno was Indonesia once; today he is not Indonesia. We are talking about Cambodia. Today Sihanouk has nothing to do with Cambodia.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am stating the factual position; I am paraphrasing what I said there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Right or wrong?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Obviously, I do not expect the hon. Member to be able to differentiate between right and wrong. We have said that it was not our desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia; it is for the Cambodian people to decide. When the question of two delegations came up, we agreed to the proposal made by Afghanistan and some other countries that this matter should be gone into by a committee which can discuss this in a constructive manner.

Regarding PRG and PLO I have said that we do not recognise the PRG. So far as PLO is concerned there was no question of the recognition; it was allowed to make a statement along with other liberation movements from colonial territories.

Regarding the question of discrimination against Indians, a non-aligned conference is not the occasion to discuss bilateral issues, and if the hon. Member has some information about the difficulties that Indians may be experiencing in Baghdad, we shall be very glad to look into it and discuss it with the hon. Member if he wants. (*Interruption*)

Regarding the question of economic co-operation, some proposals were made and discussed and a kind of note was prepared for being submitted to the Summit. This is also being placed in the library along with the communications.

The hon. Member asked me whether there were three distinct blocs. We would not like to see geographical or geophysical or ideological or any other bloc developing within the non-aligned conference. The whole concept of non-alignment is national independence and the

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right to pursue independent policies and co-operation on the basis of equality. Any kind of bloc will tend to weaken this concept. Therefore we have not been encouraging any bloc, but naturally, when certain issues come up that concern a number of neighbouring countries like Cambodia's participation, like PRG, other members do expect that other countries which are nearer the scene of action might be able to throw some light on the situation. In this context, we did have some exchange of views with some of the Asian delegations of those areas that were there, and we did not wish to evolve any kind of concerted effort by any group but we were able to exchange our ideas and they were put forward by the various delegations that had participated.

Then the last question that the hon. Member asked me somehow I could not take it down.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Whether they discussed the question of holding an Asian conference.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** we did not discuss the question of holding an Asian conference to discuss the situation in Cambodia or Laos or Vietnam.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** (Diamond Harbour) : The PRG is a duly elected government of the people there ; it is a full-fledged government and it has a legal status ; it has a clear policy of peace, independence, democracy, and neutrality and it has not joined any alliance. In the Colombo meeting of non-aligned countries, 10 countries joined, and the CIA-controlled Cambodian junta was admitted and no objection was raised by India or any other country. (*Interruption*) Because of the backchat here, I do not know if you heard me. In the Colombo meeting of non-aligned nations, you had admitted this CIA-controlled Cambodian junta. You have raised no objection there. The Cambodian junta is born out of the CIA *coup d'etat*, and the US directed mass-killing is going on there. You do not recognise Lon Nol's regime because you say

it has no right ; it is a question whether you agree with us or not in this regard.

At the Dar-es-Salaam conference, full membership for PRG was proposed by UAR, Algeria, Czechoslovakia and six or seven other countries. But the US-controlled Indonesian Government and a few other satellites objected, and India, that is, yourself, under US pressure succumbed to that. You have proposed that if the PRG is to be admitted, it will be admitted only as an observer because you succumbed to US Pressure.

Now, will you kindly note it down ? In the next non-aligned conference, will you adopt an anti-colonial and anti-imperialist policy and are you going to press for the PRG's full membership in the non-aligned conference ? Your plea to remain neutral and maintain the so-called neutrality because you are the ICC Chairman is not tenable here. You have not been neutral. You have been allowing war materials to flow to South Vietnam while you are putting a ban on exports to Hanoi. Hanoi has sought help against the mass-killing by the Cambodian junta in Cambodia. Will you tell the House what positive steps you have taken about that and whether you are going to raise the issue before the Human Rights Commission as early as possible ?

**SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN** (East Delhi) : How has his name appeared in the list to day ? Is it by manipulation ? (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** It is a question of capitulation by the secretariat.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** You always think of others as you are.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** India's record and role against colonialism is far too well-known to require any emphasis from me now or at any other time. I think it is a matter of pride for the Indian people—the role they have played first of all in their own struggle for independence and then giving help to other people who have struggled for independence and who are still struggling for independence. So far as the PRG is concerned, I have

already stated in this House our position that we would not wish in any way to lessen our admiration for the struggle of the Vietnamese people, for their independence but we were not in a position to recognise PRG. This is the same attitude we took in Dar-es Salaam.

Regarding the question of Cambodia, the Cambodian Ambassador who is resident in Rangoon is also concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Ceylon and he participated in the Conference held in Colombo. Here the question arose, as two delegations came and we had to find a way. We do not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia. The situation is still fluid and we are watching the situation. Our position on Cambodia has already been stated in the House.

So far as the question of taking up the issue before the Human Rights Commission or any other forum or giving any assistance is concerned, it does not arise because we do not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the mass killings there? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Government does not interfere with the mass killing even in Bengal. Why should it interfere in mass killings elsewhere? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has no human feeling.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Hundreds of dead bodies are floating on the Mekong River. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Some hon. Members have drawn attention to the reported mass killings in Cambodia. That is, if may say so, a separate issue and it was not put by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): That was the last question he put. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Then hon. Members should wait in patience till I give the full reply. There is nothing to get excited about.

I quite appreciate their concern. We are also concerned in the matter. What I was saying that we would not send any assistance, arms and others because we would not wish to interfere in their internal affairs. Regarding the question of mass killings, it is a matter of very great shock and shame that such things should take place. I am sure that the conscience of mankind in all countries would be deeply disturbed by such news emanating from Cambodia. I should like to take this occasion to express our very deep distress and sorrow that such things should happen.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about loss of life in Bengal?

12.56 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### HUNDRED AND TWENTYTHIRD REPORT

SHRI M. THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I beg to present the Hundred and Twentythird Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment)—Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

SHRI J. AHMAD (Dhubri): Sir, I have received a telegram..

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received any notice from him. So, I cannot allow him.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): He has already sent a note to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received it.

SHRI J. AHMAD: If it was not given to you by the Secretariat, I am not responsible for it. Sir, I would request you to permit me...

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I have not received it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He has received a telegram. He has sent a note to you about the telegram which he has received about the minority community. I know it for