

[Shri T. N. Singh]

these people could be absorbed here; that decision is being implemented. But the question of some people becoming surplus and their having to be provided with employment is a continuous one which arises from time to time. What is desirable is that the House and everybody else should help us in getting these things smoothed out and get over these problems as smoothly as possible, and that is what we are attempting to do. If we projects, power projects etc. where we would have given notice to all the 150 persons involved. That was why we tried to stagger it and we are trying to provide for them in so many other projects, power projects etc. where we could have them absorbed.

Shri Daji: Why have advertisements been issued then? Stop the advertisements.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I asked about construction in all public sector undertakings put together. That was, I think, the point made by Shri Daji also; he put it in his own way. Taking all public sector undertakings into account, what about construction there, and will these engineers be absorbed in those undertakings?

Mr. Speaker: In all humility, I will request him to sit down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the question should be answered.

Mr. Speaker: There was another call attention motion given notice of which I had admitted but which I cannot take up just now because one had already been fixed for today and under the rules, we can take up only one a day. But when I arrived here, I was told that the Minister himself wanted to make a statement in the House. If he so desires, he might make it just now. It is on Rhodesia.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): What about questions?

Mr. Speaker: I will allow them.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुर्गेर) जब मेरा
ध्यानाकर्षण का सुझाव है तो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत दे रहा
हूँ ।

(ii) DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY
RHODESIA

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रबलम्बनीय
लोकसभाले के निम्नलिखित विषय की धोर
वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ
और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में
एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“रोडे़शिया की सफेद अल्पसंख्यक
सरकार द्वारा आजादी की
एकतरफा घोषणा तथा उस
पर भारत सरकार की प्रति-
क्रिया ।”

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Government of India have been shocked at the illegal seizure of power by the white minority Government of Mr. Ian Smith in Rhodesia by a unilateral declaration of independence on 11th November, 1965. This outrageous action in defiance of world opinion and accepted canons of civilised behaviour will have far-reaching consequences of a most serious nature. Government of India condemns this action in the strongest terms and expresses its full solidarity with and support of the African people of Rhodesia.

In regard to Rhodesia our position has always been that legally, constitutionally, politically and morally Great Britain is responsible for the situation in that country. The legal arguments put forward in the past by U.K. about their inability to interfere in Rhodesia have been rejected by the United Nations which has always considered Rhodesia as a British colony. The General Assembly in its resolutions of 12th October and 5th

November, 1965, called upon the United Kingdom Government to take all possible measures to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence and, in the event of such a declaration, to take all steps necessary to put an immediate end to the rebellion with a view to transferring power to a representative Government in keeping with the aspirations of the majority of the people.

We have, therefore, repeatedly expressed the view that Great Britain must shoulder full responsibility for the future of Rhodesia so as to ensure that:

(a) the grant of independence is preceded by the grant of full democratic rights to the people of Rhodesia on the basis of one man one vote;

(b) all repressive and unjust laws are repealed and all political pressures are released so as to create proper climate for a constitutional conference;

(c) all steps being taken by the white minority Government of Rhodesia to establish itself as an independent Government are frustrated; and

(d) Great Britain does not recognise any authority that might be set up in the sole interest of the minority.

The British Government have now taken certain measures to meet the situation created by unilateral declaration of independence. These are, however, belated measures and if firm action had been taken in the earlier stages this serious situation would not have developed. We consider it British Government's duty to nullify and checkmate the move by Mr. Smith and his so called Government and to take necessary measures, as enjoined by the General Assembly Resolution of 5th November not to allow the rebel Government to consolidate their illegal hold on 4 million people of Rhodesia.

The Hon'ble Members are aware that India has taken a leading part in the United Nations and other world

forums in advocating the establishment of an independent Rhodesia on the basis of a duly constituted democratic government elected on the principle of one-man-one-vote. We took this stand also in the Non-aligned Nations Conference in Cairo in October 1964 and we have supported the resolutions passed by the organization of African Unity on the subject. To demonstrate our solidarity with the African people struggling for the vindication of their legitimate rights and to register our protest against the policies pursued by the minority Government, we withdrew our diplomatic mission from Salisbury on 7th May, 1965.

The Government of India have in the past repeatedly declared that any unilateral declaration of independence by the Whiteminority Government will be illegal and unconstitutional and will not be recognized by the Government of India. We shall not, therefore, recognize the Government which has unilaterally seized power, and should a Provisional Government should a Provisional Government recognized by the OAU, be established, the Government of India will also recognize it.

I would like to take this opportunity to declare in addition to severance of diplomatic relations the severance of all economic relations with Rhodesia with immediate effect until such time that a Government of the people of Rhodesia is established. We express the hope that all other Governments would do likewise.

The Government of India has throughout this controversy given full support to the declaration made and resolutions passed on the future of Rhodesia by the OAU and the African Heads of State Conference, and in the Special Committee of Twentyfour, and the General Assembly of the UN, and the Conference of Non-Aligned Heads of State has co-sponsored all resolutions on Rhodesia. The Government of India would now, in pursuance of its firm policy, offer full cooperation

(Shri Swaran Singh)

to the Security Council, the General Assembly and the OAU in whatever steps they may propose to deal with problems posed by unilateral declaration of independence. For this purpose, Government of India would maintain close touch with friendly Governments in Africa and of the Commonwealth and others so as to deal with this serious development.

The situation created by the unilateral declaration of independence is not only explosive but a serious danger to international peace. Here are all the elements of racism, reaction, fanaticism, disunity and exploitation of man by man. Here it is being planned that Angola, Mozambique, South Africa and South West Africa are to be kept in one form or another in perpetual bondage. The Government of India, therefore, feels that the issue of the future of Rhodesia is an issue of the greatest importance in the whole process of decolonisation because the manner in which unilateral declaration of independence is now handled will have the most serious consequences for the peace, stability and progress of the whole of the African Continent and of Asia and the world.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बात से पहले मैं अपनी प्रसन्नता प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मेरा ध्यानाकर्षण सुझाव था और उसको आपने स्वीकार किया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बुला दो रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कौनसी प्रक्रिया है ? मेरे सुझाव के विनियमों में ये बयान देते हैं और

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको बुला तो रहा हूँ । आपको सवाल करने की पहले इजाजत तो दे रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले उनको बयान पढ़ने की आपने इजाजत दी, पहले उनको आपने मौका दिया, यह क्यों दिया ? यह कार्रवाई मुझे आप समझा दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव होता है, उसको पहले सदस्य पढ़ता है और बाद में मंत्री महोदय का बयान होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही होना है । उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट करना चाहा था । मुझ से पूछा गया कि सवालों की इजाजत देने और कालिग एटेंशन ट्रीट करेगे । मैंने कहा कि सवाल करने की इजाजत दूंगा । इसीलिये मैं मधु लिमये साहब को पहले बुला रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रक्रिया ठीक नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात आप सुन लीजिये । मैं कारण बता रहा हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें । कालिग एटेंशन मैं ट्रीट कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इसीलिए यह प्रावश्यक था कि उनसे पहले इसको पढ़वाया जाता और बाद में मंत्री महोदय का बयान होता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या फर्क पड़ता है । गिकार्ड में ऐसा ही जा रहा है । मैं कह तो रहा हूँ इसको बार बार । अब आप सवाल करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने आपने बयान में कहा है कि इनको बड़ा धक्का पहुंचा है,

बड़ा धक्का हुआ है कि रोडेसिया की ध्वंस-संघर्षक संफेद सरकार इकतरफा धाजाबी की घोषणा की है। मैं उनसे यही फरबरी महीने से कह रहा हूँ कि रोडेसिया के बारे में धाय जागो और कुछ ठीस और मुस्ती की के साथ कारवाई करो। लेकिन बराबर उन्होंने यह कोशिश की है कि जब कभी मैंने कोई सवाल दिया या कोई ध्यान धारकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया तब उसके बाद उन्होंने इकतरफा धपना बयान दे दिया। जो बयान उन्होंने उस वक्त दिया उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ इस लिये कि उन्होंने रोडेसिया के सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर लिया।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि महात्मा गांधी जी के जमाने में अफ्रीका और एशिया के स्वातन्त्र्य धान्दोलन के नेता हिन्दुस्तान की यात्रा करते थे और हिन्दुस्तान में प्रेरणा लेते थे, लेकिन हमारी गलत नीतियों के कारण इधर दस पन्द्रह सालों से वे पीकीय को तीर्थ स्थान मानने लगे हैं और वहां की यात्रा करने लगे हैं। इसलिये मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ :

(घ) क्या अब भी सरकार इस के बारे में अफ्रीकी और एशिया के ऐसे देशों का जो पजातन्त्र और समाजवाद को ज्यादा मानते हैं, सम्मेलन बुलाकर रोडेसिया की जो बहुसंख्यक जनता है उसको नैतिक, धार्मिक और हथियारों की सहायता देने के लिये कोई इलाज करेगी, क्योंकि ब्रिटेन ने तो यह साफ कह दिया है कि वे कोई फौजी कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे। अगर किसी बहु-संख्यक रंगीन जाति के लोगों ने ऐसी घोषणा की होती तो अंग्रेज लोग बराबर उसके खिलाफ फौजी कार्रवाई करने, बम भी बरसाते। लेकिन चूंकि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब धाय सवाल कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिखवें : ऐसे मामलों पर दूसरे

लोग बहुत देर तक बोलते रहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भी देर तक बोलते हैं उन को मैं रोकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिखवें : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। चूंकि ब्रिटेन ने इन्कार कर दिया है कि संफेद सरकार के खिलाफ वह फौजी कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे, इस लिये यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान पहल करे ताकि रोडेसिया का मसला, दक्षिण अफ्रीका का मसला और पुर्तगाल उपनिवेशों का मसला जो है उस को तय करने में अर्थात् अफ्रीका के पीकीय यानी चीन दखल न दें। तो मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मोबियल यूनियन और दूसरे एशियाई अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ बात कर रोडेसिया को फौजी सहायता और धार्मिक सहायता देने के बारे में भारत सरकार पहल कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा हिस्सा सिर्फ सजेसन है, उस का जवाब न दिया जाये।

श्री मधु लिखवें : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा जो हिस्सा है वह सिर्फ सजेसन है उस का कोई जवाब न दिया जाय। पहला हिस्सा यह है कि धाया कोई कॉर्सेस अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज को बुलाने के पहल करने की तजवीज है ताकि रोडेसिया को मदद दी जाए।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have said very clearly that we will support all efforts and we will give all out support in pursuit of the efforts that will be made by the African population of Rhodesia to meet the situation. In this respect, I have also said that we will remain in touch with all friendly countries and this is a matter which is much more serious. We should not regard it as purely a sort of a propagandist move. I anticipate a real conflict between the races in Africa and the Organisation of African Unity. I am sure, will take initiative in this

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respect and we should extend all possible support to them to tackle this very difficult situation.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Sir, on a point of order. The question was specifically whether the government is going to call a conference. That part has not been replied to by the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He has replied to that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (फैराना) : क्या हमारे माननीय वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह स्पष्ट करेंगे कि भारत सरकार इस मामले में क्या इनिशिएटिव ले रही है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य दोबारा यौर से स्टेटमेंट का पढ़ेंगे तो देखेंगे कि सारे में इनिशिएटिव भरा पड़ा है।

Shri Nath Pai: What Mr. Jan Smith is pleased to call a unilateral declaration of independence is in fact a unilateral declaration of enslavement of the majority and the government has rightly reacted, I think though belatedly, as was Mr. Wilson. What will be the government's response in case there is a call from the Organisation of African Unity to go, if necessary with armed help, to the rescue of the African people, whether the government has considered this and whether its response to the call for armed help will be a positive one?

Shri Swaran Singh: The resolution of the UN itself had suggested even to the UK that they should take all possible steps including the use of force and we had co-sponsored the resolution. So, obviously, in any steps that are being taken by the Organisation of African Unity to deal with the situation, of whatever character they are, certainly, the Government of India will lend full support to them.

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of the threats of economic and political sanctions held out by Britain and the express wishes of the Commonwealth and the UNO, Mr. Ian Smith has taken the unilateral decision to declare Rhodesia free, to enslave, I should say, the people of Rhodesia; in that context, may I know if our Government are in constant touch with the Commonwealth countries and other countries about the sanctions to be taken against Rhodesia—and Mr. Wilson has also proposed certain political and economic sanctions against that Government—and may I also know what sanctions are the Government contemplating against that Government at present?

Mr. Speaker: That also, he has answered.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to say that I have full confidence that we will go much beyond the British Government in this respect, because, as I have said already, the British Government should have taken some more stiff actions at an earlier stage. It is really their shilly-shallying with the problem that has resulted in this situation. Therefore, they are taking some actions, but they are very belated actions. A good deal of more stiff action should have been taken before Mr. Smith declared independence or seized the illegal power.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Applying mutatis mutandis the high ethical, political and moral principles which the Minister of External Affairs has just enunciated in his statement, is there a proposal before the Government to declare that China has illegally and immorally seized power in Tibet, and is the Government prepared to recognise the majority government the emigre government of the Dalai Lama in India, in exile?

Mr. Speaker: We are not dealing with that now.

Shri Nath Pal: This is *mutatis mutandis*.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a very important issue. Let him say whether there is a proposal before Government or not. It is before the United Nations and before the world. Let him say whether there is a proposal to that effect or not.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What is this Government doing about it? (Interruption).

Shri Swaran Singh: Let us not belittle the effect of our action which we take, by mixing it up with other issues.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not mixing it up. You are belittling the issue of military conquest of Tibet. (Interruption). The question is before the United Nations, before the whole world. Why should he not make a statement? Let him say whether there is a proposal or not.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot enter into an argument.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not an argument, Sir. Let him say yes or no. They are living in the illusory world of Jawaharlal Nehru. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether the Government anticipate any trouble for the Indian personnel or Indian interests in Rhodesia on account of India's refusal to recognise the unilateral declaration of independence of Rhodesia and, if so, what action are the Government going to take to safeguard the property of Indian personnel and also the Indian personnel?

Shri Swaran Singh: Indians in those areas have generally thrown in their weight with the forces which are working for independence and I am sure that those people who are working for independence may suffer some temporary difficulties, but in the long run, that is the right course for them to adopt.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): I congratulate the Government for having taken this action in denouncing the Rhodesian Government. Apart from that, may I know whether this Government proposes, along with other Commonwealth countries, to bring pressure upon the Prime Minister of Britain to act correctly and also apply certain stringent economic sanctions so as to nullify the White minority government in Rhodesia?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri P. B. Chakravarti (Dhanbad): While knowing fully the attitude of Mr. Ian Smith, a fanatically-seized reactionary, may I know whether the Government, as a leading nation of the Commonwealth of Nations, has persuaded the British Government and other members of the Commonwealth to take to the measures which alone Mr. Ian Smith understands, namely, to hit him hard?

Shri Swaran Singh: Our Prime Minister took a very clear and strong stand on this issue at the time of the last Prime Ministers' Conference that was held only a few months ago. We have all along been pursuing this matter with the British Government and we have not left them in any doubt our strong feelings in this respect. The British Government have always been giving the impression that they will do their best to prevent the emergence of a situation which has now actually emerged.