

(b) whether services like directory enquiry would improve due to this computerisation; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide subscribers with Video Display Units to obtain such special services information and do away with publication of telephone directories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Some applications have been computerised in the metropolitan telephone districts by hiring computer time or on service bureau basis. In house computers are expected to be commissioned in the metropolitan telephone districts during the next year.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Not at present.

[*Translation*]

**CBI Investigation into fake Certificates in New Delhi Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan**

1501. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5563 on 8th May 1985 regarding registration of a case of fake certificate in Khadi Gramodhog Bhawan, New Delhi by CBI and state :

(a) the date on which Central Bureau of Investigation registered bogus certificate case of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi; and

(b) the time by which inquiry into this case is likely to be completed and the case is likely to be filed in the court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) CBI GOW Delhi Branch registered case RC. 8/85-Delhi on 31-1-85 on the allegation of submission of forged educational certificate.

(b) After investigation the case was closed on 25-7-85 for lack of evidence.

12.00 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER  
Re : HIS FOREIGN VISITS**

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : During the Parliament recess, I visited Bhutan from 29th September to 1st October and Britain, Cuba, Netherlands and the Soviet Union from the 14th to 27th October. I attended the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in the Bahamas from the 16th to 21st October and the 40th anniversary of the United Nations in New York from the 21st to 24th October. I also participated in the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of Oman's National Day on the 18th November.

I was touched by the overwhelming welcome that I received from His Majesty's Government and from the people of Bhutan. I accepted on behalf of my mother, the Druk Wangyal, Bhutan's highest award. My visit has greatly strengthened our existing excellent relations with Bhutan.

We have long historical and cordial relations with Britain. The cooperation between our countries has brought mutual benefit to both. I had very useful talks with Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet colleagues. I explained to her our concerns arising from the anti-Indian extremist activity from British territory, the imbalance in our economic exchanges and the consular and immigration problems faced by our nationals. I believe that my visit has led to a better comprehension of our concerns.

The situation in South Africa was the focus of attention at the Commonwealth Summit in the Bahamas. Consistent with our position, we called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions. The Commonwealth Accord on South Africa was adopted. We would have preferred a stronger statement, but the Accord represents a step forward. For the first time it commits Britain to specific closely monitored economic measures against South Africa. A group of eminent persons is being appointed to monitor the effective implementation and impact of the measures and to assist in a political dialogue with South Africa, including the genuine

representatives of the black people. We have nominated Sardar Swaran Singh on this group. The CHOGM also adopted a Declaration on World Order which was essentially based on a draft submitted by the India delegation.

Besides addressing the United Nations General Assembly on October 24, I also addressed special meetings of the non-aligned group and of the Special Committee Against Apartheid. Both in the Bahams and in New York, I took the opportunity of separate meeting with a large number of Heads of State and Government and had useful discussions with them on bilateral and international issues. We also held a meeting in New York of the leaders of the six countries which had jointly launched the Delhi Declaration for nuclear disarmament. We sent an appeal to President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, text of which is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. Lt-1493-A '85]

It was the first Indian Prime Minister to visit Cuba. Indiraji had accepted President Castro's invitation but unfortunately could not undertake the visit. My discussions with President Castro on issues of bilateral and international interest were most useful. President Castro has heroically guided his people along the path of national reconstruction. We were deeply impressed with the visible progress Cuba has achieved under his leadership. I accepted, on behalf of my mother, the Jose Marti Award, posthumously bestowed on her by the Government of Cuba as a tribute to her stature as a world leader. I was deeply moved by the mass send off that I was given by the population of Havana.

A visit to the Netherlands by an Indian Prime Minister was overdue. Our relations are close and cordial. I had very useful talks with Prime Minister Lubbers. We appreciate Netherlands' very positive stand towards the developing countries and North-South dialogue.

I paid a brief visit to the USSR on the return journey to Delhi. I had an extensive and very useful exchange of views with General Secretary Gorbachev which carried

forward the discussion that I had held during my visit there in May this year. We are in continual touch on matters of common interest.

My visit to Oman was in response to a personal and cordial invitation from His Majesty Sultan Qaboos. From early times India and Oman have had friendly contacts in the fields of commerce and culture. There are about a quarter of a million Indian nationals working in Oman in different sectors of the economy. There are promising possibilities of further expansion of our relations with Oman.

To night I shall be leaving for visits to Vietnam and Japan. Our relations with both these countries are close. I am confident that these visits will be as fruitful as those which I have undertaken so far.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me a minute's submission. One of the leaders of the working class movement, working for the liberation of bonded labour, Shri Agnivesh's passport has been taken away because he put forward before the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the anti-bonded labour case.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He can take the matter to the courts. He can challenge it in the courts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is a very serious matter. Those who are working in the working class movement, if they are going to be punished and penalised by taking away their passports...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot say anything Professor Sahib. There might be other reasons.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : India is not a totalitarian country. It is a free society. Therefore, it is highly objectionable...

(Interruptions)\*