

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b) Government during the course of usual Ministerial, Official and diplomatic exchanges with other countries have and will continue to apprise them of Government's commitment to seek the resolution of all differences with Pakistan peacefully and through bilateral negotiations within the framework of the Simla Agreement. However, there can be no role of any sort for any third country. There is general appreciation for India's stand in this regard.

#### Seminar on Panchsheel

2876. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:  
SHRI RAJUBHAI A.  
PARMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister while inaugurating a two-day Seminar on Panchsheel and Global Diplomacy on 27th June, 1994, in New Delhi, spelt out new principles of Panchsheel;

(b) if so, what were the precise observations and suggestions made therein; and

(c) what steps have been taken and are being taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c) While inaugurating the seminar on 'Panchsheel and Global Diplomacy' on June 27, 1994 the Prime Minister said that each generation has to interpret and apply creatively the Five Principles to the problem of its age and proposed five new principles.

2. The first principle of these new principles is that of the 'middle path', which recognises that vast segments of the economy need time to catch up with rapid technological changes and that we must never lose sight of those who cannot keep up with the pace of the forerunners.

3. The second principle is that of 'back to the village', which upholds the primacy of the villages in India and recommends that to go forward we have to go back to the villages.

4. The third principle is that of the 'model village', which points out that for the village to be a viable economic unity it must be self-sufficient and that rural Indians can prosper with their own living and climatic conditions and from resources accessible to them, while tuned to the national cause and effort.

5. The fourth principle is the 'harmony between modern technology and tradition', which emphasises that advances in relevant technologies and attention to applications of technology would yield far greater marginal benefits than the results we see from constant commercial competition in our cosmopolitan cities.

6. The fifth principle is that of a 'new world order' which should breathe with the life of Panchsheel and should re-establish this holy doctrine firmly in the ideology of the coming century.

7. Government will continue to encourage discussions among the concerned individuals and entities on the ideas and suggestions contained in the Prime Minister's speech. There has already been a wide-ranging debate in the media on the new principles proposed by the Prime Minister.

#### Staff in diplomatic offices abroad

2877. SHRI TULASIDAS MAJJI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of staff in the diplomatic offices of India in the various countries;

(b) what is the number out of this who are entitled to get diplomatic immunities in the receiving countries; and

(c) what are the levels of the various diplomatic offices in various countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) The total number of staff in the diplomatic offices of India in the various countries is 4126. [2551 are India based and 1575 are locally recruited].

(b) Out of this, 1068 officers are entitled to diplomatic immunities in the receiving countries; and

(c) The diplomatic offices abroad are of the following levels:—

1. High Commissions.
2. Embassies.
3. Consulates General.
4. Assistant High Commissions.
5. Commissions.
6. Permanent Missions to the United National Organisation.

विदेशों की जेलों में कैद भारतीय

2878. श्री प्रमोद महाजन: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 30 जून, 1994 की स्थिति के अनुसार, विभिन्न देशों की जेलों में कैद भारतीयों की देशवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार ने उनकी शीघ्र रिहाई के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ग) क्या यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि भारतीय मिशन इस मामले में ईमानदारी से प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर.एल. भट्टिया): (क) सूचना विवरण में दी गई है। (नीचे देखिये)

(ख) से (घ) भारतीय नागरिकों को गिरफ्तार किए जाने की सूचना मिलते ही हमारे मिशन कोसली अधिकारी द्वारा बन्दी बनाए गए व्यक्ति से सम्पर्क करने के लिए सुरुत कार्यवाई करते हैं तथा गिरफ्तार किए जाने के कारणों तथा परिस्थितियों का पता लगाने के लिए कोसली अधिकारी बंदी से मिलने जाता है। भारतीय मिशन ऐसे सब मामलों में स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों से इन

मामलों का पुनरीक्षण करने और बन्दीयों को जल्दी रिहा करने की भरपूर कोशिश करते हैं। जेल प्राधिकारियों के साथ नियमित बैठकों के अतिरिक्त, जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक होता है, संबंधित विदेश कार्यालयों के साथ मामले को उठाया जाता है। तथापि, कई सरकारें न्यायालय द्वारा निर्धारित सजा के आदेश का पुनरीक्षण करने के अनुरोध को नहीं मानती हैं। बन्दीयों को साधारणतया उनकी सजा पूरी होने पर ही छोड़ा जाता है। भारतीय मिशन जहाँ और जब आवश्यक होता है बन्दीयों को प्रभावी वैधानिक सुरक्षा उपलब्ध करने के सभी प्रयत्न करते हैं।

विवरण

विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के रिकार्ड के अनुसार विदेशी जेलों में भारतीयों की सूची

क्रम सं०	देश का नाम	30.6.94 को जेलों में भारतीयों की सं०
1	2	3
1.	मिस्र अरब गणराज्य	13
2.	आस्ट्रेलिया	5
3.	आस्ट्रिया	3
4.	बहरीन	131
5.	बंगला देश	396
6.	भूटान	52
7.	कनाडा	17
8.	चीन	1
9.	डेनमार्क	2
10.	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	8
11.	यूनान	7
12.	हंगकांग	29
13.	इंडोनेशिया	2
14.	ईरान	24
15.	इराक	1
16.	आयरलैंड	1
17.	इटली	38
18.	जमाइका	26
19.	जापान	1
20.	जोर्डन	1
21.	कौनिया	3
22.	कुवैत	40