

whether two sites, one each in Srika-kulam District and. Kareemnagar District Of Andhra Pradesh, are also under consideration because they have been surveyed and a Committee also has visited these sites.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: avfadam, in Andhra Pradesh, at Medak we are establishing two factories.

{Interruptions?}

At Avadi we are establishing one factory. At Dehradun we are establishing another factory. The third factory is being established in Bolangir. There are two or three factories which are under the consideration of the Government and after decisions are taken, we would be in a position to give the exact number of the new factories that will be coming up.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPEN-DRA: What about Srikakulam and Kareemnagar? Are they under consideration?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: We have been discussing with the State Governments and they have been suggesting certain names. But I would say that those names should not be disclosed on the floor of the House because immediately after the names are disclosed, they start pressurising and it becomes very difficult.

डा० बापू कालदास : महोदया, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फैक्ट्रीज लगाने के लिए जगह तय करने के संबंध में आपने पर्यावरण तथा वहाँ की जनता की आवश्यकता खासकर गरीब जनता की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखा है या नहीं ? यह मेरे प्रश्न का भाग "क" है और जगह का निर्णय आप कब तक लेंगे, यह मेरे प्रश्न का भाग "ख" है ?

श्री शिवराज पाटिल : महोदया, जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया कि सरकार ने जगह के संबंध में निर्णय लेने के लिए कुछ माप-दण्ड बनाए हैं और उस मापदण्ड में आने के बाद हम यह निर्णय लेते हैं । उसमें

पर्यावरण का भी समावेश है । मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी बताना चाहूँगा कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने कुछ ऐसी फैक्ट्रीज भी लगायी हैं जो बिल्कुल पिछड़े इलाके में हैं । कोरापुट की फैक्ट्री, जो कि हमारी सबसे अच्छी फैक्ट्री मानी जाती है, वह पिछड़े इलाके में है । यह भी हम ध्यान में रखते हैं । मगर सबसे पहले जो बात हम को ध्यान में रखनी है वह यह है कि इसकी वजह से, इसकी मदद से जो हमारे डिफेंस सोर्सों हैं, उनको जो मांगें हैं, उन्हें हम अच्छे-से-अच्छे ढंग से पूरा कर सकते हैं या नहीं । इसके बाद जगह कितनी है, पानी है या नहीं—ये सब चीजें देखकर निर्णय लेते हैं । इसके साथ-साथ जैसा आपने कहा वहाँ के लोगों की मांग भी हम ध्यान में रखते हैं, मगर दूसरी चीजें इसके पहले आ जाती हैं ।

डा० बापू कालदास : जगह का निर्णय?

श्री शिवराज पाटिल : निर्णय के समय के बारे में निश्चित बताना मुश्किल है ।

Increasing presence of foreign ships in the Indian Ocean

*164. SHRI BEKAL TJTSAHI:†
SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing presence of foreign naval ships in the Indian ocean;

(b) if so, the number of foreign naval ships in the Indian ocean at present; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Bekal Utsahi.

(b) According to available information there were approximately 181 foreign naval ships in the Indian Ocean (including the Gulf) in March 1988.

(c) India has consistently opposed foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean.

श्री बेकल उत्साही : महोदय, मंत्री जी के जवाब में अभी मेरा सवाल बाकी है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हिंद महासागर में किस-किस देश के कितने नेवल शिप्स इस वक्त मौजूद हैं और कितने समय से मौजूद हैं और सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से भारत पर इसका क्या असर पड़ सकता है। यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न है।

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY :
The answer must be in ship-days and not in number of ships.

श्री के० नटवर सिंह : महोदय, ये जहाजों के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। मैं इन्हें पेश कर देता हूँ। अगर आप चाहें तो वर्ष 1984 से दे सकता हूँ। अगर आप चाहें तो वर्ष 1988 से पहले दे देता हूँ। यू० एस० ए० जनवरी 88, 73 और मार्च 88, 71। यू० एस० एस० आर० जनवरी 88, 40 शिप्स और मार्च 40 शिप्स। यू० के० जनवरी 88, 17 और मार्च 88, 18 शिप्स, फ्रांस जनवरी 88, 33 शिप्स और मार्च 33 शिप्स।

श्री बेकल उत्साही : उपसभापति महोदय, विदेशी ताकतों को दूर रखने के लिये और हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी जासूसी अड्डे न बना सकें इस हेतु क्या भारत सरकार उन सभी विदेशी ताकतों से जितने बड़े हिन्द महासागर में मौजूद हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई सम्मेलन बुलाने का विचार रखती है जिससे हिन्द महासागर शांति का क्षेत्र बना रह सके?

श्री के० नटवर सिंह : जैसा कि आपको ज्ञात होगा कि सन् 1972 में युनाइटेड नेशंस में एक रेजोल्यूशन, एक प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था जिसका नवम्बर 2832 और उस रेजोल्यूशन के पास होने के बाद

एक एडहॉक कमेटी बना दी गई थी जिस का भारत भी मेम्बर था और उस कमेटी से कहा गया था कि इन्डियन ओसैन पर कान्फेंस बुलाई जाय क्योंकि यह बहुत गम्भीर मसला है इसलिये इस पर बातचीत हो और जो वहाँ पर जहाजों से खतरनाक हथियार आ रहे हैं उनको वहाँ से हटाया जाय। मगर यह काम हो नहीं सका क्योंकि कुछ मुल्कों का यह रुख था, उनकी नीति यह थी कि यह कान्फेंस न हो और उम्मीद यह है... (अवधान)

ठाकुर जगतपाल सिंह : वे कौन मुल्क थे?

श्री के० नटवर सिंह : इतने गर्म क्यों हो रहे हो बता दूंगा। खासकर इसकी मुखालफत, कहना तो नहीं चाहता पर मजबूर हूँ यू० एस० ए० से हुई और यह कोई नई बात नहीं है कि इसमें कुछ देशों की नीति क्या रही है। हमारी कोशिश तो यह है कि यह कान्फेंस बुलाई जाये और उम्मीद यह है कि 1990 तक यह बुलाई जायेगी और थ्रीलैंका में होगी। मगर इसमें काफ़ी पेचीदगियाँ हैं। नान-अलाइंड देशों का रुख हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है। 1977 में अमेरिका और रूस के बीच बातचीत हुई थी कि हिन्द महासागर को जोन आफ पीस, शांति का क्षेत्र बनाया जाय। मगर अब अफगानिस्तान में बातें हुई तो उसके बाद इन देशों में बातचीत बंद हो गई। मगर नवम्बर 1986 में गावांचोव ने प्रस्ताव किया था कि अमेरिका और रूस मिलकर इस बारे में बातचीत करें मगर अमेरिका से इसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया।

श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी : हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी वेड़े का होना एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय है, विशेषकर भारत जैसे शांतिप्रिय देश के लिए भारत सरकार ने समय-समय पर हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी ताकतों के जमाव एवं वहाँ पर तनाव को कम करने के लिये जो कदम उठाये हैं वे प्रशंसनीय हैं। मैं भारत सरकार और प्रधान-मंत्री को उस के लिये धन्यवाद देती हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हिन्द महासागर एक शांति का सागर बना

रहे इसके लिये जो प्रयत्न रहे हैं क्या वे बराबर चलते रहेंगे?

श्री के. नटवर सिंह : आपके हम आभारी हैं जो आपने ऐसे विचार प्रकट किये हैं। आपने जो हमारी नीति को सराहा है उसके लिये आपको धन्यवाद और मैं यह चाहूंगा कि हमारे ये जो प्रयत्न हैं ये बदस्तूर जारी रहेंगे।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, the Minister has stated a very revealing figure about the ships and the countries to whom the ships belong. As I understand, it is 71 American ships as against 40 Soviet ships. Therefore, the two global powers cannot be put on a par, as is being sought to be done by some of our friends in this House. (Interruptions) Yes, I understand to which side he belong. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister: Who started building strength in the Indian Ocean? On whose shoulders should the responsibility be fixed? That is (a). Now (b)'; The conference on peace in the Indian Ocean is not being held. Is it because of American opposition to the proposal of holding a conference that the conference is not being held? (c) India has put forward On a number of occasions the proposal that it would like that area to be made into an area of peace. What is the reaction to India's suggestion or proposal of the Soviet Union and America?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Madam, I have already answered this question and I have dealt with it in considerable details and, so, I do not think that I can take the time of the House to cover the same ground again.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: It is not neutrality ... (Interruptions)... It is not non-alignment; it is an aberration of non-alignment.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: M*. Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh, please put your supplementary.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Madam, my supplementary goes well beyond the purview of this Ministry. Nevertheless my anxiety is to know what measures have been taken to improve the quality of Naval surveillance operations. What are the new measures that are being taken and what are the new equipment being installed to face the presence of 181 foreign ships in the Indian Ocean?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Madam, We have the technical know-how and facilities to keep track of the ships in the Indian Ocean.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI. CHITTA BASU: Madam, I would like to know whether it is- a fact that the United States' ships visited in the recent past some of the Indian ports and, if so, what the conditions are which are generally applied to the entry of foreign ships into Indian ports. I would only like to know what the conditions are for this and whether the US ships accepted those conditions or the entry of the ships was in violation of those conditions.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Madam, the question put by Mr. Chitta Basu is beyond the scope of the question that we are discussing... (Interruptions) .. Just wait, wait a minute. Therefore, if you put a separate question, I will give you the detailed information about the regulations and conditions, but not under this "Zone of Peace" question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Gopalsamy.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Madam, the question put by Mr. Chitta Basu comes under the purview of the main question because it relates to the presence of the foreign naval ships in the Indian Ocean. Madam, it is com-

mon knowledge in Madras that one US ship, a freighter, which is designed primarily for anti-submarine warfare, which was attached to a bigger fleet and which was engaged during the Vietnam conflict, was stationed in the Madras port for more than fifteen days in the month of December and the crew members of the Indian vessels were entertained on board and sports competitions were conducted, a Press conference also was conducted, and when some Pressmen asked about their next destination, the Captain of that ship said, "For an unknown destination." Madam, I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether there is any secret understanding between India and the United States regarding these naval warships because the crew members of the vessels, Indian vessels, meant for the so-called job in Sri Lanka of the IPKF, for the operations of the IPKF, were entertained on board this ship. Therefore, I would like to know from the honourable Minister how many ships have made calls at our ports how many ships were stationed in the Indian ports and for what reasons.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Madam, I would like to make it quite clear. First of all, regulations with regard to the entry of foreign ships into the Indian ports are there and they are well established. Foreign naval ships with our permission have been visiting a number of Indian ports for a number of years and there is nothing new in this and no regulation has been violated by any ship. I would like to say that. Even this question does not fall within the purview of what we are discussing now. But I want to assure the House that no regulations have been violated. With regard to the question of having some secret agreement with the United States, I would like to say that, my imagination does not stretch as far as that of Mr. Gopalasamy.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You have

go some understanding with regard to the IPKF.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA: Madam, the Question Hour is about to end. I will put my question a little fast. The Iran—Iraq War has entered the 9th year and there has been a news that American warships not only escorted other flag ships but also attacked the Iranian vessels. What is the Government's policy regarding this?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programme in Bihar

♦165. SHRI S. S- AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar tops the list of States having largest population under the poverty line;

(b) whether any indepth study has been made so far to assess the implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes in Bihar;

(c) if so, what are the findings thereof; and

(d) whether any special measures are being contemplated to provide a major thrust to improve the situation in Bihar, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, sir. Bihar has the second largest population under the poverty line amongst the States of the country.

(b) and (c) No indepth study, as such, has been made so far to assess the implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes in Bihar.