

have forced to conclude that at present there is no genuine intention on the part of the South African Government to dismantle apartheid

(ii) Although the state of emergency was technically lifted, the substantive powers remain broadly in forms under the ordinary laws of the land which, even now, are being further strengthened in this direction.

(iii) Nelson Mandela and other political leaders remain in prison.

(iv) Political freedom is far from being established; if anything, it is being more rigorously curtailed. The ANC and other political parties remain banned.

(v) The cycle of violence and counter-violence has spiralled and there is no present prospect of a process of dialogue leading to the establishment of non-racial and representative government.

Overall, the concrete and adequate progress looked for in the Nassau Accord towards the objectives of 'dismantling apartheid and erecting the structures of democracy in South Africa' has not materialised.

3. While the EPG report does not go into the question of the nature or extent of measures that might be adopted by the international community against South Africa, it points out that the South Africa Government is concerned about the adoption of effective economic measures against it and has itself taken such action against neighbouring African countries. Their absence hampers the forces of change in South Africa and can only lead to increased violence. The report expresses the fear that if sufficient effective pressure is not exercised by the world community, the black leadership will be left with only one option, that of ever increasing violence. Finally, it warns that concerted action of an effective kind from the Commonwealth may be the last opportunity to avert what could be the worst blood-bath since the Second World War.

Prime Minister's visit to African States

807. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited some Frontline African States during May, 1986;

(b) if so, what are the names of the countries visited by him and the subjects discussed with the leaders of those countries; and

(c) what was the outcome of such talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prime Minister visited four Frontline African States, namely, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola during May, 1986. A wide range of subjects covering bilateral, international and problems pertaining to South Africa were discussed with the leaders of these countries.

(c) Apart from giving an impetus to the struggle against apartheid and illegal occupation of Namibia, the visit is expected to strengthen political, economic, cultural links between India and the countries visited.

Loans from foreign agencies for industrial units

808. SHRI KALPNATH RAI:
SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY
JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private industrial units are allowed to receive loans from foreign agencies directly;

(b) whether the sanction of the Central Government is needed for such purposes; and