

और अखबारी कामकाज तथा रासायनिक पदार्थ। ईरान ने इन उद्देश्यों के लिए आसान ऋण और वित्तीय सुविधायें प्रदान करना स्वीकार किया है। भारत ने ईरान को तकनीशियन, इंजीनियर, प्रोफसर और डाक्टर देना स्वीकार किया है। परमाणु उर्जा के शांतिपूर्ण उपयोगों के क्षेत्र में भी दोनों देश परस्पर सहयोग करेंगे।

†[THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : During her visit to Iran from April 28 to May 2, 1974, the Prime Minister discussed bilateral relations as well as international questions of mutual interest with the Shahanshah of Iran, the Prime minister of Iran and other Iranian leaders. These discussions revealed an identity of views on several international issues such as the west Asia problem; the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace; support for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and the need for cooperation among all Asian and African countries in economic and commercial fields and for measures to mitigate the 'mpact of rising prices of commodities on developing countries.

In regard to Sub-continental matters the Iranian side appreciated the initiative taken by India and expressed satisfaction over the conclusion of the tripartite agreements and efforts to settle outstanding disputes by direct negotiations and peaceful means.

Agreements were reached for greater collaboration between the two countries in several fields such as the expansion of the Kudremukh iron ore project setting up a joint shipping line, increasing industrial production in India especially of cement, sugar, billets and steel products, paper and newsprint and chemicals. Iran has agreed to extend soft loans and financial facilities for these purposes. India has agreed to provide technicians, engineers, professors and doctors to Iran. The two countries will also cooperate in the field of use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.]

†[] English translation.

Displaced Persons Living in Government Camps.

*380. SHRI JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons from erstwhile-East Pakistan living in Government Camps in West Bengal and Tripura at present;

(b) what's the amount sanctioned for their relief and rehabilitation;

(c) what is the national status of these persons; and

(d) what's the break up of the displaced persons who came to these camps before, during and after Bangladesh-Pakistan war, 1971?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR): (a) The number of displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan living in Government Camps in Tripura as on 27-4-74 is 878 families comprising of 2819 persons. There is no Government Camp in west Bengal for migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan.

(b) An amount of Rs. 4.5 lakhs has been sanctioned for various non-agricultural schemes for resettlement of 150 new migrant families living in Camps in Tripura.

For relief benefits for camp families in Tripura an amount of Rs. 5.10 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 1974-75.

(c) These families are to be considered for Indian citizenship as and when they apply for it.

(d) All the families now in Camps in Tripura migrated to India before 25-3-1971.

Committee to Study the Problem of Transportation of Coal

*381. SHRIMATI KUMUDBEN: MANISHANKAR JOSHI: SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: DR. V.A. SYED MUHAMMAD: SHRI QASIM ALI ABID:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any high level committee to look into the problem of transportation and distribution of coal; and