

New Zealand Prime Minister's visit to India

*63. SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADAR:
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MANISHANKER JOSHI:
SHRI G. R. PATIL: SHRIMATI
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SHRIMATI RATHNABAI
SREENIVASA RAO:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHAN-
KAR ADIVAREKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of New Zealand visited India in December, 1973; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held with him and the decisions taken as a result thereof.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Norman E. Kirk, Prime Minister of New Zealand, visited India from the 27th December 1973, to 1st January, 1974.

(b) Both the Prime Ministers reaffirmed their support for the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, free from Great Power rivalry; tensions and military escalation. The talks also reflected a close similarity of views on a number of subjects such as close cooperation among all countries of Asia; the achievement of a just and durable peace in the Middle East in accordance with the provisions of the Security Council Resolution No. 242; opposition to nuclear weapon tests and abhorrence of policies of racial discrimination. In order to increase trade both the Prime Ministers agreed to exchange trade and economic delegations between the two countries; to investigate the possibility of joint ventures and of setting up demonstration units for experimental re-

fThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri G. R. Patil.

search in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry. Specific proposals are under consideration of the two Governments.

A copy of the Joint Statement issued on the conclusion of the visit is being laid on the table of the House.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO INDIA Joint Statement

New Delhi, 1st January, 1974.

At the invitation of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, The Right Honourable Mr. Norman E. Kirk, Prime Minister of New Zealand, visited India from 27 December, 1973 to 1 January, 1974.

During his stay the Prime Minister of New Zealand was received by the President of India.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand had several talks with the Prime Minister of India. The Minister of External Affairs, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Planning called on the Prime Minister of New Zealand and discussed matters of mutual interest. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and covered a wide range of subjects dealing with international questions and bilateral relations. These discussions revealed a close similarity of views and approach between the Governments of New Zealand and India.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand welcomed the role of India in international affairs. The Prime Minister of New Zealand explained the recent changes in the foreign policy of New Zealand, specially New Zealand's approach to the strengthening of bilateral relations and regional associations in the Asia/Pacific area. The Prime Minister of India expressed her Government's appreciation of the new outlook and attitude of New Zealand and reiterated her Government's desire for close cooperation among all countries of Asia in the interest of peace and economic development.

The Indian Prime Minister acquainted the Prime Minister of New Zealand with the present situation in the Subcontinent in the context of her Government's policy of developing close and friendly relations with all neighbouring countries. The Indian Prime Minister explained the various initiatives taken by India for settling by peaceful means and through bilateral negotiations the humanitarian and other issues arising out of the conflict with Pakistan in 1971. The New Zealand Prime Minister expressed his understanding and appreciation of these efforts for normalisation and the establishment of durable peace in the Sub-continent.

The two Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress made at the United Nations with the adoption by the General Assembly in December, 1973, of Resolution 3080 in terms of which the U.N. Secretary General has been requested to prepare a factual statement of the military presence of the Great Powers in the Indian Ocean. In this connection they reaffirmed their support for the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, free from Great Power rivalry, tensions and military escalation.

The Prime Ministers of New Zealand and India noted the progress of the Middle East Peace Conference in Geneva and expressed the hope that it would be able to achieve the objective of a just and durable peace in accordance with the provisions of the Security Council Resolution 242. They reaffirmed their belief that a durable settlement of this long outstanding problem should be based on the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and on the respect for the right of all the States and peoples in the region to live in peace and security.

The two Prime Ministers, conscious of the harmful consequences of nuclear weapon tests for the acceleration of the arms race and for the health of present and future generations of mankind reiterated their opposition to the testing of nuclear weapons in all environments and expressed their firm support for the objective of an immediate and permanent cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons.

The two Prime Ministers reaffirmed their belief in the equality of human beings irrespective of race or colour. They expressed their abhorrence of policies of racial discrimination, such as apartheid, which violate the United Nations Charter. The Prime Minister of India noted with appreciation the forthright policy of the Prime Minister of New Zealand against racial discrimination in any field.

The Prime Ministers saw scope for a substantial increase in trade to the benefit of both countries. The New Zealand Prime Minister welcomed the introduction of a regular service to New Zealand by the Shipping Corporation of India. The Indian Prime Minister expressed appreciation of New Zealand's intention to preserve Commonwealth tariff preferences in respect of India. The two Prime Ministers agreed on the desirability of an exchange of trade and economic missions. They noted that cooperation between the Export Import Corporation of New Zealand and similar organisations in India could be of value in helping to stimulate trade between the two countries. It was agreed that the possibility of a joint venture between India and New Zealand in paper manufacture should be further investigated.

The Prime Ministers of India and New Zealand reviewed the many exchanges between the two countries in such fields as education, medicine and agricultural development. They expressed the desire to explore avenues for further cooperation.

The two Prime Ministers noted that there was considerable scope for cooperation in agriculture and animal husbandry. The Prime Minister of India gratefully acknowledged the assistance given by New Zealand in this field. The Prime Ministers of India and New Zealand agreed that experts from both countries should discuss the setting-up of demonstration units for experimental research of a practical nature.

The New Zealand Prime Minister spoke of the value New Zealand attaches to its association with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and pledged continuing support for its programmes.

The Prime Minister of India considered the visit of the Prime Minister of New Zealand a landmark in the relations already existing between the two countries and was confident that it would greatly contribute to strengthening and developing further their cooperation in all fields. The Prime Minister of New Zealand thanked the Indian Prime Minister for the friendly hospitality given to him and his party. He extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of India to visit New Zealand and stated that the Government and people of New Zealand would always welcome such a visit. The Prime Minister of India accepted the invitation with pleasure.

SHRI G. R. PATIL: Sir, from the Statement it appears that both the countries have expressed the desirability of increasing trade and economic exchanges. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any trade team has been sent to that country to find out the possibility of increasing trade with that country?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Not yet, Sir.

SHRI G. R. PATIL: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the nature of assistance proposed to be given by New Zealand Government in the field of development of our agriculture and animal husbandry?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, New Zealand has been very helpful in several directions and the present All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in Delhi is the result of assistance from New Zealand. They contributed major part in the construction and also in the equipment for the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. In the field of agriculture and animal husbandry they have done extremely well in their own country and their prosperity is mainly due to this factor. So there are several directions like breed of animals and several other directions in which there are possibilities of co-operation.

SHRIMATI SUMITRI G. KULKARNI: In view of the fact that New Zealand is famous for its animal husbandry, is the Government considering of having any trade relations so that we can get some dairy equipment and dairy products and if so, what are the details?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I have already mentioned in my statement that it has been agreed that there could be co-operation in the field of animal husbandry. For co-operation in this field, trade agreement or no trade agreement, this can be handled outside the normal commercial or trade sphere.

SHRIMATI SUMITRI G. KULKARNI: May I ask what is the co-operation. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, you cannot put the second question. Mr. Patil was entitled to put two questions.

SHRIMATI RATHNABAI SREENIVISA RAO: May I know from the honourable Minister which are the States in which Dairy Demonstration Farms established with the assistance of New Zealand are located and whether in view of the understanding for the expansion of trade co-operation between the two countries arrived at during the recent visit of the Prime Minister of New Zealand more demonstration dairy farms will be set up in the country and if so, whether any such farms will be set up in Andhra Pradesh?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Both these queries at the present stage are premature.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKER ADIVAREKAR: In the present crisis of paper manufacturing the New Zealand Prime Minister, also agreed that he will be having trade relations regarding paper manufacture. Has anything been done in this field?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: That is one of the fields in which it is intended to investigate the possibilities and I already indicated this.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि एनीमल हसबंडरी और एग्रीकल्चर पर दोनों की कुछ बातें हुई हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें हुई हैं उनकी क्या रूपरेखा है और किस-किस क्षेत्र में सरकार ने विचार-क्लिमर्श किया है या सिर्फ सबजेक्ट मैटर का नाम दे दिया है 'एनीमल हसबंडरी और कृषि'? क्या आपने कैटेगोरिकली कुछ तय किया है, कुछ प्रगति हुई है, और अगर कुछ कैटेगोरिकली विचार किया है तो वह क्या है और कुछ प्रगति हुई है तो वह क्या है और किस प्रकार उस विचार को कार्यान्वित करके हम भारतवर्ष को न्यूजीलैंड के समकक्ष ला सकते हैं ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I would refer the hon. Member to paragraph 11 of the joint statement. He will find the answer to his query.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन मैं थोड़ी सुरक्षा चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी पुराने हैं, किसी चीज की बचत के लिए किसी पैराग्राफ का रिफरेंस दे सकते हैं।

श्री सभापति : आपने पैराग्राफ पढ़ा है ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : पैराग्राफ में कार्यान्वयन नहीं होगा, जो कैटेगोरिकल डिस्कशन हुआ होगा वह उसमें नहीं होगा। न्यूजीलैंड की क्या स्थिति है, क्या वह भी पिछड़ा हुआ है, अगर मंत्री जी को कुछ जानकारी है तो सदन को बतावे, हमको बतावे। अगर सदन में उनका स्टेटमेंट होगा तो सारे देश के लोग और कृषि विभाग के लोग जानेंगे कि सचमुच सरकार कृषि के सम्बन्ध में कितनी जागरूक है और क्या क्या कर रही है।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: There is no doubt as I indicated in reply to an earlier question that New Zealand

has done extremely well both in agriculture and in animal husbandry. Already there has been some-cooperation between the two countries in the form of New Zealand supplying certain breeds of sheep and some other varieties of other animals. Even in the field of agriculture they have done extremely well. Already there is some co-operation and the two Prime Ministers. . .

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं शब्द की व्याख्या नहीं चाहता। ऐक्सट्रीमली है, ब्रैटर डवलपड है, इनके बजाय मैं चाहता हूँ कि पर्टिकुलर चीज बता दे। आप पर्टिकुलर चीज बताते नहीं हैं। शब्द की व्याख्या करते हैं। शब्द की व्याख्या से अग्रिकल्चर को क्या मिलने वाला है? एनीमल हसबंडरी न्यूजीलैंड में कितनी डेवलपड है, अग्रिकल्चर में क्या डेवलपमेंट है वह तो बतावें। ये आप

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ तो धोखा क्यों देते हैं किसी को?

श्री सभापति : यादव जी, उन्होंने कहा कि डिटेल्स डिस्कशन नहीं हुई। काफी है बस। मैं बता दूँ अगर जानकारी है तो। अगर जानकारी नहीं है तो सदन को गुमरा मत करिये। सदन को कुछ बताइये तो।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: These are matters of detail about another country and to cross-examine me as to what is their position with regard to rice, wheat, etc., is totally uncalled for. The two Prime Ministers met and they decided that the two countries should co-operate and we stand to gain by such co-operation. They have entered into an agreement. I have not got any details nor were any details discussed. The Ministries of the two Governments will get into touch and work out details.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: May I know from the Foreign Minister whether the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of New Zealand discussed when they met here in December that the Indian Ocean should be made a free zone where the rivalry between the super-powers should not lead to any tensions and what steps are being proposed to see that Indian Ocean is made a zone of peace ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: This matter was discussed and even in my reply I have said about the support extended by the Prime Minister of New Zealand to the concept of Indian Ocean being kept as an area of peace free from Big Power rivalry. Further steps in this direction can be in the context of mobilising international opinion both in the United Nations and outside.

Coal Supply to Steel Plants

*64. SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA:

SHRI VENIGALLA SATYA-NARAYANA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that for want of coal steel plants are virtually closing down;
- (b) if so, the loss of production in plants both in private and public sectors; and
- (c) what steps Government have taken to ensure regular supply of coal to various industrial plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH CHANDRA HANSDA): (a) and (b) During the last two months steel production has been affected by various factors including shortage of coal brought about by dislocation of railway movement,

(c) The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni.

shortage of power, industrial disputes etc. While production as a result of these factors, fallen below the target it is not possible to quantify the present extent of loss due to each factor.

(c) Close liaison is being maintained amongst concerned authorities to ensure regular supply of coal to industrial units. Road movement is being resorted to at an increased level.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: Since Mr. Malaviya took over this port-folio it has been reported or it has been claimed that the coal production target for the year 1974-75 could be increased still further. May I know what is the existing target for coal production and what is Mr. Malaviya's target if I may say so and how does he propose to achieve it or how does his Ministry propose to achieve it? (*Interruptions*). He has claimed that the target can be very much increased and I am just asking how much is the increase going to be and how he proposes to achieve that target. Unfortunately he is not here but I hope the hon. Minister who is present will be able to answer it.

SHRI SUBODH CHANDRA HANSDA: Sir, the target of production for 1973-74 is 79 million tonnes and during the year 1973 already we have reached 77 million tonnes and we expect that the target of 79 million tonnes will be reached. For 1974-75 we have already fixed up a target of 95 million tonnes and we expect that we will be able to go beyond that. We can reach 95 million tonnes and for that we have taken a lot of steps. Particularly we have increased production in the open-cut mines as well as in the mechanised mines.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: I would like to know what exactly are the steps taken so that coal production increases. There have to be some specific steps. I would like to be-enlightened on this.

SHRI SUBODH CHANDRA HANSDA: For developing new mines we have set up a planning and design-