

भारत के ऊपर से होकर उड़ान करने की अनुमति

\* 691. श्री राम सहाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के सैनिक विमानों को भारतीय राज्यक्षेत्र पर से होकर उड़ान करने की अनुमति कब से थी ;

(ख) अन्य किन किन देशों को इस प्रकार की अनुमति दी हुई है; और

(ग) क्या अब यह अनुमति वापस ले ली गयी है; यदि हां, तो यह अनुमति किन किन देशों से वापस ली गयी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

#### f [ PERMISSION TO OVERFLY INDIA

691. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister Of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time since when military aeroplanes of the U.S.A. have been allowed to overfly Indian territory;

(b) the names of other countries who have been given such permission; and

(c) whether the permission has now been withdrawn; if so, the names of the countries whose permission has been withdrawn and the reasons therefor?]

**विदेश मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) उड़ानों के लिये अनुरोधों की जांच करने के बाद अमरीकी सैनिक हवाई जहाजों और अन्य देशों के सैनिक हवाई जहाजों को स्वाधीनता से पूर्व ही उड़ने की अनुमति दी गई है।

(ख) जिस किसी देश के भारत के साथ मित्रतापूर्ण संबंध हैं, वे अपने सैनिक हवाई जहाजों को भारत के ऊपर उड़कर जाने अथवा भारतीय प्रदेश से होकर जाने की अनुमति मांग सकते हैं। विगत कुछ समय में ऐसे जिन सैनिक हवाई जहाजों को भारत के ऊपर से उड़कर जाने

या भारतीय प्रदेश से होकर जाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे इन देशों के हैं :-अमरीका, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, फ्रांस, बर्मा, कनाडा, ईरान, इराक, मलेशिया, श्रीलंका, सिंगापुर, न्यूजीलैंड, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य और नेपाल।

(ग) भारत सरकार और अमरीका की सरकार के बीच 1949 के जिस करार के अनुसार अमरीकी सैनिक हवाई कमान को भारत से होते हुए उड़ान की अनुमति थी, वह समाप्त हो गया है। अन्य मामलों की तरह अमरीकी सैनिक हवाई जहाजों को प्रत्येक उड़ान के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार कर लेने के बाद अनुमति दी जाती है। नीति यह है कि सरकार आम तौर से विदेशी सैनिक हवाई जहाजों को, अत्यंत विशेष मामलों को छोड़कर, भारतीय प्रदेश पर उड़ कर जाने की अनुमति नहीं देती, उड़ान के मामलों पर उनके गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। यह नियम सभी विदेशी सैनिक हवाई जहाजों पर लागू होता है, किसी विशेष देश के हवाई जहाजों पर ही नहीं।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARN SINGH): (a) flights by US military aircraft and military aircraft of other countries have been allowed since before the Independence after examining such requests.

(b) Any country which has friendly relations with India may seek permission for its military aircraft to overfly or transit Indian territory. In the recent past, permission has been given to military aircraft belonging, among others, to the USA, the UK, France, Burma, Canada, Iran, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Federal Republic of Germany and Nepal to overfly or transit Indian territory.

(c) The 1949 Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of USA, which permitted the flights of United States Military Airlift Command through India, has been terminated. As in other cases, permission for US military aircraft flights is given after considering all aspects of each individual flight. Government does not normally allow, as a matter of policy, flights by foreign military aircraft over Indian territory, except in very special cases.

which are considered on their merits. This rule is applicable to all foreign military aircraft and not only to those of any particular country.]

#### BRIQUETTING PLANT IN NEYVELI

692. SHRI V. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers thrown out of job with the stoppage of work at Briquetting Plant in Neyveli; and

(b) what are the alternative arrangements made for these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) In all 1850 workers employed in the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant at Neyveli have been rendered idle as a result of stoppage of work since 30-10-72. Arrangements are being made to find alternative work for some of the workers in maintenance works in this and other Plants. It is expected that the work will be resumed in the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant in February, 1973 when the lignite production is likely to improve.

#### NON-OFFICIALS REPRESENTING INDIA IN THE U.N. MEETING

693. SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which non-officials are selected to represent India at the UNO Conference; and

(b) the State-wise representation given during the year 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The members of the Indian delegations to the United Nations General Assembly represent the Government of India. Consequently, the main criterion for their selection is that they should be in agreement with Government's policies. The additional criteria include the ability of the delegates concerned to project Government's policies properly and to support them fully in the United Nations.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise representation of non-official members of the Indian delegations to the UN General Assembly sessions for 1971 and 1972 is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

1971

(26th Session of the UN General Assembly)

1. Shri Bipin Pal Das, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)—Assam
2. Shri Mohamod Usman Arif, Member of Parliament, (Rajya Sabha)—Rajasthan.
3. Shri P. Ganga Reddy, Member of Parliament, (Lok Sabha)—Andhra Pradesh.
4. Shri Prabodh Chandra, Member of Parliament, (Lok Sabha)—Punjab.
5. Shri Rudra Pratap Singh, Member of Parliament, (Lok Sabha)—U.P.

#### Additional Alternate Representative

1. Shri Zulfikar Ali Khan, Member of Parliament, (Lok Sabha)—U.P.

#### Senior Adviser

1. Dr. V. A. Sayid Mohammad, Advocate Supreme Court of India—New Delhi.

1972

(27th Session of the UN General Assembly)

#### Alternate Representative

1. Shri B. P. Maurya Member of Parliament, (Lok Sabha)—U.P.
2. Shri M. G. Reddy, Member of Parliament, (Lok Sabha)—U.P.
3. Shri C. M. Stephen, Member of Parliament, (Lok Sabha)—Kerala.
4. Shri R. N. Laskar, Member of Parliament, (Lok Sabha)—Assam.
5. Shri V. B. Raju, Member of Parliament, (Rajya Sabha)—Andhra Pradesh.

#### Special Political Adviser

1. Shri Yashpal, M.L.A., and Editor "Milap"—Punjab.