

†[AFRO-ASIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

{ SHRI B N BHARGAVA
SHRI RAM SINGH }

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that India will be represented on the various Committees of the Afro-Asian Women's Conference which is to be held in Algiers in April, 1965,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indonesian and the Japanese delegates have combined with the Chinese delegates to oppose India's representation at the Conference, if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto; and

(c) whether the United Arab Republic had offered to India one of the seats allotted to it but this was opposed by China?

वैश्विक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) इसका पता अभी चल सकता है जबकि अल्जीयर्स में जून 1965 में होने वाले सम्मेलन के समय समितियाँ बनाई जाएँ।

(ख) सरकार को यह पता नहीं है कि उक्त सम्मेलन में भारत के प्रतिनिधित्व का विरोध करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) जी हाँ।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) This can only be known when the Committees are formed at the time of the Conference in Algiers scheduled for June, 1965

(b) The Government are not aware of any move to oppose India's representation in the Conference.

(c) Yes, Madam]

मध्य प्रदेश में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय की शाखा

* 510 श्री इन्दिरा गंधी दास : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में समाचार पत्रों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या को देखते हुए रायपुर अथवा जबलपुर अथवा इन्दौर में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय की एक और शाखा खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में कई स्थानों पर पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के नये शाखा कार्यालय किस आधार पर खोले गये ?

[PIB BRANCH IN M P

*510. SHRI L N DAS Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to open another branch of the Press Information Bureau at Raipur or Jabalpur or Indore in view of the large number of newspapers in Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) if not, on what basis new branch offices of the Press Information Bureau were opened at several places in Uttar Pradesh?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) नहीं जी, किन्तु चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह व्यवस्था शामिल करने का सुझाव है कि कुछ और नगरों में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय खोले जायें, जिनमें जबलपुर तथा इन्दौर भी हैं।

(ख) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय लखनऊ तथा वाराणसी में हैं। यह नगर हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों के केन्द्र हैं और इन नगरों में ये कार्यालय न केवल

उत्तर प्रदेश बल्कि आस पास के क्षेत्रों के हिन्दी प्रेस की आवश्यकताओं की भी पूर्ति करते हैं।

†[THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Madam. There is, however, a proposal to include a provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the opening of more offices of the Press Information Bureau in certain towns, including Jabalpur and Indore.

(b) At present, there are Press Information Bureau offices in U.P. in Lucknow and Varanasi. The main consideration which led to the opening of these offices was the importance of these places as centres of Hindi newspapers and the need for feeding the Hindi Press in the U.P. as well as the adjoining areas.]

CAIRO CONFERENCE

*514. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has given some suggestions to the Non-aligned Nations for the follow-up of the conclusions arrived at the Cairo Conference, recently held; and

(b) if so, what are the suggestions given and what are the reactions of those countries thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister has not made any formal suggestions on this subject to the Non-Aligned Nations. The Prime Minister's views regarding the implementation of the Cairo Declaration were solicited by a Yugoslav journal entitled "Review of International Affairs" and the Prime Minister's letter to that journal was published. The relevant article is placed on the Table of the House.

From "Review of International Affairs",
Belgrade 20th January, 1965

OUR INTERVIEW

The influence of the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Cairo has

†[] English translation.

gone far beyond of the time in which it was held. Inspired by this awareness, we have asked persons who took part in defining the guide-lines of the future policy of non alignment of the following question.

"How do you assess the results of the Cairo Conference and what, in your opinion, should the non-aligned countries do, in the United Nations and outside, towards the full and consistent carrying out of the Cairo conclusions?"

In this issue we publish the answers we have received from Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, . . .

LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI
Prime Minister of India

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The participation of no less than 47 full members at the Conference, together with 10 observers, drawn from four continents and belonging to different cultures, political systems and linguistic groups, is overwhelming evidence of the continuing validity and relevance of the policy of non-alignment in the world today. Despite the diversity of membership a fundamental unity and similarity of approach manifested itself at Cairo, and the strengthening of non-alignment was revealed by this unity, reflected in the document unanimously adopted by the Conference.

In the Declaration, the correct stress has been given to the policy of active peaceful-co-existence which under-lines the non-aligned nations' approach to international relations. The laudable principles enunciated would ensure a just and equitable world order and guarantee world peace and security. Further to this end, the Cairo Conference called upon all Powers which had not signed the Moscow Test Ban Treaty to do so and called upon them to refrain from the acquisition or production of nuclear weapons. In this way, the Chinese test at Lop Nor was condemned in advance. The Conference urged peaceful settlement of disputes including border disputes and expressed itself strongly against the threat or the use of force, and its corollary, the non-recognition