

[Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse]

Ulhasnagar, part of my constituency, at the SSC Examination Centre in the presence of police and the Chief Conductor of the SSC Board, must be condemned for the atrocities towards women.

The incident could have been avoided if the authorities were vigilant and at the same time if the telephone facility available at Ulhasnagar would have been properly working. The police tried thrice to contact the higher authorities but failed only because of failure of telephones.

The alleged culprit has committed suicide. The dead body was lying on the railway track. His body contained his driving licence, photograph of the girl etc. However, the body was kept in the Railway Hospital as 'unidentified and unclaimed body'. This was the result of lack of coordination between the Railway authorities as a result of which the police were in search of the culprit.

This is the eighth murder at Ulhasnagar during the last forty days. I, therefore, demand that the Central Bureau of Investigation should be asked to investigate into the case.

(iv) Need to construct reservoirs at Mahane and Sakri Rivers in Bihar

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Due to water logging in 1,09,000 hectares of fertile land known as 'tal area' spread over in an areas of 1062 sq. kms. in Nalanda, Munger and Patna districts in Bihar for three to five months in a year, only one crop is produced with the result that 10 lakhs of inhabitants of the area are compelled to live a hellish existence. In this area apart from pulses, other crops can be grown but for this purpose it is essential to drain out water. The recommendations made by the 'Sangal Committee' constituted for the development of the these low lying areas by the State Government is not being implemented. The farmers of the area are agitating on this issue.

I would like to urge upon the Central Government that in order to implement the 'Taj Project' and the long pending proposal for constructing reservoirs at Mahane and Sakri rivers they should be included in the Eighth Plan and the villages consisting of population exceeding 1500 should be connected by roads by the end of 1990.

12.25 hrs.

[English]

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1990-91**

Ministry of External Affairs

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 23 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which eight hours have been allotted. Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy has tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants. He may now move his cut motions.

I think he is not here. So, let us proceed with the discussion.

Motion Moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 23 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

*Demands for Grant (General) 1990-91 in respect of Ministry of External Affairs submitted
to the vote of Lok Sabha*

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of demand for grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990</i>		<i>Amount of demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House</i>	
1	2	3		4	
23.	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	Ministry of External Affairs	1,30,25,00,000	18,33,00,000	374,04,00,000	55,01,00,000

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): Sir, today we are discussing a very important matter, i.e. the foreign policy of our country. Unfortunately, the House is depleted in the sense that the Opposition is not there. This reflects upon our sense of priority and our sense of urgency towards such an important issue.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): He is wrong to say the entire Opposition is not there.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: I am sorry. I meant not the entire Opposition but the largest Opposition. The question is that our foreign policy, the policy of non-alignment, which, we have been pursuing for the last 40 years since our independence, is not a policy of any particular political party or a particular section of people or a particular leader, it came out from a national consensus and it is the result of our freedom struggle. For tow centuries, our people fought against British imperialism. What is the main spirit behind our national awakening? Our nationalism cannot be equated with western brand of nationalism. Ours has a distinction, that is, we have pursued an anti-imperialist, anti-colonial and anti-exploitation role. So, if anybody says that our non-alignment means a policy of pursuing, following equi-distance from the so-called two blocks-the West and

the Socialist that will be wrong. Our non-alignment has some distinctive features. It is based upon anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-exploitation by man over man. This foreign policy had been pursued for so many years and that is why even when there is a change of Government, this foreign policy has not been changed. This has generally been reflected in the Annual Report of the Ministry of External Affairs and I am happy over that.

Sir, it is good to see that after the installation of the National Front Government, our External Affairs Ministry, rather the entire Government, has tried hard to improve our relations with the neighbouring countries. After all, no nation can afford to have animous with the neighbours.

Mr. Gujral, has visited Bangladesh very recently. Bilateral discussions were held there. Some irritants were there. But I am sure that Indo-Bangladesh friendship will improve.

I have seen Press Reports today that the discussion between Indian officials and Nepalese officials towards arriving at some sort of an agreement has failed. This is undoubtedly unfortunate. Something should be done and that should be done quickly. I know that the relations between India and

[Sh. Sudarsan Raychaudhuri]

Nepal—though much embittered recently—will ease and some sort of an agreement or treaty will come out or be worked out through discussions and dialogues. But What about the present democratic movement in Nepal? What will be our attitude? I have heard Mr. Gujral. He said it goes without saying that India has been and will support everywhere the movement for democracy and the movement against authoritarianism. I appreciate that. But what is happening in Nepal? We cannot be satisfied by saying that alone. We must support unequivocally, in a forthright manner, the pro-democracy movement in Nepal. Thousands have been arrested. Tens and thousands of fighting people were killing ruthlessly. The Nepalese regime have let loose the rein of terror. The movement there is not being led by any particular party, it is being led by the Nepal Congress and the United Left Front, comprising of Leftist elements. Their intellectuals are participating. The workers are participating. The people from all walks of life, i.e. the common people, have been participating. We cannot sit tight over the issue. We cannot sit silent. We should unhesitatingly come out and support the movement. We should not be frightened to issue any direct statement over the happenings in Nepal.

Now, I will come to Sri Lanka. It is good that the IPKF soldiers have been pulled out. But at the same time, the Sri Lankan Government should be prevailed upon to see that the safety and security of the Tamil people—their properties and their lives—should be taken care of. The devolution of power that has been thwarted so long to North-Eastern Province must take place. The powers should be devolved and that is our stand.

It is heartening to note that our relations with China has also improved during the last few years. Discussions are held. Bilateral issues are being clinched. I know that the boundary issue is a bit complicated. There are conflicting views on this. But even then, we subscribe to this view. Our party, since sixties is telling that all the outstanding is-

ues, including the boundary issue, must be clinched through dialogues. We are happy that not only to the present Government, but to the previous Government the Congress Government which at one time sent hundreds of our comrades to jail merely for telling such things, viz. that the boundary dispute with China should be settled amicably through dialogue—we have been able to drive home that point. Both the previous Government and the present Government have realized that these issues must be clinched, and can be clinched through dialogue.

Now about Pakistan. You know that when Benazir Bhutto came to power in Pakistan, we heaved a sigh of relief. We thought that after all, democracy was coming to gain ground in Pakistan, and that our relations with Pakistan would undoubtedly improve. But what is happening? It needs no reiterations that Pakistan is aiding and abetting the terrorist and anti-national elements in Punjab, or in Jammu and Kashmir. Even today I found a Press report that behind the unfortunate incident that has taken place yesterday at Batala or at Amritsar, Pakistan has a direct hand. Pakistan has connived at such terrorists. They are directing the terrorists to incite communal violence and communal tension. This is their role.

They are trying to internationalize the Jammu and Kashmir issue. This is their role. Though I think that Pakistan will come to its senses, on this issue I support the role of the National Front Government. This is the national consensus, viz. that Jammu and Kashmir and, for that matter, Punjab are integral parts of our country, and they would continue to remain integral parts of our country at any cost. That is our stand. That is the stand emerging from the national consensus. I want to stress that again.

But how come that Pakistan is trying to foment trouble in India, day in any day out? Is Pakistan stronger than us economically? No. Is it stronger than us militarily? No. Is it stronger demographically—population-wise? No. Then what is the reason behind Paki-

stan's playing this nasty role in India in Punjab or in Jammu and Kashmir?

In fact, behind Pakistan there is a mightier nation; USA is there. What is happening in Afghanistan? You know that there was a Geneva Account in 1988. There were certain obligations stipulated in that accord. Soviet Union, true to its character, has abided by all such obligations; and the Soviet troops have left Afghanistan. The Najibullah Government is there. But what is the role of America; what is the role of Pakistan? Did they abide by their obligations; did they fulfil their obligations, stipulated in the Geneva Accord? A big 'No'. Pakistan and America continuously are inciting the so-called Afghanistan rebels, the Mujahideens. They are inciting them; and America is continuously pumping money, pumping resources, pumping arms and ammunitions to Pakistan. It is emboldening Pakistan to take such a stance—whether it is in Afghanistan or in India in case of Jammu and Kashmir or Punjab.

So, as a third world, country, we should never forget the role of the American imperialism. Unfortunately, in the Annual Report of the Ministry of External Affairs, I do not find a single word mentioned against the dastardly role of American imperialism; maybe I slipped it. But what is the role of the American imperialism in all the third world countries—in Libya, in Iran-Iraq war or just two or three months ago in Panama? This issue raised much debate and discussion here. Unfortunately, the Ministry of External Affairs did not condemn the USA invasion forthright; that is unfortunate. The role of American imperialism in the Indian Ocean is clearly known—in Diego Garcia. In Singapore they are going to form a new naval base. We have been informed about it by a Press report. What is the American attitude towards India? Can we forget Super 301 or Special 301? They want us to change our Patent Law; they want us to change our Intellectual Property Rights; they want us to throw our country open to such TNCs and MNCs. We should not forget that. We should also not forget Herger Amendment which

had been defeated in the House of the Representatives by only 8 votes. This is the real role of the American imperialism. We should not forget it.

American imperialism wants to destabilise India, wants to destabilise peace and security in the entire South Asian countries, in Africa, in Latin America. We know that due to persistent peace efforts of the Soviet Union and the growing movement for peace throughout the world have isolated the U.S.A. But that does not mean that USA has stopped its military preparations or reduced its military preparations. What about the Star Wars? They are continuing with that. What about other military preparations?

I have seen a report by Mr. Chellany—He is a knowledgeable person in America—about the USA foreign policy towards third world countries. He told that USA, in fact, did not minimise its military preparations by leaps and bounds; it is increasing its Defence Budget, its military budget. And what is the *alibi*? There is no threat from the Soviet Union; there is no threat from the East Europe. They are telling (USA Strategists) that their problem is with the third world countries. So, these military preparations of the United States of America will go against the third world countries; that is their practice and that they will do. Therefore, the contradiction between the third world countries, their national liberation struggle, their struggle for democracy, and the USA imperialism, is being sharpened day-by-day; that is being accentuated day-by-day. As a third world country, we should remember that; as a third world country, we should not equate the so-called Super Powers—America and the Soviet Union; that will not do. So, I request the External Affairs Minister to come out more openly, to come out in unambiguous terms, against the machinations of the U.S. imperialism whether in India or in any other Third World country.

In this context I cannot forget to reiterate one more matter. We have been raising this issue for the last two or three days in the House, that is about, Pepsico. Every one of

[Sh. Sudarsan Raychaudhuri]

us know the connection between the PepsiCo and CIA. It is a trans-national corporation and it has been invited by the previous Government in the agrarian sector and now the present Government too, the National Front Government is in fact echoing the arguments of the previous Government. This PepsiCo deal should be rejected. The agreement with them should be rejected. After all, it will not do any good to the Punjab farmers. That has been proved. It has been proved that the promises made by them are illusory.

One more thing I would like to stress: Yes there are momentous changes going on in the Eastern Europe now. I do not know whether these changes will bring some good or bad. That only history will tell us. But there is a problem and the External Affairs Ministry should take a note of that.

East and West Germany are going to be unified and in that case East Germany will serve as a market for West Germany. After this unification a United Germany will play a leading role, rather the most leading role in the European Economic Community. A fourth Reich will emerge. Will it follow the footsteps of the Third Reich? After all, we cannot forget that Hitler emerge during the period when the world capitalism was facing a serious crisis during the years 1929 to 1934. And presently, world capitalism is in the midst of a similar crisis. Many of us think that the crisis that faces the world capitalism now is much deeper, is much larger than the crisis which the world capitalism of the 'thirties faced. In view of this, will this Fourth Reich follow the footsteps of the Third Reich? What would be the reaction of the neo Nazis? We have seen in the papers that the neo Nazis are campaigning for inclusion of a unified Germany in the NATO block. Will you support it? What would you offer as a solution? I do not find any single reference to this problem in your annual report.

These are the points I would like to stress. Our party will be represented in this debate by one more comrade, Vijayar-

aghavan. I conclude with these words.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel indeed gratified that I have been asked to speak on this important Demand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are quite familiar with the subject.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: We are in a much better world now than what it was a few years back. From an era of confrontation we are beginning an era of co-operation. An era where cold war has given place to a peace, a reasonable peace and stability. And at this time I am happy to say that National Front Government has taken the lead to seize the moment and carry home the message of this few change to the world and bring the External Affairs Ministry to convey to its neighbours, also to its friends in the United Nations and in the Non-Aligned Movement that we believe in peace, stability and disarmament; That we believe in building up solid good relation with our neighbours; that we believe a world free from vestiges of colonialism and imperialism; we believe a world where the Non-Aligned movement must take a new posture, a radical posture. Sir, keeping these formulations, I would say that our work with out neighbours has been indeed excellent.

Our foreign Minister has not spent his time in New York or big cities, Paris, London, or such other places. He has visited top officials have visited to almost all our neighbouring countries-Maldives, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh to spread the message that the new Government really believes in friendships, really believes in the in economic development and really believes that these neighbouring countries of ours are our eyes, ears and arms. We have conveyed this message. It is a big departure from the approach made by former Government, the earlier Government. We never wanted to tell them that India is a big brother that India is sitting with a great military power and strength, and India is a country which will pose threat. We have said that our path is not the path of

confrontation, war or sending a message of war. If our army is there, then army is to rescue people in great trouble, rescue countries when they are in need, rescue countries from their despondent position when they are in the stranglehold of big powers. Sir, therefore, when the army withdraw from Sri Lanka, that was one of my most happiest moment. And when the army was sent, I was really a worried man. It was said the army had gone there on their invitation. I am not going into it. But if it is said there was such a situation that India has to agree to this proposition, I do not think, Army was sent not to see that really a country is rescued out of wood, out of trouble but to show our mite. A mirage plane was carrying relief to Sri Lanka. Had somebody not telephoned from South Block to Colombo saying that these mirage planes are carrying relief, there would have been a war between Sri Lanka and India. This is my information, Sir.

We have supported human rights everywhere. We have condemned genocide. But never we are a party to create internal trouble in another country as Pakistan and some other countries are doing. I had visited Sri Lanka as a leader of the Friends of Neighbour's Organisation three years back. I met some of the people there. I also met the then President of Sri Lanka, Shri Jayawardene. They were keen to see that our Army leaves their country. We found abusive language are used against India. We saw posters pasted on the walls of the houses of the people of Sri Lanka as well as on the road saying "Indian dogs go back". I am happy that our Army has come back. At the same time, we would like to extend the hand of cooperation. We would like to tell them please set your house in order and protect your minorities. We shall try to convince them, influence them by our arguments. We will ever say that we have a force by which they will tilt towards us out of fear.

I am happy that the king of Bhutan has come to India twice and he has signed an agreement also. I am also very happy to note that our Foreign Minister has visited Bangladesh and also signed an agreement there.

Our ties with Nepal goes back to ages. Nepal is very near and dear to us and our relations with Nepal have also become cordial.

We champion the human rights everywhere in the world. I would like to send a message through this august House to all our neighbours and to Nepal particularly that they must be aware of the historical changes taking place in the world. And whenever there is a movement for emancipation from age-old feudal rule, the people's movement should not be crushed and suppressed. Therefore, we would like that the rulers in those countries also be awake to see what is happening around the world.

Our relations with China have also improved. I still remember a very unfortunate scene which had happened in this House in October, 1962. At that time, I was in the gallery. I saw the former Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, coming to the House in a stooping manner. At that time, from the opposition side, Shri Hem Barua, the stormy petrel, was waving a copy of The Telegraph and saying that Tezpur had fallen. It was really a very sad sight when Jawaharlal Nehru had nothing to say and then finally stood up and had to bid farewell to Assam. It is one of the most tragic scenes that I have seen from the gallery with my own eyes. The Chinese had entered Assam, came upto Tezpur. And they said that if situation demanded, they will come again. From that time there was no contact whatsoever with China. From that position, when in 1978-79 Janata Party came to power and I was the Minister of State for External Affairs, we broke the ice. We started opening the doors to China. I am proud to say that it is paying dividends now. I am happy that the Prime Minister of China had come to India recently. He had many consultations and exchange of views which were fruitful. I am happy to know that our Government has re-affirmed to impart greater momentum to understanding generated by such visits. India and China have affirmed that an early, fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement to the boundary question should be reached through

[Sh. Samarendra Kundu]

practical and realistic efforts.

13.00 hrs.

I am also happy to note that both India and China have affirmed that an early, fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question should be reached through practical and realistic efforts. I know the boundary question is a very vexed one. It is very difficult to solve it in a very short time. I do not want to go to the days of the ugly past. We have to look forward and, I think, if as a nation, with courage and determinations, we go ahead, one day we will definitely solve the boundary question to our satisfaction.

It is also my great pleasure to find that our prime Minister was present in Namibia on its independence day. It is indeed a great day of rejoicing for the people of India. All along, right from the attainment of our independence, we have championed the cause of the liberation of South Africans and Namibian people. Namibia has been freed but in South Africa apartheid, the world's most heinous crime, the crime against humanity, against civilisation is still lingering. The rulers of South Africa must realise that their day are also numbered. They should read the writings on the wall and they must pack up quickly. India will give its solid support to see that the entire Black South African administration and rulers are thrown out of power.

Here the question arises is that India being one of the founder countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, what new thrust it is going to give to the Non-Aligned movement now. I am saying this because there have been positive changes in the world. The era of confrontation is gone, and the era of peace, the era of cooperation is returning. So, what will be the new look of the Non-Aligned Movement? Some say that the Non-Aligned Movement is irrelevant, it is totally nonsense. But I say that it is not at all irrelevant. It must have its elan vitality pro-

jected in a new direction, that is, to build mutual cooperation and to fight to see that real disarmament takes place in this world. Due to the dynamic leadership of Gorbachev, we have achieved some disarmament. It is gratifying to know that Gorbachev has, in his own country, cut down about seventeen per cent of its expenditure on Defence and also fourteen per cent of its defence production. It is heartening to note that he is trying for a world free from violence nuclear confrontation, nuclear holocaust and nuclear war. He visited China also to dismantle about 460 nuclear missile installations. This gives added courage to our movement on disarmament. Ours is a country of Gandhiji. We believe and champion disarmament and peace. I always speak of three Ds.—disarmament, development and decolonisation. Decolonisation is coming to an end but development and disarmament are big problems which have to be met. We have to go a long distance to tackle them. The Non-Aligned Movement has to have a new face, a new look. It is unfortunate to know that between the haves and the have-nots, between the North and the South, between the big countries and the poorer countries in Africa, in Latin America and in Asia, the economic gap is increasing. And years back when it was agreed to have a new international economic order, it has not at all been realised, not at all been practised; it has been practised in its breach. At that time the rich countries agree to spend 0.7 per cent of their Gross National Product for the developing countries. My information is that they have not been able to do that except one or two countries, maybe Sweden or France. So, this is a very unfortunate situation that we are facing. A world where so much disparity prevails between haves and have-nots, a part of world which is full of luxury in one part and in another part of the world two-thirds of the people go to bed without a meal, how can peace and stability be achieved? The active role of the 'merchants of death', those who manufacture arms, who manufacture nuclear missiles, who manufacture various types of new armaments are busy in destroying the little peace which we are enjoying now. Do you think we have realised disarmament? They

would not allow real disarmament to take place. If we eschew war, if peace is restored, then their business will come to a halt. This is a big problem which threatens to defeat our effort on disarmament.

I remember that in 1979 in the United Nations there was a Special Session on disarmament and it was not meant for the higher echelons of the Government to participate like the Presidents, Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers. But India decided that such an important matter should not be left to the officers alone and I am happy to say that that Meeting was addressed by the then Prime Minister Morarji Desai. After former Prime Minister addressed it create a flutter in the world and many Heads of Government, Presidents and Prime Ministers, came and addressed the UN Session. I was a Minister then.

We want real peace, we want disarmament. To think of nuclear war is horrible. If by mistake there is a nuclear war it will bring complete devastation. When we think of nuclear winter which a cause of nuclear war, we shudder. Therefore, the image on non-alignment and its elan vitality has to be refurbished and used towards i.e. development and disarmament that people expect that India should work in this direction. I am happy to know that our Government is working towards that end. (*Interruptions*)

Finally, since you have given the bell, I would like to say that being one of the Asian countries we have always been speaking of projecting the Asian personality from the days of Asian Relations Conference in 1947. What is this Asian personality? The Asian personality is based on mutual understanding peace non-violence its cultural and economic co-operation and towards that Asian personality. I think much more should be done by us. The SAARC is a small step in that regard. I want something better than ASEAN or European Parliament or European Community of Nations be achieved in Asia. It is a difficult task to perform, but at the same time, Sir, it is nice to dream about something good. It is good to be a dreamer

also sometimes. So, let us dream that one day this area which is a centre of Asia, which is a cradle of civilization and which is one of the most prosperous cultural area of the world will help in projecting Asian personality. Its personality has to be projected by India and in the context of Gandhiji's message that India believes in genuine peace and cooperation with other governments and people, India has to do a lot of spade work in this regard. We will do that according to the concept of '*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*', the whole world is a family. The External Affairs Ministry has done a very good thing cutting across the party line in trying to build up a national focus. Unfortunately, from the national focus, it became to the Party focus in the last Government and from the Party focus, it became to individual focus. I am thankful to the hon. Minister and the people who are working with him to bring a national consensus regarding external relations.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, the Opposition desks are empty. In the afternoon, we have a discussion on the 65th Constitution Amendment Bill. So, I appeal to you that the Motion for Adjournment should be accepted. After all, it does not make any difference whether you discuss it under rule 193 or under adjournment. Hence, I plead with you that they should be invited and the Adjournment Motion should be accepted.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I support the hon. Members Mr. Soz. He is speaking with real 'soz'. The meaning of 'soz' will be 'pain' and it is painful that so many desks are empty. They have always been accommodating the Government also in various respects; in the 65th Constitution Amendment Bill also they are accommodating the Government. Now, we are first taking up the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. That shows the priority we have given to it; but at the same time, here we find the Opposition benches empty on a really delicate matter. I do realise that you may not be in a position to overrule the Speaker who has not admitted the Adjournment Motion. But, I think you are a very persuasive type of person; you can take up

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

the matter right now with the Speaker to see that the Adjournment Motion is admitted and we have a discussion on the Adjournment Motion. That is appropriate also looking at the gravity of the situation. I fully support the plea that has been made to you and I am sure that you will be able to take up the matter with the Speaker and announce the admission of the Adjournment Motion enabling the entire House to come forward and participate in it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, you can take advantage of Mr. Gujral who is a senior member of the Cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This matter has been decided and we are going to discuss it under rule 193 also at 4 o'clock. It is not for me to give a different decision. So, Mr. Banatwalla has really put the position in the correct perspective.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, the plea should be placed both before the hon. Speaker and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. I plead with the hon. Minister of External Affairs, who is a senior member of the Cabinet.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, Mr. Banatwalla and Prof. Soz are two very important Members of this House. Sometimes, even if they do not agree, we have to agree with what the Speaker says. So it will be better for the two hon. Members to agree with the Speaker's ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Prem Kumar Dhumal.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

India follows the policy of non-alignment and this policy does not belong to any

particular party but is a national policy. All the political parties abide by this policy and it testifies the fact that the policy formulated by our great leader Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has stood the test of time. The Governments have changed and for example, if an instrument is used wrongly it might result in mistakes although there may not be any defect in the instrument itself. Similarly the foreign policy has stood the test of time. Certainly some people who were responsible for the implementation of this policy may have taken certain wrong decisions and it did have some adverse effect. But so far the policy is concerned it is acceptable to all and the National Front Government is also committed to this policy and is promoting it and for which I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of External Affairs.

First of all, I would like to refer to our relations with our neighbours. No country or person is considered great or good until the neighbours or colleagues consider them so. Unfortunately the previous Government adopted such policies which increased tension with our neighbouring countries. Allegations were made against us that we behaved like big brothers in the region and tried to influence them through intimidation whereas if the policy of non-alignment is implemented honestly, there would be no scope for intimidation. The previous Government sent peace keeping force to Srilanka. At the time when we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs, I am happy to draw your attention to the pleasant fact that the peace keeping force has been withdrawn. It is a great achievement of the present Government and for which we have been struggling and insisting that it is not right to interfere in the affairs of Srilanka and the IPKF should be called back immediately. The IPKF has returned after doing marvelous work and its performance has been appreciated everywhere.

Another of our neighbouring countries is Nepal. We are related to Nepal in religious, geographical and in every other manner. Unfortunately due to the wrong policies followed by our previous Government, and

perhaps there might be some shortcomings on the part of Nepal Government too, our relation with Nepal became bitter. We are closely related to Nepal. At the religions level it is our fourth most important place of pilgrimage i.e. the 'Pashupatinath' Temple is located there. We are associated with Nepal at the cultural level. Geographically also we are closely linked with Nepal. The rivers of our country emerge from the Himalayas. Our thinking is also similar but unfortunately our relations have soured. It is the only Hindu nation and our relation with it has become better with the result that new kind of problem has been created. We should not interfere in the affairs of other countries but whenever there is any movement for freedom and democracy we may extend our cooperation and advice to that Government. I would like that the Indian Government should advise Nepal like a friend that the democratic asperion of the people be respected. There are two major communities namely, the Niwar and the Gorkha in Nepal. They remain at loggerheads because one is discriminated over other. A respectable solution should be found to the matter. We are related to Nepal by our traditions, Culture, religion and geography. The Government and the Ministry of External Affairs should make sincere efforts to improve our relations with Nepal and an appropriated treaty should be made after keeping the National interest in view.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of External Affairs towards a question which has been raised here several times. Some Indians have migrated to Nepal and they have become citizens of Nepal without surrendering their Indian citizenship. There are some businessmen and traders who have dual citizenship. I would like that this issue may be settled once and for all that there can only be single citizenship. If some cases of dual citizenship are drawn to the attention of the Government, they should be settled on the aforementioned basis.

Today our relations with Pakistan have become very tense. If I am not wrong, when there was military dictatorship in that country

our relations were not so tense as it has become after a popular Government has been formed. Pakistan, interference first in Punjab and thereafter in Kashmir is a matter of concern for us. Evidences in this regard have reached the Government time and again and the Government has also told them that they are interfering in the internal affairs of the state. I think that Pakistan needs to be told in more strict and unequivocal terms that it will have to pay a heavy price for interfering in the internal matters of India. This clear message should reach Pakistan. Opposition Members just walked out from the House over an incident. It is apprehended that Pakistan has a hand in the bomb blasts incident. There is constant anti-India propaganda in occupied Kashmir. The youth and the children are taking out processions and funds are being collected as a preparation for war. I would like to demand that a strong reply should be made to such anti-India propaganda. The Ministry of External affairs is looking after this matter and a strong reply should be there from our side to the anti-India propaganda.

Pakistan Radio is making constant and irresponsible anti India propaganda in occupied Kashmir which I would rather call slave Kashmir. Such broadcasts should be jammed. Strict action should be taken against intruders from Pakistan. It should be told in unequivocal terms that its interference in our internal matters shall not be tolerated.

The hon. member who spoke earlier to me referred to our improving relations with China. I am happy to submit that when our great leader Shri Atal Bihari Bajpai became the Minister of External Affairs, efforts were made to improve our relations with China and as and when our relations improve we will welcome it. We want that a respectable solution may be found to our border dispute with China. Proper protection should be given to Tibet. Keeping the national interest in view, we have to pay proper attention to Tibet. I am also reminded of an important event that took place during Janata Government that for the first time the then foreign Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee delivered his

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal]

speech in Hindi in the U.N.O. We should make efforts to secure a place of importance for our national language at inter-national fora such as U.N.O. etc. The members of our delegations visiting foreign countries should be encouraged to use our national language in their conversations. I came to know that there were no arrangements for interpreters and Translators in the Ministry of External Affairs. Perhaps persons from Jawahar Lal University are called for this purpose. I would like that Ministry of External Affairs should appoint Translators and Interpreters so that Hindi could get its due place in the Ministry of External Affairs. Our foreign policy should be so moulded that it subserves the economic interest of our country. We should make efforts to promote our economic interest. Ministry of External Affairs has all along been pursuing a policy of removing apartheid. I would like that it should continue its policy. Efforts should be made to set up a regional common market by strengthening SAARC. It will protect our economic interest. Our Embassies abroad should be made more dynamic and they should be asked to establish close contact with the local Indians living there. They should also be asked to effectively counter the anti-India propaganda being made in foreign countries. Pakistan tried to make Kashmir an international issue but the Ministry for External Affairs under the able guidance of our Foreign Minister tactfully and nicely handled the situation. However, we have to be vigilant so that we can effectively counter the Pakistan's propaganda against us on Kashmir issue and place our own point at international fora. Indian emigrants have to face some problems. The Government should pay full attention to solve their problems there. Besides this, I would like to submit that our foreign policy can make important contribution towards achieving world peace, disarmament and a new International economic order free from exploitation. In order to achieve this end, as Shri Samrendra Kundu put it, the policy of non-alignment which is now a universally acknowledged movement is considered to be the best foreign policy. That is why

more and more countries are adopting this policy. Fortunately India has been a vanguard of this movement in the world. I hope that in the leadership of our Hon. Foreign Minister the National Front Government will pursue a true non-aligned policy aimed at securing a commanding position for the country in the matters of world affairs as also protecting the national as well as economic interest of the country so that our country could regain its past glory and the countries of the world could look to us for solution to the global problems. Only then a true nonaligned policy can be implemented.

In the end, I would like to support the foreign policy of the Government and stress on it that keeping our national interests in view, Pakistan should be given a stern warning that interference in our internal matters will not be tolerated at any cost. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of Ministry of External Affairs.

[English]

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I lend my support to the Grants placed by our External Affairs Minister Shri Gujral. And I would also like to say a few words about what should be our perspective towards formulating the policy on external affairs.

You know, that in the world today, there are four-fold contradictions which determine the incidents of the world today. First contradiction is the contradiction between the capitalist ruling class and the toiling people of those particular countries. We must declare our sympathy towards the working class, towards the working people who are subjected to exploitation and different types of oppressions.

The second contradiction throughout the world is the contradiction between the so-called advanced capitalist countries or rather the imperialist capitalist countries and the countries belonging to the third world, where, you know, the imperialist and capitalist

countries, based on the policy of annexation, and the people of the third world countries are also subjected to economic exploitation and various sorts of obstructions on their way to progress. So, our sympathy should always be with the people of the third world countries and against the economic onslaught of the imperialist and capitalist countries. That should also orient our foreign policy matters.

There is also a third contradiction that has not yet been resolved. That arises as much from the competition with regard to market contradiction between one imperialist country and the other. As you know, it has resulted, in the past, in so many great wars first in 1914, then in 1939 and so on. So, our sympathy will be with those elements throughout the world who are for peace and for anti-imperialist wars throughout the globe.

In this struggle for peace against any war—particularly we are living in the nuclear age and there is always a threat of nuclear war in the globe—we must be against the imperialist war, against the nuclear war and we should try to liquidate the forces in favour of war. We know who are those forces. Those forces are against the toiling people the world over. So we must have sympathy with them and express our solidarity with them. Our foreign policy affairs should display that amount of sympathy and solidarity with those who are pursuing the anti-war policy and the peace policy.

There is also the fourth contradiction, that is the contradiction between the capitalist system and the socialist system. Out of that contradiction you know the world has witnessed gigantic and destructive wars in the past. Our sympathy will always be with the socialist countries, those who are fighting for a new social order to eliminate the exploitation of man by man, the oppression of man by man. We all envisage that such a society should be there throughout the world. So necessarily we must have profound sympathy with those countries—I may call them the so called socialist countries—

against any aggression of the imperialist and capitalist forces and to strengthen them in their struggle for peace also.

As you know, these days some of the socialist countries, or some parties of the socialist countries—in USSR, in China and even in the Eastern Democratic countries—are trying to undervalue these four-fold contradictions which are narrated before. They are also interpreting socialism in their own fashion. Without entering into a debate on those subjects I would like to make it clear that we must have profound sympathy with the people of those countries. Our external affairs policy should have an appeal to the people of those countries to settle the disputes and the problems in favour of socialist economy and not the Bush economy or the capitalist economy.

The foreign policy is always an extension of the home policy. Naturally our home policy should also be oriented accordingly so that here in India also, as the National Front Government has announced, we should fight against poverty, against exploitation and against all sorts of oppressions which are being unleashed on the common people.

So far as I see, the policy of the National Front Government is quite forward looking. We must settle at any cost our disputes with the neighbouring countries. Even with the help of the consciousness growing in those countries, we can do it. We know that the Pakistan Government today is meddling with the affairs of Kashmir. They are trying to intrude into our domestic affairs. We should definitely take a forward step and at the same time, we must appeal to the people of Pakistan so that they will also try to desist the aggressive attitude of the Pakistan Government. That way, we should reorient our approach.

So far as Nepal is concerned, we all know that democratic aspirations of the Nepalese people are yet to be realised. So, we must have profound sympathy for the Nepalese people and without any doubt, we must settle accounts with the Government of

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal]

Nepal also.

As regards the Srilankan affair, the National Front Government has formulated certain policies. We have already supported that policy and we support that policy now also.

Again, I am supporting the Demands for Grants, which have been placed by our External Affairs Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, the Foreign policy of the Government of India has five basic inputs, namely, the policy of non-alignment, anti-colonialism, new international economic order, world peace and disarmament. These five elements constitute the basic foundation of the foreign policy of the Government of India.

I am surprised to find that this basic foreign policy is, sometimes, claimed by some party, as a contribution of their own, for the formulation of the national foreign policy or the national external relations policy. Sir, you would agree with me that this national external relations policy has been evolved during the course of our freedom movement, during the course of our anti-colonialism movement and this has been sanctified by the people at large. It is no contribution by any person, any party, any Government or as a matter of fact, the contribution of any Prime Minister of the country, however highly placed he might be. It is the nationally accepted policy of the country.

Now, the question arises and I have got some amount of grievances to make and some criticisms to make. I have found, during the last decade, that there have been some lapses in the matter of practising this nationally accepted foreign policy of the country... (*Interruptions*) It is not the matter; it is an issue which is different in nature. As I have said earlier, our nationally accepted foreign policy is based on non-alignment.

Now, the non-alignment may be interpreted—as it has been done by many—as if equi-distance from the super powers.

It is not the concept of the non-alignment. The basic feature of the non-alignment is anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism against war, for peace and for disarmament. Therefore, there is no question of equi-distance.

Our country wants our Government to take a firm position against all kinds of imperialist manoeuvres, against all kinds of machinations for war, against all kinds of suppression and oppression—economically—of the developing nations in the world. Our sympathy goes naturally with the third world countries because the third world countries have been victims of imperialism for decades, for ages together. We have also been victims of imperialism. Therefore, our sympathy naturally goes to the third world countries.

Mr. Gujral, I want to make some comment. The Government earlier—of course, you are very new—has not very much taken this firm position against imperialism, has not taken a firm position with regard to our relations with the third world countries, in the matter of building up a new international economic order, in the matter of having a policy to defeat and combat the new colonial policy of the United States of America. That has been the weakness so far pursued by the earlier Government. Mr. I.K. Gujral is a distinguished person. He also happens to be a good friend of me. We have got more identities of ideas in this matter. Even he has disappointed me by making a statement on the Panama issue. I felt that the Government, whose external affairs are being conducted, regulated and formulated by a person, like Mr. I.K. Gujral, should not muck. You should have the courage to say a spade a spade. You have a courage to take a firm position against the machinations or against the manoeuvrings or against the aggressiveness of the United States of America so far as Panama is concerned. I am mentioning Panama because it is of recent date. In

other issues also, I found. Even now I find the Government of India's position not as forthright as it should have been, has not been as anti-imperialist as it should have been.

Take the example of Afganistan. Who does not know that United States of America, in collaboration with Pakistan, are creating troubles within Afganistan and that too in violation of the Geneva Agreement? Have you raised your voice?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Definitely, yes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, I know, you have raised but not so firmly as this country wants, as that nation wants.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Therefore, I think, my hon. friend can well concede this point that loud voices don't make firm voices. I think, our position is very firm and very clear on the issue of Afganistan. I don't think, I am on a different wave-length from that of my friend, Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, Sir. The only thing is, yes, we have taken a position. But, next, have you taken a diplomatic initiative?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Yes, we have taken diplomatic initiatives also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Explain it, Sir.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: You may kindly recall that only last month, the honourable Minister of Afganistan visited us and next month, we will be having the Joint Commission meeting. The Vice-President of Afganistan was here two days ago. I have participated in the public seminar and clearly stated our points of view. We feel that the intervention in the internal affairs of Afganistan by those who, at one stage, signed the Geneva Agreement was highly deplorable. We also feel that the peace, solidarity and sovereignty of Afganistan must be respected.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You should be a

little more effective in the matter of mobilising the international opinion, particularly of the third world countries.

I would like to refer to the question of Indian Ocean. Our policy has been the policy of many countries to declare Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. I hope that you will be equally interested to intervene at this stage also. Who does not know that the International Conference on Indian Ocean is being sabotaged, is being delayed by the policy of the United States of America? I will be happy if the Minister intervenes at this stage also. I want to know as to what measures and diplomatic efforts you have taken to see that the game of the United States of America in forestalling the International Conference on Indian Ocean is revealed.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Regarding Indian Ocean, our policy has been clear not only today, not only after the elections, but all the time. And that has been our national consensus on Indian Ocean. This Government stands by that. We want the Indian Ocean to be free of nuclear weapons.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What about the position of the United States of America?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: We want the Indian Ocean to be sans all foreign base and for that, the main point to be kept in mind is that firstly a zone of cooperation is necessary. The solution can be ensured only by having the zone of cooperation. We are trying to have South-Asia as the zone of cooperation. It is also directed to ensure safety and security of the Indian Ocean in the interest of all middle-eastern States.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is very good. I appreciate. But I feel that India has her prestige in international arena to take much more effective steps to expose the game of the United States of America. There is no objection on whatever steps you have taken so far. It is appreciated. But even now, you are not making your position, *vis-a-vis*, the United States of America insofar as the Indian Ocean Conference is concerned. If

[Sh. Chitra Basu]

you intervene, you shall take much of the time by explaining the position. We are all alien to the fact that the United States is also trying to build up its base in Indian Ocean, threatening the sovereignty, security of the littoral countries. Therefore, the Government must take much more effective interest in the matter of holding the International Conference on Indian Ocean and declare the area as a zone of peace. We appreciate the decision or rather the sentiment expressed by our Government about the release of Nelson Mandela. Not only this country but the entire world appreciates India's position with regard to the system of apartheid in South Africa. At the same time, I also want to mention that, according to Nelson Mandela, freedom is indivisible. The system of apartheid has not yet been dismantled. It still continues even after the release of Nelson Mandela. If we are really interested to see that apartheid is dismantled, then much more needs to be done. I hope and believe that we shall be one with Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress and the struggling people of South Africa for realising their hopes and aspirations to dismantle finally and fully the apartheid. The Government of India should take all kinds of steps to offer assistance and help to the people of South Africa.

Now, I come to the question of our another neighbouring country, China. I appreciate the Government of India's initiative in building up bilateral relations and normalization of relations with People's Republic of China. I am one of those who believe that a reasonable settlement of the border dispute might be worked out and the Government of India should take initiative in this matter. So far as the People's Republic of China is concerned, they have already during the last visit of the Foreign Minister of China made it abundantly clear that they are also interested for improving the relations with India and resolving all the disputes including the border dispute through negotiations and peaceful means. I hope, the Joint Working Group which has already been set up will

meet soon and the Government of India should direct or advise the persons who are in the Joint Working Group to create conditions for further advances in respect of resolving the border dispute through peaceful negotiations.

Now, I would like to refer to the present situation in Sri Lanka in regard to de-induction of IPKF from the soil of Sri Lanka. New situations are developing in Sri Lanka because of new alignment of forces within Sri Lanka and new political forces are aspiring to take advantage of the situation. I hope, the Government of India should take a position in this respect that we are not interested in the internal affairs of any country and our attitude to other countries should be of non-interference; we should not interfere in the internal affairs of any country. In this respect there is a general perception among the Sri Lankan Government and we should remove that misgiving. For that, India need not project before Sri Lanka the high profile of material and military strength and of pre-eminence. As a matter of fact, we should try to take a position by which we can help the Sri Lanka Government to resolve their ethnic conflict in a united Sri Lanka and on a federal principle. We are not interested in dividing Sri Lanka, as we are interested in the integrity of our country. Therefore, we should not act in a way which ultimately leads to disintegration of that country. Whatever solution we want has to be within the framework of the united Sri Lanka on the basis of federalism.

Coming to Indo-Bangladesh relations, I appreciate the position taken by our Government in regard to Bangladesh and I am thankful to the Foreign Minister for ensuring certain measures for effectively handling the Indo-Bangladesh relations.

14.00 hrs.

Of course, there are certain problems, like to problem of transfer of certain territory, sharing of Ganga water and expansion of trade and commerce. I hope for the good will of both the countries we shall be able to

further improve the relations between Bangladesh and India. I had written a letter, which I would like to mention on the floor of the House, to the effect that the railway link between Bangladesh and India be resumed. As a matter of fact Petrapole is the last station on the Indian side and Benapole is the last station on the Bangladesh side. Petrapole is a party of my constituency and, therefore, I know the problems faced by the people there. There are illegal trafficking, illegal trade and so on. Much of this problem can be solved if the legal channel, i.e. the rail link, is opened. That will also help to improve the bilateral relations between the two countries. Moreover, the distance between two stations is only 4 Km. So, a huge amount will not be required for this rail link. All that is required is a diplomatic initiative. As far as I understand, that initiative has been taken by the Government and I hope that the Government of Bangladesh would agree to this proposal. We have got a railway link with Pakistan on the Western front. I think on the Eastern side the relations are much more cordial between Bangladesh and India. So, there will not be any difficulty in resuming the rail link between India and Bangladesh.

On the Indo-Nepal relations, we had got a fairly elaborate Statement by the Hon. Minister. I would only like to mention that we shall have to agree on a comprehensive treaty. I am not in favour of piecemeal treaty. It has to take into account the security aspect of our country.

Indo-Pakistan relations need no further elaboration. There is no doubt about the fact that since long Pakistan has been trying to create conditions of destabilisation within our country. They have been encouraging the infiltrators to come in our country. Now, they are trying to make the Kashmir issue an international issue. They are creating troubles in Punjab also. I would like to say that the Government of India should take much more effective and diplomatic measure to see that the Pakistan's manoeuvres are exposed before the international commission. Of course, they may be belligerent in their stances, in their attitude and in their expres-

sion in the use of cliches but we should take a firm, reasonably calm and reasonably calculative position so that there may not be any unwarranted, unreasonable armed conflict. The conflict with arms does not solve the problems. We should rely on the opinion of the international community and our inner strength to defend our country, to defend the cause for which we stand.

With these words, I agree with the amount which has been claimed by the External Affairs Minister and should be approved by this House.

SHRI HET RAM (Sirsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs is being discussed today. It is being given the priority. Here, external does not mean that it is only external but it also relates to internal matters. It is also a reflection of the internal matters. India being a poor country, we cannot compromise on the issue of Defence expenditure. For Defence expenditure, we have to depend on the national policies also. If we want to cut our Defence expenditure, it will also depend mainly on our relations with our neighbouring countries. So, we should have good and cordial relations with our neighbouring countries.

As Shri Chitta Basu has just now said, our relationship with the neighbouring countries like Nepal and so on which used to be very cordial previously, today needs a fresh looking. We have to deal with Nepal, not like a small country as has been said, but on the basis of culture education and religion. It is because, Nepal is surrounded by Pakistan and China. We have to consider everything before coming to a fresh agreement or treaty.

Now, a movement is going on in Nepal for democracy. We should not say at this juncture that we are not with them. We have to be with the people of Nepal.

Anyway, our foreign relation is improving. It should always be on Government to Government basis. For curbing nuclear wars and other such things, we have to develop

[Sh. Het Ram]

people to people relations. The people of Pakistan must appreciate people of India. People of Nepal must appreciate people of India. For that purpose only, there was a melodrama, i.e. the Festival of India. But I had emphasised this feeling that India should have cultural relations with all the countries.

We are all aware of the Second World War when Germany and England fought against each other. When London City was bombarded, people in London were celebrating the birthday of Goethe, a great German poet. Even today, we appreciate the great poet of Pakistan Faiz in India. In the same way, great writers and poets of India are being appreciated in Bangladesh as well as in Pakistan.

So, I would request the Minister of External Affairs, through you, that we should give more impetus to our cultural exchanges with other countries.

As I have said earlier, external affairs is always the reflection of internal affairs. We are talking about apartheid in South Africa. Nelson Mandela's release is being celebrated in India. But still apartheid is going on in India also. I do not think that casteism and untouchability are two separate things. They are also like apartheid which is being practised in South Africa. I would appeal to you that unless and until, we set right the internal affairs of India by not discriminating between man and man, we cannot say that we are against racialism which is being practised in South Africa. It is because, after forty years of Independence, still racialism is continuing in India also and we are proclaiming that we are against racialism. We have our own law, we have our own Constitution, wherein it is mentioned that everybody is equal. But in actual practice, it is not like that. Untouchability is still continuing in India. Unless and until untouchability is not curbed, we have no moral authority to say that we are against racialism and it should be wiped out.

Next, I will make an appeal to the Minis-

ter. Great persons have fought against racialism; e.g. Martin Luther King, in America. He fought against organizations like the Ku Klux Klan which was against the Negroes. Such organizations should be deprecated. Every person in India should demand that all these organizations, whether they belong to the Jews, the White race or the Indian super-castes who are always against Scheduled Castes or the so-called untouchables, should not be allowed to function, not only in India, but outside also.

Regarding our neighbour Sri Lanka, both the previous Government and our Government have taken steps to withdraw our forces from there. This will be appreciated internationally. In Panama, we are rebuking USA. But for the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan and other countries, we do not rebuke the countries concerned, and do not say anything. In Czechoslovakia, when some other country's forces were there, we were not in a position to say anything.

We are a country of the Third World. Our country has been made the dumping-ground of obsolete technology of the European and American systems. Technology which has become redundant there has been imported here, and used in India—which becomes useless here.

It is sometimes reported in the Press, that drugs and pharmaceuticals which rot in the other countries and used on pigs, are imported into India, and used here. This should not be allowed, for the sake of human dignity. Whether it is Pepsi Cola, Coca Cola or any drugs company, if it does not help India, it should not be allowed to work here. We have to change the Indian economy in such a way that all these capital-intensive companies which come to India from Europe only to exploit the availability of cheap labour here, should not be allowed to do so. I should not use the word labour in India, because if you look at our history, we have had no concept of labour. Indians have always been artisans, and never labourers. In order to support our artisans, we have to stop the import of this obsolete technology of Europe

and America. If it is not done, then the hands of artisans will be cut, and it will adversely affect the Indian systems: social, religious and cultural.

As far as Bangladesh is concerned, it was liberated with Indian support. Now there are differences amongst us regarding the boundaries. There are differences about migration of people of Bangladesh to India, due to the adverse economic situation there. I request the Minister of External Affairs to look upon the Third World countries as friends. Wherever people are suffering, whether it is due to natural disasters like floods, earthquake or anything else, India should be the first country to go to their help, even if we have to remain on empty stomach thereby, so that we can have good relations.

Our policy is based on non-alignment. We have to be flexible. First, our policy has to be based on Indian Constitution. Secondly, the world is changing. We had never conceived that the Communist Bloc would be changing in such a way and in such a short period. But it has changed, and we have to change our attitude towards the Communist Bloc as well as the American Bloc.

Lastly I would say that our Indian Ocean should be made free. The base in Diego Garcia working under the Stewardship of America should be disbanded. This can be done only if we have better relations and cooperation with our neighbouring countries.

With these words, I support our foreign policy and hope that there will be people to people relationship between Indians and the people of other countries instead of government-to-government basis. A permanent solution to the problems lie in unity among the people so that disasters like a nuclear disaster can be avoided. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, foreign policy of a country is nothing but an exten-

sion of its internal policy. After independence, we framed our foreign policy on the basis of the values, which guided our struggle for freedom. So we adopted the policy of non-alignment, a policy different from the policy adopted by the expansionist and imperialist countries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Foreign Minister to the far reaching changes that are taking place throughout the world. Though we are committed to non-alignment but we have to see that power blocks which have been in existence for the last 20 to 40 years are slowly disappearing from the world scene. USSR's troops are withdrawing from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. A new wind of change is blowing in West and East Germany which are ready for reunification and a discussion is going on as to whether unified Germany should maintain its membership with N.A.T.O. or not. Thus it can be seen that power blocks are on the verge of extinction. NATO no longer has the same future as it seem to have some time ago. USA does not want to keep its troops in Europe. European countries are also not in favour of keeping American troops there. The two super powers i.e. USA and U.S.S.R. are thinking in terms of reaching a nuclear disarmament treaty for which a summit meeting is going to take place very soon. Yet another agreement is also expected to be made about reduction of conventional weapons. In view of such a fast changing situation in the world, we should also give thrust to our foreign policy accordingly. We should not confine our foreign policy to non-alignment only. We should mould our policy taking into account the fast changing situation in the world.

Sir, end of imperialism and colonialism in Namibia is a historical event. With it, colonialism has almost disappeared from the world. In view of fast changing situation in the world we now expect to create a new world in which there will be no place for deadly weapons. Nuclear disarmament treaty is no more a dream now. We are heading towards a complete nuclear disarmament treaty. Therefore our policy should be in-

[Sh. Yamuna Prasad Shastri]

clined towards that direction. We should make efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament in the world as earliest. Keeping this in view that charity begins at home, we should decide that we will not manufacture nuclear arms. Our government has announced that the development of nuclear power by us is for peaceful purposes only. Even then demand is made from some quarter in the country that if Pakistan develops nuclear weapons, we also keep our opinion open in this regard. But we should clearly declare that in no circumstances we will make an atom bomb. We will not develop nuclear weapons. If Pakistan makes a nuclear-bomb it will be a weapons for its own destruction, it will not safeguard Pakistan. If Pakistan or for that matter any ruler with instance mind commits mistakes of using nuclear weapons against us, he would be inviting for his own doom or the doom of his country. India will not be destroyed by it. On the contrary, it would take crores of the lives of its own people and a vast track of land belonging to that country will become desert. So we should least care for Pakistan acquiring nuclear capability. We should not afraid of it. Rather we should devote our energy in telling the people of Pakistan that we are brothers and the same blood is running in our veins. We are the sons of same forefathers. We are one so we should have no ill-will against one another. We should desist from treading the path which leads to annihilation for both of us. The people of Pakistan should also put pressure on the government of Pakistan not to manufacture nuclear weapons. We should also think seriously about human rights. During the days of freedom struggle, we stood for human rights, right to freedom of speech and expression and right to elect government of one's own choice. Now we should lend support to the people of the world struggling for democratic rights in their country. We should not shut our eyes from the developments in Nepal in the name of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries as safeguarding of human rights is more sacrosanct than non-interference in the internal affairs of any country. The char-

ter of U.N.O. is testimony to this fact that violation of human rights is a matter of concern throughout the world. At Kirtinagr in Nepal, as many as 50 thousand people were demonstrating in support of their demand for a democratic government but the police of the king of Nepal opened fire on the demonstrating people, as a result of which hundreds of people were killed. In the last six weeks many people have been heinous murdered and thousands have been imprisoned. India is the land of Mahatma Gandhi and we take inspiration from him. This is the land of Rabindranath Tagore, who considered himself a citizen of the Universe. If human rights are violated anywhere in the world, we should raise our voice against it and try to stop it with our entire might.

We should strengthen our friendship with China. We should have cordial relations with that country, there are no two opinions about it, but we cannot shut our eyes to the happenings in Tibet. In 1959, the Dalai Lama came to this country, after the Chinese aggression in Tibet. Since then, about one lakh Tibetan people along with the Dalai Lama are living in exile here. They are raising their voice in front of the world that they should be given the opportunity to exercise their rights and they should be given the right of self-determination. Tibet was an independent and sovereign state and in its capacity as an independent country, it had signed an agreement accepting the MACMAHON Line as the boundary between India and Tibet. The independence and security of Tibet is inseparably linked to the security of our borders, therefore, we should pay attention to the issue of Tibetan independence and we should endeavour to create such conditions wherein the Tibetan people can exercise their rights independently. Our endeavour to end apartheid in South Africa is right. This is a legacy we have inherited from Mahatma Gandhi. We are observing that an effort is on to build this world in a new way. On one side, Gorbachev is bringing democracy in his country and he is going to grant more rights to his people through Perestroika and Glastnost. Similarly our Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Singh is giving inspiration to the whole world through the means of democracy. He is injecting life into socialism by removing the poverty of the poor and giving the Right to Work to the people. On the one hand Gorbachev is endeavouring to combine democracy with socialism and on the other hand Shri V.P. Singh is endeavouring to combine socialism with democracy. In this way, two great men are leading this world on a new path. Along with these two great men, we would like to add the names of Shri Nelson Mandela, Shri Sam Nujoma and Shri Yasser Arafat because these people too are showing a new path to the mankind. We should endeavour to make the world accept the rights of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people have been struggling for so long. They are leading a life full of hardship and suffering. They are wandering homeless in many countries of the world. Sometimes they are thrown out of Jordan, sometime they are asked to leave Lebanon and today in Tunis they are continuing their struggle for independence while suffering unimaginable hardships. We should give them our full cooperation. Similarly, the Kampuchean issue is hanging in mid-air. The people they are involved in a civil war. Regarding the Afganistan and Kampuchean issue, the policies of the earlier Government were not clear. Those policies were not in conformity with Gandhian principles and the policy of non-alignment. Sir it is a heavy responsibility on the shoulders of the new Government to endeavour to get the people of Afganistan their rights and in the building of a sovereign and democratic nation. Along with this, we should endeavour for the establishment of a democratic Government in Kampuchea. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank you and support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs presented by the Government. The discussion that is taking place today with regard to the foreign policy is in the context of the changing environment in the world. A lot of

changes have taken place in the world after 1945 and in the last decade of this century. The world had witnessed an exceedingly tense situation, fierce fighting and human massacre. The Second World War had just come to an end. An agreement on Balance of power between the Super Powers was reached at Yalta Conference but after that, the rift that took place on Greece and Turkey and the dispute that broke out between the two Super powers created a tense situation and to face that tense situation, the western nations formed a military alliance, known as North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Soviet block responded to it in the form of Warsaw Pact. After the demise of Marshal Stalin, when the late Shri Khrushchev assumed office, he initiated the policy of peaceful cooperation and it is culmination of this policy that has today led the Soviet Union on the road of Perestroika and Glasnost.

Sir, I understand that the significance of Gorbachev's policies are recognised by all the countries of the world, because in the implementation of his policies, he has not only shown farsightedness, he has not only brought about fundamental changes in the economic system of his country, but in a way, he has also put before the whole world the principle of peaceful co-existence in a practical manner motivated all the countries towards this goal. It is a matter of happiness that under the changed conditions and in today's changing world situation, India has played an important role and made its contribution in a big way. India's foreign policy has always been accepted by the entire nation. On it, there has been very little difference of opinion. There could be disagreement on some issues but there has never been any disagreement on the basic foundations of our foreign policy and the whole nation irrespective of the different Governments and different prime ministers, has so far been following that foreign policy whose foundations were laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is a matter of great pleasure that the Government that has assumed office under the leadership of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has entrusted the responsibility of the

[Sh. Hari Kishore Singh]

Ministry of External Affairs to an intelligent and outstanding person Shri I.K. Gujral. I appreciate this gesture of the present Prime Minister.

Sir, with regard to the foreign policy, the international prestige that we enjoyed in the 50's, the 60's and the 70's declined in the 80's due to several reasons. In the 80's our international standing has not remained like the one we enjoyed earlier. One of the reasons for this decline in our International prestige is that various kind of things were talked about the character of our former Prime Minister not only in our country, but also in the various world capitals, especially in the major capitals of the world. I do not want to go into that controversy, but it is a fact that there is a definite decline in our international standing, which we had enjoyed during the 50's despite our tall claims through propaganda media.

However, since the last general elections, when a new Government assumed office under the leadership of a man of character and honesty, there is no one left to raise a finger on our country's honour. Today no allegations about corruption, is levelled against our Government from anywhere in the world. No corruption charges are levelled against the leader of the nation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great happiness that tensions have been reduced in the world and we are moving towards peace. Many changes took place in the world after 1945 and the whole world was divided into the two Super power blocks on the basis of Yalta Conference. After the Malta Conference that took place last year, there was apprehension throughout the world that whatever had happened after 1945, like the dramatic changes in the Post Second World War situation, would be repeated again after this Malta Conference and that the world would be divided again into Super Power blocks that the world would be divided into the sphere of influence of influential countries, that conditions similar to the Post-

1945 era would recur. We should also think about that apprehensive situation in this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after 1945 that occasion also arose once when the United States of America provided immense assistance for the economic reconstruction of Western Europe and resurrection of Western Europe took place under the Marshal Plan. It was due to that assistance that Western Europe has emerged as a Super Power and day by day its influential powers is increasing. It is also a matter of delight that in the light of the changes that have taken place in Eastern Europe, today not only the Western Countries, not only the United Nations, United States or the European Common Market are showing interest, but they are also providing economic assistance on a large scale. It is a matter of happiness for us that Western Europe which inherited a worn out economy after the Second World War has over the years become very strong and has improved its economic situation with the help of the United States of America and the European Common Market. Let us hope that the economic condition of Eastern Europe especially that of Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria would be stabilized under the present circumstances.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of discussion on the African situation has taken place in this House and our Prime Minister has recently returned from a visit to southern Africa. Our leaders have been very much interested in the freedom of Namibia from the very beginning. It was the 'Father of the Nation' who started the struggle for the establishment of human rights and social justice in South Africa. Similarly India has been taking a keen interest in the freedom struggle of Namibia. It is a matter of joy that today Namibia is a free country. The day is not far when South Africa will also become independent and the hon. President and the hon. Prime Minister of India will participate in the independence day celebrations of South Africa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, while discuss-

ing South Africa I consider it necessary to discuss the struggle of the Polisario Organisation in North-West Africa. Spain has very cleverly involved Morocco in this and today all countries of the African Union have accorded recognition to the Polisario. The Government of India too is interested in these developments. In North-West Africa where the Polisario Union is in existence, India should use some of its influence on the Moroccan Government for the liberation of this region so that it can be accorded recognition as an independent nation.

Sir, a number of points have been raised in regard to China. We want cordial relations with China but Chinese leaders should respect India's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the happenings of 1962, peaceful co-existence between India and China is possible only if the latter respects the former as an independent nation.

HARI KISHORE SINGH

Sir, I would like to say a few words about Pakistan. All parties, as well as the people of this country and for that matter this August House want that our country should have cordial relations with Pakistan. Unfortunately the leadership in Pakistan is not interested in constructive co-operation with our country. Whatever be the type of Government in Pakistan its relationship with India will remain tense for some time. This is one fact that we must clearly understand. The leadership in Pakistan will definitely try to humiliate India be it on problems of Kashmir or Punjab. This is a historical fact whose roots can be traced to the partition period. Pakistan is envious of India's secularism, non-alignment and progress. We should strengthen ourselves to check any misadventure on the part of Pakistan.

Sir, now I would like to say a few words about Sri Lanka. Withdrawal of Indian troops from the Island was the right step. When the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement was signed, a sad incident occurred when the former Prime Minister was attacked while he was inspecting a guard-of-honour. It was not a question of prestige of any particular individual but it was a question of insult to a nation. The

previous Government's policy regarding Sri Lanka was faulty. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister's decision to withdraw the IPKF from Sri Lanka.

Sir, now I shall say a few words about Nepal. There is nothing much that I want to say about Indo-Nepal relations. My constituency lies next to the Indo-Nepal border. There are many people who have social and cultural ties across the border. I remember when a warrant was issued against my father in 1942 and he had stayed in Nepal for nine months. Thousands of freedom fighters from Bihar had taken refuge in Nepal along with him. I have myself stayed in Nepal for three months. The ruler of Nepal should not forget that India played a major role in the liberation of Nepal and safeguarding them. Today in this august House I would like to state in a most responsible manner that the people of India and Nepal have made contributions in each other's national movements. Persons like B.P. Koirala, Ganesh Mansingh and M.P. Koirala have extended their support to our national movement. I have myself taken refuge in Nepal in 1942. So we should support the people's movement that is going on in Nepal. Although the Central Government does not want to interfere in Nepal's internal affairs, the hon. King of Nepal would do well to remember that the success of the people's movement in 1950 was possible with the co-operation of the people of this country and release of the Nepalese Royal family could be secured only with the help of the Central Government. If that was not interference then supporting a movement for democracy in a country should also not be called interference in the country's internal affairs.

Sir, the world is changing and India has to play a significant role in these changing times. We should have friendly relations with our neighbours but at the same time we should not forget India's geographical situation in the world. India is one of the important countries of this region. But it is a historical fact that other countries are jealous of us even though we have never shown a 'big border' attitude in the region. There is a

[Sh. Hari Kishore Singh]

worldwide tendency among smaller nations to feel jealous of their bigger counterparts as is case of Mexico and U.S.A. or the countries of Eastern Europe with the U.S.S.R. We do not want to harm any country. On the contrary, we want all countries to have a strong democratic and socialist society. The idea of SAARC was mooted for this purpose but unfortunately the preliminary ground work for the setting up of SAARC was not adequate. The pattern on which the European Common Market and the Asian Common Market have been set up is quite good but adequate preparation had gone into the setting up of these organisations. SAARC has not got an environment conducive to its growth and so its future looks bleak. We will be happy if there are cordial relations between SAARC nationals and this can come about through economic co-operation. In this context, I would like to mention one particular point. Our economic policy is being fixed and the Eighth Five-Year Plan is being finalised. It would have been better if the Eighth Five Year Plan had been drawn up in consultation with other SAARC nations so that a common market could be formed on the EEC pattern for their mutual benefit. This could have increased the level of co-operation among member countries.

With these words, I express my support for the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

14.44 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Revision in the rates of Industrial Dearness Allowance applicable to Employees of Central Government Public Sector Enterprises

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, A Tripartite Dearness Allowance Committee, comprising representatives of the unionised work-

ers, representatives of Public Sector Enterprises and Government Departments, was set up by Government in September, 1988, under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister to review the Industrial Dearness Allowance formula for employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises. The Committee had several meetings where the various aspects of the Dearness Allowance formula were discussed.

After considering the outcome of the deliberations in the Tripartite Dearness Allowance Committee, the Government have decided that the employees in the Central Public Sector Enterprises would continue to be governed by the existing Industrial Dearness Allowance formula.

The existing Industrial Dearness Allowance rate would be raised from Rs. 1.65 per point shift in All India Consumer Price Index (Simla Series, 1960=100) to Rs. 1.90 per point shift. This will be effective from 1.1.1989 and will apply to all increases in All India Consumer Price Index beyond 800 points. The frequency of revision of the Dearness Allowance would continue to be quarterly.

14.45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1990-91

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS— CONTD.

[Translation]

SHRI M.S. PAL (Nainital): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak. Along with this I express my support for the Demands of Grants of the External Affairs Ministry and extend my congratulations to the hon. Minister of External Affairs. I appreciate the pragmatism shown by the hon. Minister in framing this policy. Sir, an example of the success of this policy is the worldwide support to India on the Kashmir

issue. In this context I would like to say that convention should always be kept in mind while establishing relations or signing treaties with the superpowers be it in the social, economic or cultural field. I also agree with the opinion of Shri Chitta Basu regarding the example of big powers. Actually he has put forward the practical aspect so that our country's prestige can be maintained. As far as Pepsi Cola is concerned, this Government has been forced to continue the policy of the previous Government. The common man in India feels that setting up of multinationals in India is detrimental to our country's interest. Pepsi-Cola should be asked to leave this country. Hon. Shri Harish Rawat mentioned some deficiencies in the Pepsi Cola project. The company has violated certain rules and regulations and the Government should issue a notice for the same. On the basis of the previous Government's policy, this Government has not been able to categorically state that multinationals will not be allowed to exist in this country. I want to make it clear that we are against the setting up of multi-nationals in this countries whatever be their objective. The Ministry of External Affairs should take this into account while framing its policy.

While drawing up a policy regarding non-Muslim immigrants from Bangladesh, their problems should be kept in mind.

As far as the question of signing a treaty with Nepal is concerned, it should be done at the earliest. Nepal borders Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in India. After the lapse of this treaty, a number of practical difficulties have arisen. I would like to cite one of them. When our treaty with Nepal lapsed, a large number of workers of Nepal who work here as daily wages labourers returned to Nepal out of fear, despite the fact that we have religious and economic relations with Nepal from time immemorial. We should pay attention to strengthen our relations with neighbouring countries. We should also take into account as to what are the views of the Nepal Government with regard to India's security. We should also lend our support to the movement for democracy in Nepal. India should

continue to co-operate with Nepal as it used to do in the past so that a harmonious balance is established between the people and the monarchy in Nepal.

I have all praise for the Ministry of External Affairs for recalling IPKF from Sri Lanka. With this step, crores of rupees have been saved as also lives of our defence personnel have been saved. But the Government of India should also take care of the large numbers of people of Tamil origin in Sri Lanka while strengthening relations with Sri Lanka. This aspect should be kept in view.

As far as the question of China is concerned, we should improve our relations with it on the basis of the principles of Panchsheel only, and the question of Tibet will also have to be taken into consideration. Shri Dalai Lama should be taken into confidence in this matter. We should consult Dalai Lama also and sign a separate treaty with him.

For the first time after 1962, a person of the rank of the Foreign Minister of China visited India. For this I would like to congratulate our Minister of External Affairs. Our Minister of External Affairs held talks with this Chinese counterpart in a very friendly atmosphere.

As regards Pakistan, I would like to say that Simla Agreement is a mile stone in this connection. It should serve as a backbone in improving relations with that country. The way Pakistan has created an atmosphere of disturbances in our country by imparting training to the subversive and terrorists, we should be condemn her in most stern terms. Besides, strong steps should be taken to check the flow of A.K-47 rifles and explosive materials from China to our country. In Nainital also, two-three such incidents of bomb blasts have taken place in which it was later discovered that foreign made bombs were used. Our foreign policy should be determined while keeping all these factors in mind.

While determining what type of relations are to be maintained with a particular

[Sh. M.S. Pal]

country, we should specially take into account the sentiments of our people and determine our policy while keeping in view the social, cultural and religious factors as well as our policy of non-alignment.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

[English]

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to support the Demands for Grants moved by the External Affairs Minister. The world has witnessed several events which were inevitable. The prominent among them is the release of the great freedom fighter Mr. Nelson Mandela and we are all happy over the success of the people's struggle in South Africa. In our country, people from different walks of life and all political parties supported the freedom movement in South Africa.

It is victory of humanity in South Africa, and is a victory of all the freedom loving people all over the world. The struggle of South African people has had similarity with our independence movement. The release of Mr. Nelson Mandela is not a gift by the racist regime in Pretoria. It is a result of unending compulsions and struggles and is largely due to the world public opinion. I would like to congratulate our National Front Ministry for welcoming the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela and setting up a Committee in this behalf under the Chairmanship of our hon. Prime Minister. I think it is my duty to uphold the attitude taken by various political parties in this regard.

In the middle of this very Session, our Prime Minister led a delegation to Namibia to witness the dawn of independence in that country. That is an end of the decade-long sacrifice, the blossoming of the many cherished dreams and aspirations of many dedicated revolutionaries in Namibia. I hope these

developments in Africa will pave the way for the ultimate success of South African people against racial discrimination and black face of the exploitation in the near future. Despite strong public opinion, US imperialists continue their imperialist aggressive attitude over third world countries especially developing countries. I hope that it is a must to mention about the blatant attack by US troops in Panama. Nobody has entrusted USA with judging over the deeds of other nations. Using filmish grounds, US troops invaded Panama. Whether Noriega has committed any mistake, the destiny of Panama should be decided by its own people but it was unfortunate while reading between the lines the statement made by our hon. External Affairs Minister, we have seen some softness towards USA. I hope this kind of attitude would not be repeated in future and that will be harmful for the interests of this nation.

15.00 hrs.

We have seen the naked attack of the USA on Panama. After that we have seen that according to the Geneva Accord the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan. But violating the Geneva Accord, the USA is still continuing its support to the terrorists who are based in Pakistan, the so-called Mujahideens, to topple the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. India should make its stand clear always and it should condemn the interference policy of the USA.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, all of us know the attitude taken by the USA towards India. The USA has been indirectly interfering in our internal matters by encouraging the divisive forces. Further, the USA had even come to take direct interventionist policy by imposing the Super-301 on India. It was due to the result of the economic stand taken by our country. More over, while our country launched the Agni missile—it was a victory of our scientists and technicians—the USA-based media too launched a campaign against our country. We should have to oppose this kind of an attitude taken by the US imperialists. It would be incomplete if I do

not mention the contribution made by the USSR towards India and the world as a whole. There is a growing trade relationship developed steadily between these two countries and there was 25 per cent increase in the year 1989-90. If we consider the political aspects, the position of the USSR would be much nearer to our nation. The Soviet Union was the first and foremost country which came forward supporting India's stand on Kashmir issue. When Islamabad was trying to internationalise the Kashmir issue, the first helping hand was that of the Soviet Union. The Soviets made it clear that it is a bilateral issue and it should be settled between India and Pakistan according to the Simla Pact. I hope that the Government would keep up its traditional friendly relationship with the Soviet Union.

VISAYA RA GHAVAN

There was a great change in the Sino-Indian relationship during the recent years. It is noteworthy to point out that both these countries have got earnest desire to come closer and to settle the age-old disputes so far as our boundary is concerned. The coming closer of these two nations will be helpful and it would accelerate the movement against colonialism and imperialism. The recent visit of the Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister would strengthen the friendly atmosphere and I hope there will be closer ties between the two nations. I also hope that we will be successful in establishing a good neighbourly relationship with China according to the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Sir, during the last decade our relationship with our neighbours worsened. Despite all the steps taken by our country, still now our relationship with Pakistan is stringent. Even after the change of Martial rule we did not see a positive step taken by Pakistan. They are still helping the terrorist forces which are trying to destabilise the unity and integrity of our country. I hope our Government will take stern steps against any attempt to destabilise this country.

Our neighbouring country Nepal is witnessing an unprecedented mass agitation for civil liberties and democratic rights. The Monarchy in Nepal is trying to suppress the

mass movement. I hope our country will support the struggle of the Nepalese people for their democratic rights and our country will solve the problems between Nepal and India.

Regarding the Sri Lankan issue, I would like to congratulate our Government for the withdrawal of IPKF even before the stipulated time. I hope, India will see to it that the rights of the Tamil minorities in Sri Lanka are saved according to the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord.

Once again, I would like to appreciate the contribution made by USSR for world peace. And our country always plays a leading role in disarmament and arms-free world.

I want to mention only one thing more. Any deviation from the foreign policy which we have started, even from the time of national movement, will be harmful to the interest of this nation. Any attempt to dilute the thrust of our foreign policy should be dealt with firmly. Indian people will never allow any vacillation in its well-established principles.

With these words, I would like to conclude and I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to deliver my speech.

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the Demands of the Ministry. It has to be appreciated that the atmosphere which was obtaining when the National Front Government came to power, was alarming. The House has been well-posted with the situation which was obtaining within the country and outside. There was total disenchantment with our foreign policy. The relations with our neighbours had touched an all time low. We had disregarded what had been taught over the ages 'love thy neighbours'. The previous Government honoured this principle in breach. The situation with Nepal was alarming; the situation in Ceylon was critical; we had uneasy relations with Pakistan and with Bangladesh. One could see around our borders, with our neighbours that anti-Indian psyche was dominating.

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: The first Prime Minister of our country Pandit Nehru had been taken to be the architect of our foreign policy. It is an irony of fate that while we celebrated not long ago his Birth Centenary, the foreign policy performance had touched an all time low. A need has now been felt on all fronts that our foreign policy, which was well-designed must now be consistent and compatible with our geographical locations, with our population, size and our potential as the largest democracy in the world.

The present Government needs to be congratulated that, in its brief tenure it has lived up to some of the electoral promises held out, not long ago.

I think, there can be no dispute on this point that the climate is on way to improvement. The overall scenario is one of hope, relief and free from tension. Clouds of suspicion and mistrust are receding. There is confidence and hope building all around. Our international prestige is looking up. Certain forceful initiatives have been taken by the National Front Government to bring such a situation. It has to be seen that when the National Front Government came to power the Nepal Prime Minister lost no time in coming to this country. This was definite indication that the National Front Government meant a sea change as regards the earlier Government in its attitude towards its neighbours.

Indian Peace Keeping Force withdrawal before the due date is a matter which has eased tensions with the Sri Lankan Government.

There has been a tough stand taken by the Government with Pakistan over its interference with the Kashmir problem.

Our country took lead in initiating commendable measures in honouring Shri Nel-

son Mandela on his release and also in attending the Namibian Independence celebrations.

As a member of the Consultative Committee of this Ministry we were informed by the hon. Minister Shri Inder Kumar Gujral that Pakistani emissary Abdus Sattar virtually handed out an ultimatum to the Government over the Kashmir problem. I had taken the hon. Minister to be a very polite and suave. When I sought his reaction to the so called ultimatum it was very satisfying to learn-he gave out that it was conveyed to that emissary that our country will not brook any interference in our internal affairs; there will be no compromise on our sovereignty, on our integrity, on our unity and on our secularism. The Government can be rightly congratulated that it has successfully contained the dubious designs of Pakistan to internationalise the Kashmir issue. It is not without significance that even Americans have appreciated our stand and have advised Pakistan to look to the Shimla agreement for resolution of Kashmir issue.

The barometer of the performance of any foreign policy can be easily seen in its relations with neighbours performance. With regard to Sri Lanka, as I said, the electoral promise of the National Front Government is satisfying so far about the withdrawal of IPKF has been lived up to. The American Congress and the American Government have gone on record to appreciate the gesture to the Indian Government in so doing. The Sri Lankan President has himself said that he is thankful to the Indian people and the Government for caring for the Sri Lankan sovereignty and also for honouring its word. We are very hopeful that the Government will initiate measures to see that justice is done to the Tamils and their interests are duly protected and they are adequately safeguarded.

Much has been said, though not in the House, but outside-and that incident has been blown out of proportion that is the presentation of the credentials of our Ambassador to Nepal. It has been said that

there was some delay. Gen. Sinha presented the credentials at Pokhara, summer retreat of the King. What has not been appreciated and what has been completely missed out is that there has been practice in Nepal that credentials are accepted only in Kathmandu. There was a deviation and departure for Gen. Sinha. This is an indication of the faith and trust being built between the two countries. Our opponents have deliberately close to ignore the positive aspect of the episode.

I am quite sure the Government would heed all that Mahatma Gandhi fought for and would make sure that it has a proper matching response to the democratic revolution which, for the present, is raising in our neighbouring small State, Nepal. I am sure we would sustain our international image as crusaders for freedom, liberty and democracy.

The Prime Minister needs to be congratulated for having taken a very statesman like approach to diplomacy and foreign affairs. In Namibia and he was having a breakfast meeting with the Frontline Heads of States of Africa. He took all pains to invite his predecessor and the Leader of the Opposition Shri Rajiv Gandhi to participate in the deliberations, to participate in the meeting. This is an indication of his attitude, a reflection of the present Government which means to impart a higher status to international and foreign issues than that of political or partisan matters. It suggests beyond doubt that the National Front Government is attending to foreign issues in the right perspective. It has been said and I do not relish the expression-by the Members of the major opposition party who are today not here, that even a small country like Nepal is picking up courage to raise eyes against this country. This country has, always, honoured and well-regarded sovereignty and integrity of all neighbours-big and small. Otherwise, much will have to be said about what attitude we are having towards Maldives, Mauritius. The real reflection of our attitude can be seen from the fact that the first visit of an Indian President to Zimbabwe, has been during the

brief tenure of the present National Front Government. The discretion of the Prime Minister and Government, to be in Namibia, on its attainment of independence, is also of historic significance. We cannot lose sight of the fact that it was on South African soil that Mahatma Gandhi initiated the struggle for independence. I am quite sure that the Government will continue to extend assistance, wherever there is battle for liberty, for respect for human dignity, to do away with oppression and secure justice to humanity. Our country has potential, which, in times to come, has to be fully exploited. We have really to keep our relations in global perspective. It has to play a vital role on the Planet so as to bring about global peace and global harmony.

I would also like to assert that terrorism has, in our country, integral connection with foreign powers and has raised issues of foreign relations. We have seen that our neighbours have been abetting terrorism or engineering situations which are really causing concern to us. We are confident that the present Government will not spare any effort and would take diplomatic initiatives to contain such menace and to see that such integral connection of terrorism is contained. The National Front Government has had a very brief tenure and I am sure that the foreign policy measures which have been initiated so far would certainly take us a long way. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. I would like to submit a few words regarding our foreign policy. Countries are made either on the basis of humanism or on the nationalism or on the communalism. We are the followers of humanism. Countries like America, Japan and Germany follow nationalism. They have made progress in the field of science but in the mad race of achieving material progress, they ignored spiritualism. While in our country, there has been no dearth of patriotic

[Sh. Ashok Anand Rao Deshmukh]

people, but with the increase in the number of patriots, the size of the country has been squeezing as is evident from the fact that some parts of our country were given to Sri Lanka and some to Burma and Pakistan. Now we are going to part with Kashmir. After all we are the country of great patriots! I would like to submit one point in this regard, that we will have to change our basic attitudes. As far as nationalism is concerned, like other countries we must have some strategy to build nationalism in our country. If Pakistan attacks on us by taking recourse to communalism, we should also reply in the manner of tit for tat. India has given Pakistan whatever it has today only by maintaining a elder-brotherly attitude; but if Pakistan still insists on Kashmir, India should take back all it has given to it. We should work towards building of an indivisible India and only then the problem of Punjab and Kashmir can be solved. This should be our policy. In a nutshell, I am to submit that this country is passing through a great danger today. In order to teach a lesson to Pakistan some strict measures should be taken so that it is forced to go to the wall and retrospect its mistakes committed with regard to Punjab and Kashmir. But for this, we need to take some bold steps so that it does not pick courage to raise eyes against us.

I would like to thank you for the time given to me to speak.

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have obliged me by giving time to express my views on foreign policy. As far as foreign policy of India is concerned, I would like to say with pride that foreign policy of India is neither an imperialist one nor a colonial one. Nor does it approve of interference in internal matters of any other countries of the world. In my opinion, the policy of nonalignment adopted by the leaders of our country is a very good policy. As I do not intend to interfere in internal matters of any country of the world, similarly India does not want any other country to interfere in our internal

matters. It is a very balanced and well considered policy. When Russia attained freedom in 1917, it was witnessed by all powers of the world and taking inspiration from Russia, all those countries who were living under a colonial rule of some or the other the then big powers, resolved to become independent. At that time, Russia had resolved to help all those countries which were fighting for freedom from exploitation by the imperialist powers ruling over them. India also got freedom in the same chain. When India achieved independence, it also resolved to support and help freedom movements throughout the world. Therefore, wherever in the world the struggle for independence was taking place, India gave moral as well as financial support to the struggling people. We wish that each and every country in the world becomes independent and no other country should enjoy powers to take decision about the fate of other country. We want that entire huminity attain freedom. This can be achieved when each and every country of the world will become free. Our commitment to secure freedom for the entire Huminity is one of the most important ingredients of our foreign policy. Not only this, but we are also against untouchability and discrimination of people on ground of colour or race. That is why we opposed the policy of apartheid being practised in a number of countries and exploitation of people on this ground. Although we could not achieve success in removing untouchability and feelings of high and the low in our country completely, yet we have made much efforts on international level that apartheid should be done away with in the countries, particularly in South Africa and we extended active support to the struggle of the people in South Africa and it proved quite successful. For example, leaders like Nelson Mandela and others were given support. However, we should have paid more attention to remove exploitation in our own country.

We will achieve success in our mission only if we could be able to remove untouchability and discrimination of the people on the basis of high and low and caste and creed in our country. Some sort of vacillation

has been seen in our foreign policy with regard to Nepal, Kashmir and Srilanka. For instance, our troops were sent to Srilanka. In my opinion, It was not proper to interfere in the internal matters of Srilanka. Capitalist countries are exploiting the entire world with the help of their developed economic system. This is a well known fact. U.S.S.R. is a socialist country. That is the reason why we are more inclined to U.S.S.R. which has helped us a great deal in development of our country by extending financial and technical help to us from time to time. Not only this, as and when we faced any national crisis whether it was border dispute with Pakistan or with any other country for that matter, U.S.S.R. always stood by our side as a true friend. On the contrary, capitalist powers always believe in bargaining for extending any help. Socialists countries are our time tested friends. When we approached capitalist countries to set up industries like Iron and Steel and Petroleum refineries in our country, they outrightly said that there were no possibility of getting iron ores and oil in our country, whereas socialist countries conducted surveys to this effect and told us that there were huge deposits of iron ores and oil in our country and offered their help to setup Iron and Steel Plants and Petroleum refineries in our country so as to make us self-sufficient in those fields. Therefore, I would like to state that it would be in the fitness of the things if our foreign policy is a little tilted towards the socialist nations as our relations with them are time tested. Our friendly relations should be more inclined towards the socialist countries so that other nations of the world may think that India is a country with humanitarian outlook and fighting for the cause of humanity. Therefore, I would like to state that our foreign policy should be comprehensive, humanitarian and socialistic. It should stand for the independence of nations and humanity. Therefore, our foreign policy should be so changed that it may create a hope in the hearts of the poor nations that India would fight for them. Besides, India should lend a helping hand to developing nations in the field of technology so that they do not fall into the trap of the capitalist nations.

With these words, I conclude and support the demands.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi-Sadar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as foreign policy is concerned, there has never been any dispute about its basic objectives and principles. These have been agreed upon by one and all. But more stress on some aspects sometimes gives rise to some problems. I would like to draw the attention of the Foreign Minister towards the situation created by our foreign policy with respect to Indians living abroad. We should keep it in our mind while formulating foreign policy. There has been a lot of discussion about Pakistan, our neighbouring country. The treatment meted out to minorities in Pakistan has resulted in the depletion of Hindu community which now comprises only one per cent of Pakistan instead of 22% in 1947. Therefore, a vicious genocide has been in operation against the Hindus there. These days, Pakistan has been launching attack on us in disguise. It has created terrorism in Kashmir and Punjab. It is not only helping the terrorists of Kashmir and Punjab but encouraging them for a direct confrontation also. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how long would India tolerate all this? It is true that there has been no armed aggression from Pakistan in India, but the way in which war-like situation is being created by the terrorists in connivance with Pakistan, is alarming. We must spot out their hideouts and the training camps from where terrorists are being sent to our country. The terrorists go to Pakistan training camps in thousands and after returning from there create a war-like situation here. Apart from indulging in terrorist activities, they have now begun to attack on our security forces. They receive huge amounts of money and weapons from Pak. So how long would this situation be allowed to continue? We should impress upon Pakistan in clear terms that if she continued its nefarious activities, she would be given a befitting reply. Our Government must follow a foreign policy in this respect. The Prime Minister of Pakistan goes to the Pak-occupied Kashmir and appeals for the creation of a fund of Rs. 10 crores and in cites the people there to

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

spread chaos in India. The Chief Minister of the Punjab talks of creating a fund of Rs. 5 crores and sending thousands of people to India. Advertisements are being issued on his behalf in the newspapers for the recruitment of volunteers to snatch Kashmir from India. Therefore, to tolerate all these would in a sense to connive with the evil designs of Pakistan. So what steps have we taken in this regard? I would like that the Foreign Minister should categorically mention about our stand in this respect in our foreign policy. The situation created by Pakistan should be treated as a situation of aggression and action by an enemy country and it should be clarified in the foreign policy that how we are going to face it. At some stage, we should review our diplomatic ties with Pakistan. It will not do if we talk of friendship and peace with Pakistan despite its hectic efforts to go ahead with its evil designs. Today, in America, the Bills are being introduced, statements are being made and Pakistan Day is being celebrated. We, too should voice our views in the same offensive manner. Why no attempts have been made in this direction? It seems we are lacking somewhere. I have received several letters from the Pakistanis of Indian Origin that India must take steps to register its protests against such policies of Pakistan. We, too, should hold India Day and organise seminars there to propagate Indian view abroad but no initiative has been taken by Indian Government in this direction. Our embassy also does not help in this respect so that we could place our views before the world. We should reply effectively the propaganda against India in a tit-for-tat manner. China, too, has been creating similar scenes. As per the newspapers report she is giving missiles and other modern weapons to Pakistan. America has already been supplying arms to Pakistan, so now if China also provides it missiles, it would pose a great danger to India. India should take positive steps in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an other country called Fiji where more than 50% people are of Indian origin. But these

people have been rendered quite helpless with no rights or privilege whatsoever. An usurper, with the help of America and a handful of followers who call themselves the real inhabitants of the land has taken the administration in his own hand and has become the Prime Minister. The existing Government took no step to check all this and now these more than 50% people of Indian origin have been relegated to the position of a minority with no constitutional right. The man, who was elected there, was a self styled commander and went to the extent of saying that if the people of Indian origin have to live there, they must become christians or leave the country. And we did not take any prompt step in the case of Fiji as we has taken in the case of Male and Sri Lanka. At that time, Australia and Newzealand had taken strong measures against Fiji, but when they noticed that India itself did not object to Fiji, they gave that up. Now once again a new constitution is being promulgated there. So we must raise this issue of the people of Indian origin in the world bodies like U.N.O. and Common Wealth. Therefore, it would be batter if the Foreign Minister mentions about the steps we are going to take with reference to maltreatment of the people of Indian origin in their reply.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation that prevails in Nigeria and the Middle East is not different. People in large numbers immigrate from India to the Middle East in search of jobs or to work as labourers and after reaching there the difficulties they face there is beyond description. The immigrant women are forced to undergo anti-social activities and compelled to make a hell of their lives. We should raise the matter with the Government of that country as to why should the immigrant Indians suffer there for non-payment of salaries to them and due to task of other amenities. The immigrant Indians are not allowed to perform their religious rites and they cannot take any scriptures along with them. I am at a loss to understand why ban is put on Indians on keeping their religion alive. There is need to give a meaningful consideration to these issues and raise the matter accordingly with such countries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say something about Nepal as well. The movement for democracy is going on there today and we acknowledge our support for democracy anywhere in the world. We wish the whole world to adopt democratic systems and act democratically. We have extended our moral support to the movement for democracy in Nepal but, Mr. Chairman, what about China. Lakhs of youth were crushed and thousands killed there and the army was deployed to prevent democracy to creep into China. Tanks were rolled over youths. In the event of all this, we extended our moral support but did not interfere in the internal affairs of that country and adhered to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that country. Likewise, we didn't commit ourselves to support directly the present movement in Russia of its republic attempting to revoke their accession to the USSR, though we noticed the increasing desire for democracy in the people there manifested by their movements, demonstrations and processions in which lakhs of people participated. A similar attitude towards Nepal would be feasible whereby we desist ourselves from any kind of interference, deployment of army, economic support or entering into a treaty with her in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have age old relations with Nepal. A wide spectrum encompassing religious, social, commercial and cultural relationship exists between the two. These relations received a set back due to wrong policies of the previous Government and need to be reformed. But as I said, we might give our moral support to the movement for democracy there but shall not go beyond that the extent of interfering in her internal affairs as that is not a healthy approach on our part.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we not only supported the people of South Africa for their crusade against apartheid but fought for this cause, on the basis of this principle, throughout the world. But our support in the shape of the formation of South Africa Fund and donation of Rs. 100 crores to this alone will not suffice. There is an increasing tendency

in Kenya, Nigeria, Mombasa and other countries evacuate the people of Indian origin from these Lands and if their support is bought for money, this smacks of a negative approach. That India's stand is made crystal clear before the whole world will be an approach in the right direction.

I would like to assest that nowhere in the world are minorities treated so courteously and equitably as in India. There are three types of countries in the world—first type of countries are those where minorities do not have any rights and such countries are in the Middle East where not even one per cent right is reserved for them. The minorities, in such countries are neither permitted to perform their religions rites nor construct temples. Then there are countries where minorities have equal rights with these of the majority.

[English]

"Everybody is equal before the law"

[Translation]

They go by such principles. India is the only country of the Third world where minorities enjoy special rights and privileges, that is, they command more rights than the majority as per the constitution. The rights given to Indian minorities like those of running their own educational institutions, under Article 30 of the Constitution, find no other example in the whole world. They enjoy special facilities under Prime Minister's 15 point programme. Despite all this, it is propagated around the globe that minorities are not safe in India. They raise an anti-national propaganda on these issues. But nothing is said about the countries that crush their minorities. Our Foreign Minister should make it clear to the whole world that India is the only country that not only treats its minorities in a decent way but gives them certain special rights so that no misleading propaganda is done by the countries like Pakistan.

With these words, I hope that the hon. External Minister will consider these issues, particularly those concerning the people of

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

Indian origin settled throughout the world and take measures to ensure their security and self-respect.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): Mr. Chairmans, Sir, the foreign policy of India is based on the policy of non-alignment. Non-alignment does not merely mean to remain aloof from both the power blocks, but to oppose the exploitations of the third world countries by the imperialist and powerful countries and to stand by the third world countries.

India has hosted SAARC conferences from time to time. Today, it has become very necessary to organise the third world countries against the exploitations and attacks carried out on there by the powerful countries. Relations with neighbouring countries mean good relations with Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangla Desh and China. How are our relations? We are not on good terms with Pakistan and due to it we had to enhance our Defence Budget. The country where tension prevails or which is involved in different wars, there development comes to stand still. I would urge the hon. Minister that he should place such a proposal before Pakistan which can stop prevent the war. Then we can use the funds of the Defence Budget for developmental works. All efforts should be made to evade the situation of war.

We are involved in border dispute with China. It may happen that this problem is solved today, tomorrow or in a few days. But such a relation creates obstructions in trade matters also. It is necessary to improve our trade relations with China and in due course it can solve our border dispute. Regarding Nepal I would like to submit that there is monarchy in Nepal and at present democratic movement is going on there which involves a question of their national interest and democracy. In such a situation we should not make our accord with the Nepal government instead we should prevent it. It may happen that by creating pressure on Nepal we may make our accord. The government

need not to interfere in the movement which is going on there at present. There is a need to raise the issue in the International Human rights conferences so that it could become a matter of debate all over the world and the monarchy there could become weak and democracy could gain strength and the democratic movement could be intensified.

To send the troops in Sri Lanka as in any other country is to interfere in the affairs of that country and the troops that have come back from there is a right move. Sending of troops in a neighbouring country is contrary to our foreign policy and the policy of non-alignment and it is an intervention. We could not take proper stand in proper time when America attacks Panama. We should resist strongly against America while supporting Panama.

I would like to urge the hon. Foreign Minister that he should keep in view the policy of non-alignment while deciding any matter of foreign policy.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whole world is divided into three blocs one bloc is of imperialist and capitalist powers and the other of socialist and communist powers and in the third bloc, there are those developing countries who have formed a non-aligned movement. Our foreign policy is also based on the non-aligned movement the conflict between the socialist powers and the capitalist powers is exploiting the undeveloped countries of the world. Our foreign policy is quite different from these two.

At present, socialist and communist countries have declared war of independence against the imperialist and capitalist countries under which still there are so many countries and colonies. They are their slave countries. Our country and the foreign policy of our country is struggling for the independence of those countries and helping and cooperating with them, whether it is the matter of Cuba's independence or Namibia or Philistine Philippine or South Africa. Today many countries are fighting for their inde-

pendence, in the same way as we had struggled for independence 43 years ago. They are struggling for their independence, for the human rights, for the information of democracy. Similarly our foreign policy should be such that we should have good relations with our neighbouring countries but unfortunately during 40 years regime of Congress Government our terms with our neighbouring countries have not been good whether it is Sri Lanka, or Pakistan or China or Nepal, instead the terms have deteriorated further. Our present Government is trying to make good relations with the neighbouring countries but at present the struggle for restoration of democracy has been started in Nepal and since our country and the policy of our country, our constitution favour democracies our foreign policy should be such that we should support openly to them who are struggling for the restoration of democracy in Nepal. The foreign policy of a country is of much importance for the protection of the unity and integrity of the country and the foreign policy of our country is also of much importance for the unity and integrity of our country. Today instability is being created in our country by the foreign countries and due to this the unity and integrity of our country is in peril. We should take this very seriously and should also face it boldly. The previous Government created Kashmir problem and Punjab problem. There lies the hand of foreign power behind Kashmir problem and Punjab problem, I want to say very clearly that they are imperialist power, capitalist powers and I also want to name those countries, they are America, England and Canada. The conspiracy to weaken the unity and integrity of our country is being hatched in these country. Today the youths of Kashmir and Punjab are being misled. The youths of these places had written the history of freedom struggle with their blood, and now the history of country's division and disintegration will be written with the blood of these youths. What are those reasons that the youths who had shed their blood for the independence of the country so much that the soil of Punjab had also become red but today the youths of Punjab are shedding their blood for the separation from the country, for the division of the country. It is quite

evident that external forces are misleading the youths and they are active there. Besides, schools and maderas are also running there. Instead of utilising this power for the development of the country, the youths of Punjab are taking guns, rifles and stenguns and killing the people. They have become dangerous for the unity and integrity of the country. I want to say through you to the hon. Foreign minister that this problem of Punjab and Kashmir is not a problem of a day, it has been developed in so many years and will come to an end in many years. We should solve it completely. In my opinion the problem cannot be solved through negotiation with any leader or a terrorist. For the solution of both these problems unless the thinking of the youths and the public changed and the patriotic feelings is aroused in them, unless the same feeling is inculcated among them under which they had struggled for the freedom of the country and got martyrdom in freedom struggle, this problem can not be solved. In our freedom struggle Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs have made equal sacrifices. If on one side there was Maharani Laxmibai, on the other side was Begum Hazrat Mahal, if on one side there was Mahatma Gandhi, there was Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the other: Sardar Bhagat Singh and Chandra Shekhar Azad were on one side, Asfaqullah Khan was on the other side. We cannot say that in the freedom struggle of the country particular religion, or caste has only made sacrifices. In the freedom struggle of this country each and every one has made sacrifice and the country belongs to all. But the question is that what circumstances have cropped up, that the some people are raising demand for the division of the country and shedding their blood. We will have to change our education policy and prepare such a policy so that patriotic feelings could be inculcated among the youths and youth who are fighting for the disintegration of the country, for the division of the country, could be willing to fight for the unity of the country.

Multinational companies are again gaining dominating position in our country. Economic security of our country is again lying in peril. Mahatma Gandhi, Chandra Shekhar, Sardar Bhagat Singh and Asfaqullah

[Sh. Ganga Charan Lodhi]

Khan had fought the freedom struggle keeping in view the ideals, values and tradition and the congress has brought an end to those ideals during its 40 years rule. Multinational companies have been encouraged in the 40 years regime of Congress. Today small-scale industries have been ruined in our country. Mahatma Gandhi's dream of Swaraj of our country has been shattered. If I say that Nathu Ram Godsay has not killed Mahatma Gandhi it will not be an exaggeration because Mahatma Gandhi was not a person, he was an idea and Shri Raji Gandhi, and the Congress government has brought a bad name to his idea by shattering those values, traditions, and ideals.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you may remember, that we had read in the history that Britishers had come in our country as traders and had established east India company in this country. As a trader they had made this country slave for two hundred years, similarly these multinational companies in the guise of traders are again going to make slave the economic liberty of our country. I want to say through you to the hon. Foreign minister that the contract made with these multinational companies should be scrapped.

Small scale industries should be set up in the country. To realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi's Gramin Swaraj, village industries should be encouraged. If we have to encourage the large scale industries, the industrialists of our own country should be encouraged so that our country may be free from the exploitation of the foreign companies. The foreign companies exploit our labourers. These foreign companies take away the profit to their own countries. The multinational companies are interested in setting up their industries in India because cheap labourers are available in our country as more than 50 per cent of people here are living below poverty line. That is why the multinational companies are interested in setting up their industries in poor and under developed countries and by economic exploitation, they take away the wealth of these

countries to their own countries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very serious matter. Outwardly, it seems to be a good thing but it is very dangerous for the country. Therefore, ban should be imposed on these Multinational companies and their contracts should be scrapped. If it is not done, these companies will establish their rule and dominance in the country. They will start their interference in the politics of our country. These companies will influence our Parliamentary and Assembly elections. In this way, they will influence our political system. Therefore, the hon. Foreign Minister should take it seriously and the Government should scrap the contracts of these multinational companies so that in future, no multinational company can set up any industry in our country. Recently, in Bhopal many innocent and poor people lost their lives and became victims of gas tragedy due to a multinational company. Even today, handicapped and blind babies are born to the gas victims in Bhopal. In spite of this tragedy, the previous Government have awarded many contracts to the multinational companies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in many countries of the world, freedom struggle is going on, it may be South Africa, Palestine or Nepal where struggle is going on for the restoration of democracy. I would like to say to the Foreign Minister that we should lend our full support to those countries where people are struggling for freedom, where people are still living like slaves, and where human beings are treated like animals. Though in our country also, more than 50 per cent people are not getting humanly treatment but they cannot be called as slaves. In South Africa, the bugle of struggle against apartheid and struggle for freedom was first sounded by Mahatma Gandhi. We have welcomed the struggle against apartheid under the leadership of Nelson Mandela. It is alright, but mere support will not serve any purpose. We should fully rededicate ourselves for the cause of freedom because human beings are not treated there as human beings, discrimination is being done with them which is a slur on the face of the world because now the world

is entering into the 21st Century.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed, it is now 4 O' clock and I have here with me listed for 4 P.M. a "Discussion under Rule 193". Before I call, the Mover of that discussion, I call upon the hon'ble Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to say something.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): We are awaiting some details about this incident. The Home Minister also is likely to visit the place. If the House agrees, we can postpone the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA(South Delhi): My submission is that if the Home Minister makes a statement in the House on the incident in Punjab, we can have discussion on it tomorrow.

.....(Interruptions).....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time please.

(Interruptions)

16.00 hrs.

SHRI MADANLAL KHURANA(South Delhi): The supplementary List of Business says: A discussion on the situation arising out of killing of several persons in bomb blast.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that such a tragic incident has taken place in Punjab and the people of the country want to know about it. The Parliament is a supreme body and the Home Minister should make a

statement here on the incident. The House should be informed about the present situation and after that the discussion on the situation can be held tomorrow.

.....(Interruptions).....

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA(Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a mere statement or a mere discussion is not appropriate to the gravity of the situation. You will also see that on your left most of the benches are empty. Their point of view should also be considered. We may have the discussion tomorrow. There is no objection to that. But then the discussion should be on the Motion of Adjournment. I would request that the Motion of Adjournment, the notice of which had already been given, should be reconsidered. It has been disapproved by the Speaker. It should be reconsidered and it should be allowed. And then the discussion on that Adjournment Motion can be taken up tomorrow. That would be according to the gravity of the situation, which must be realised, as also the sentiments of most of those in the Opposition. At the same time, I had also said earlier that there should be a statement from the Home Minister regarding the communal violence in Gujarat especially where violence is spreading in Districts over there. So, there must be a statement on that also. The statement may come tomorrow. But we should know what steps are being taken for the protection when so much of arson, looting, and everything is going on...(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA(Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon' ble Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has proposed that this discussion be postponed till tomorrow. I do not think anybody objects to that. That is hardly the point which is at stake. Whether it is held under Rule 193 or whether it is held in the form of an Adjournment Motion, personally I have no objection. But in either case, I agree with Mr. Khurana. It should be preceded by a statement by the Home Minister. If he cannot make it today, he can make it