

one side they do not get enough food material whereas on the other side your officers. Supply an account that so much quantity of food has not been taken. This is kind of a strange situation where you supply and we do not get. So I request you to consider this problem. Please reduce the supply of wheat and give enough rice to Kerala. I have no doubt that you can do this because in many of the Northern States people like to eat more wheat. Therefore, supply of rice to Northern States may be reduced or more rice may be procured from there and this more rice should be supplied to a State like Kerala where there are only rice eaters.

Secondly there is a special type of rice which we call in Malyalam 'iron rice'. It is also called Punjab boiled rice. This variety of rice is rejected by Keralites. They do not take it at all. If you supply Punjab boiled rice then your account will indicate that Kerala has been given so much rice but there is no intake and, as such, the allotment may be cut. So I request you not to supply this Punjab boiled rice to Kerala.

Thirdly I would like to say a word about the functioning of FCI. I have only compliments for FCI. FCI has a large network throughout the country but there are certain areas where FCI is not having depots and godowns. So, this is sometimes creating problems in the public distribution system. In my district, the supply of ration rice to the people is sometimes delayed simply because of the fact that there is no FCI depot there. That is not a remote area. That is very much a central area. But simply because there is no FCI godown in my district, the supply of ration is delayed. I would request the Minister to consider this suggestion that there should be FCI godowns in every district, in every remote district and far-flung areas. Government should have a master plan in this regard. At least in the next Plan, the Government should consider to set up FCI godowns in all districts. When I talk about the public distribution system, the most serious problem is adulteration. That again is coming under the State Government. Actually, what is the item which you

are getting without being adulterated? Especially in Kerala, after the coming of the Marxist Government, adulteration has increased and they are supporting adulteration.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Jaipur): Even politics is adulterated in Kerala.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would only request you to take stringent steps against those people who indulge in this malpractice of adulteration. This should not be left to the mercy of the State Government? The Central Government should have some monitoring machinery in this field, should have some power to book the adulterators who are actually the social enemies of the society. The Central Government should bring forth a Bill whereby they may acquire power to deal with the adulterators. With these words, I support the Bill brought forward by my friend, Mr. Basavaraju.

If this Bill brought forward by the Member is withdrawn, the Government should bring another Bill by which they can get more control over the public distribution system as well as the power to book the adulterators. With these words, I conclude.

18.07 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1989-90

[English]

(ii) Ministry of External Affairs-Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. Mr. Jaipal Reddy, are you willing to speak?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): No. Mr. H.M. Patel will speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: OK . Mr. Mohanty may speak now.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) Sir, while initiating the debate on the external affairs, I would invite the attention of the House to the new phenomenon relating to the phenomenon of Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in international diplomacy. The Delhi declaration is to establish a nuclear free world and a non—violent world which have historic significance. The cult of non violence was born in India and from that very land, the call was given to the mankind of the world for establishing a non-violent international diplomacy. I do not say 'non—violence of the world' I do not say non—violence of the world but I say non-violent international diplomacy and an era of friendly relationship was borne on the day itself.

Sir, that call has been followed by the INF Treaty which has helped to reduce the 4 per cent nuclear weaponry. It is being followed to reduce the 50 per cent of the nuclear weaponry and strategic weaponry. Besides that, Mr. Gorbachev has given a call for the reduction of 5 lakhs of armed forces, thousands of tanks and thousands of artillery. This will be completed within two years' time. This is a unilateral declaration and not a conditional one and it does not depend upon the reaction of other countries. So, these are the significant developments of the year. This is a very dynamic step, a positive step, towards creating a non-violent and nuclear free world.

Not only that, Sir, to reduce the regional tension, Mr Gorbachev has taken certain dynamic steps like the Soviet arms withdrawal from Afghanistan. In Iran and Iraq, there is a cease—fire and a process of reconciliation has started. He has also taken the initiative that so far as South Africa is concerned, he does not support the ANC to the extent that it will be a military rival to the establishment. He has decided not to help the Cuba Government in their operation in Angola . Not only that, Mr. Gorbachev also had discussion with the leaders of Israel and

that too not at Gajni but at Cairo and the whole purpose of it is that the regional tension is reduced. He has also given a call not to have any experimental nuclear explosion. So, these are the significant developments and the foreign policy of our country has to be adjusted according to these developments

Sir, this is the one side of the picture. The other side of the picture is very disquieting. I would like to invite your attention to what is happening in Japan. Again, there is the revival of the military regime in Japan. This year alone they are spending around Rs. 47,000 crores on defence. They are supposed to spend to the extent of one per cent but this year they are exceeding the limit. Not only that they have joined the stalwarts like the United States of America in their operation of militarisation of space. The United States and Japan have agreed to police 1000 nautical miles in their ocean. These are very significant developments and I would submit before the House that NATO type of alliance is built up in this part of the world. That is why almost all the countries in this region are thinking of evolving some security system which will be an answer to this preparation. That is why we must also think of the security of Asia and the security of the pacific world. My submission is that the Hon. Minister may please enlighten the House as to what is the thinking of the Government in this regard.

The Prime Minister's visits to China and Pakistan are the two very significant steps on behalf of the Government India and he deserves congratulations for having taken the bold initiative to establish the friendly relations with our immediate neighbours.

Nobody should forget the difficulties that the Pakistan Government is now facing. We wish all success to Mrs. Benazir Bhutto who has been elected to power. Let democracy flourish in Pakistan. But I would like to submit that that the lady has conceded too much to the Army. This is not my comment. Her own brother has commented that Mrs. Benazir has compromised too much with the

army. We must think over this aspect. What are the areas in which she has compromised? Perhaps Afghan and Nuclear Policies are the two areas which have been conceded. When the Afghan issue was discussed, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said in the presence of the Soviet Foreign Minister that they were committed to Geneva Agreement. They were committed not only to the Geneva Agreement but to another agreement between Pakistan and Afghanistan also about non-interference and non-intervention. But, Sir, when she says that she is committed to the Geneva Agreement, the foreign Minister of Pakistan has said, Madam, this is not the Government policy. This may be your Party, the PPP's policy. "So, we must be very alert and conscious about these implications. Who is the Government in Pakistan? Is Mrs. Benazir the real Government there or is it the President? Being the constitutional head, the President can override the decisions of the Prime Minister. If that is the limitation of the Government in Pakistan, how can we have any meaningful negotiations with the Government when Mrs. Benazir is not the absolute authority in Pakistan? It will be very difficult for us. That is why perhaps without her knowledge, the President of Pakistan proposed that there should be a confederation between Afghanistan and Pakistan. That idea will absolutely fall through. Even China could not accept it. Here I would like to point out one thing. China has asserted that they want an independent and non-aligned Afghanistan and not any form of confederation. Nor does China want it to be a vassal of any other country. So, this idea of a confederation would not sell.

I would like to mention another point with regard to non-interference. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has committed not to intervene in our affairs and not to help the terrorists of Punjab. But our experience in this regard is quite different. The Pakistani rangers are aiding the intruders from Pakistan to enter India. This is the information that we received in the press. Earlier, the Government have said they have no information. Later on, they admitted that they

received some information. So, we must take note of this feature too. Though we wish Mrs. Benazir all success, we must be very careful about all these aspects. We have to see how far she can lead the country and how far who will be able to implement her policies. This is an issue which must be taken into consideration.

Now, about China also I would like to mention one point. After the visit of Rajivji to China, Mrs. Benazir also visited that country.

Mrs. Benazir told the Chinese Leaders,

We have traditional support from you on Kashmir issue but it was not applied meticulously. "The Chinese Leaders said that they wanted cordial relationship in South-West and there should be no tension. We should not also forget that the environment of militarism in Japan had created a scare in China, North-Korea and other countries. That is why my submission would be that it is an appropriate time when we have to go ahead with our negotiations and dialogues for settling our border problems. The present problem in Kashmir is also being commented by the Pakistani Army, if not by the Government. So, it is a paradoxical situation which is prevailing there.

Now, I shall come to our another neighbour Nepal. I am not going to speak on that issue very elaborately at this stage because negotiations are going on. I am not going into the economic issues, why the duties charged on Chinese goods are so less compared to the Indian goods and so on. That is not the point. The point which the Government has not affirmatively accepted is that when Pandit Nehru's Centenary was observed there, there was a Photo Exhibition and the Prime Minister of Nepal was invited to that Exhibition but he refused. He not only refused to come there but he also issued circular to other Ministers not to participate in that Exhibition. I do not understand why anti-India feeling is being created there. These are not the good gestures which would promote friendship and cordial relationship. I am sure Nepal is trying to play the

[Sh. Brajamohan Mohanty]

China card which is hovering between China and India. So, some positive steps must be taken there so that relationship between India and Nepal is developed further. There should be a solid friendship and not this type of friendship. We know everything about them—how they have imported weaponry from China which is a clear violation of Treaty that they have signed with India. But still we want a very stable relationship with Nepal. If that is not possible, then we are helpless.

My suggestion to the Government is that we should not concede everything simply because we have to evolve a cordial relationship with them. It must be rationally worked out. An agreement must be rationally worked out which would solve the interests of both Nepal and India. Our security interests must be taken note of. We cannot allow or show our weakness in this respect here. Everybody knows that in our border area, the Chinese contractors were allowed to operate. It does not help our security system.

Then, Sir, I would come to Asian countries. They are very much interested to develop some security system both in Asia and in the Pacific. All of them are nervous because of the revival of militarism in that part of the area. My submission would be that we must cultivate them and establish positive relationship with those countries and should have close contacts with them. The international relationship cannot be divorced from the realities of the situation, i.e. poverty, debt problem of the Third world countries.

The poverty of the third world countries should also be taken care of. In 1986 alone, the world had spent Rs. 35,000 crores on military, on weaponry and on defence preparedness; but that is not a correct figure because many countries do not disclose their correct figures; that is not a very accurate figure; that is an approximate figure.

If we establish peace, if we do away with

mutual apprehension, mutual fear, if we remove the regional tension, then we can substantially divert a very substantial amount on our defence expenditure for eradicating poverty. We are spending so much of money on defence preparedness, whereas the children in African countries are dying due to hunger; they are so poor that it is not possible for them to feed all the people. This is the world we have to face boldly. In spite of our reducing Rs. 200 crores in defence expenditure, Pakistan has increased it. They are importing the same delicate weaponry, F 16 s from USA and China also. These things are going against the establishment of cordial and friendly relationship with the neighbouring countries. So, we must take care of it.

So far as China and India are concerned, where do we stand? One Minister has recently enumerated the position of the countries. Our position is 5th or 6th. Pakistan is ahead of us; other countries are also ahead of us; we are below them in ranking. I think, they should not have done it because India is also a very big country. We desire to switch over our friendship with China to 1950 level. So, in that context, it does not indicate a very positive sign of our friendship; that must be taken care of.

About NAM, I would like to submit that we want a very active, dynamic and vibrant NAM. Where there is a regional tension or anything happens, NAM should take an initiative to resolve it. Supposing the dispute between Afghanistan and the rebels supported by Pakistan is going on. NAM should have a positive role to play. But I am sorry to mention that NAM is not being evolved as a movement which is dynamic, which is active and all that; not only that, it should play a very positive role in the world. The hon. Minister must take note of it.

We are committed to a new economic order; NAM is also committed to it. But we must effectively and positively make our efforts to establish a new economic order which would eliminate exploitation, which would eliminate unequal economic situation

in the world and particularly the injustice done to the developing and under-developed countries for centuries.

And who does not know about the debt burden and how to eradicate it we should take positive steps. Now the entire political structure of the world has changed. What prevents India from being a Member of the Security Council? We are a big State having 800 million people whereas smaller States are there. Even countries smaller than India are members of the Security Council, while India is not. Does it mean that we have no role to play? China is a permanent member, U.K. France, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. are permanent members. Why not India? Does not India occupy a position to be included as a permanent member of the Security Council? So, my submission is that this aspect of the matter should be taken note of.

With these words, I once again convey my gratitude to the Hon'ble Prime Minister who has taken a very active initiative to establish peace and to fight against all types of colonial upsurge in the world. I wish him all success.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Last year was a year of great achievements as far as the affairs of the Ministry of External Affairs go. Of course, right from 1985 till today, in our neighbouring countries we saw many movements, and we had to, at some point of time intervene for the good of that country and for peace in our region. The continued efforts towards bringing the big powers to a negotiating table for disarmament by our Prime Minister, by the Non-aligned Movement, and the realisation by the big powers about the need for disarmament has brought in the INF agreement. The USA and USSR have signed the agreement for restricting nuclear weapons and this has also helped in solving the conflicts in some parts of the world.

The Geneva Accord on Afghanistan, the Agreement on Angola-Namibia and the prospects of a solution in Kampuchea are some of the achievements of last year in the

world arena and our support to the Namibia's movement, Kampuchean movement has also increased.

What the countries in the world in general expect, what we as a democracy expect is, peace, freedom and prosperity for all the nations, and protecting their political and economic independence. Keeping this point in view our Delhi Declaration has become important and the adoption of the principle that a nuclear weapons—free and non-violent existence is the right of every State for political and economic independence has gained importance.

We think of disarmament in terms of curtailing or stopping the production of nuclear weapons. But now-a-days a trend has emerged that some countries are producing other lethal type of weapons, which are chemical weapons. That also needs the attention of the world and the Paris Conference would bring in some breakthrough in this direction.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Has Mr. P.V. Narashima Rao come for the debate on External Affairs or for an announcement on internal affairs?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Both! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I said, you came for announcement on internal affairs.. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): You wait.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: The SAARC Conference in Islamabad has brought out a very good perspective plan entitled "SAARC 2000", And let us hope that this plan, when implemented properly by all the neighbouring countries of this region, will help them in

[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

their own economic and social prosperity.

The emergence of democracy in Pakistan has also created a good atmosphere as far as our country's relationship with Pakistan is concerned. Not only this, but even the activities of the extremist, we can hope, would be reduced. We have seen reports in some papers that the extremists have threatened that if they are not given proper assistance as they were given earlier, they may start violence in Pakistan also. That itself shows that active support was given to the extremists from Pakistan side.

It is a well known fact that Indo-Sri Lanka Pact has yielded very good results. About four months back, we could see the peaceful elections—North Eastern Provincial Council elections—in Sri Lanka. Although our country is not rich, although we are having poor people, whom we have to help., but at times we have to help our neighbours also when they are in real trouble. Last year, Bangladesh witnessed devastating floods. India has come to its rescue to the extent whatever it was possible and helped the Government of Bangladesh and the people of Bangladesh by providing whatever assistance we could give to them.

Our Prime Minister's visit to China was appreciated by all. We are expecting not immediate results, but a little bit of relief on the Himalayan borders, in the Defence expenditure, in economic and social relations, in improvement between China and India. These are two great countries as far as the population is concerned and they are neighbours. For so many years, we were not in talking terms with China. The visit of our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has shown us some light towards the improvement of economic and social relations between these two great countries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year itself, about four or five months back, we have seen the independence of Palestine. The cause of Palestines was always upheld by

the Government of India and the masses in India. Now that the independence has come there, I hope subsequently our relations with Israel will also improve. There are black dots in our world as far as the Indians who are staying in some countries are concerned. We know that in 1987, one year ago, in Fiji there was a change. People who have migrated from India a hundred years ago and settled there are in trouble. The Government of India has started trade ban with that country. I think, that is not sufficient. On the contrary, trade ban may affect the Indians themselves directly. But we should assert ourselves at different international forums and see that relief is given to the Indians staying in Fiji.

Another very good feature of our foreign policy is that other countries have started looking towards India and their change of views about India is seen from the Official Development Assistance extended by Japan. It has emerged as the largest bilateral donor to India and 87.97 billion yen assistance is given. We see so many joint sector collaborations being entered into. Japanese experts are coming to India and starting industries here. We are not the country which receives technical knowhow economic assistance from other countries. But we are also helping our brothers especially the developing countries. For that purpose, we have the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation. Through ITEC we are giving project assistance. We are sending experts on deputation and arranging training of the people from outside the country, especially the countries of Africa.

We have given material goods through relief supplies to Ethiopia, Kenya and expert assistance to other countries like Mauritius, Kampuchea and so on. To Afghanistan also, we have given an assistance of Rs. 10 crores.

I would like to suggest one thing. As my friend, Mr. Mohanty has suggested, in Security Council we must get a permanent membership. India is the largest democracy. It has got vast manpower. It is being looked

with suspicion by big countries. In this background, we must have our own place in the Security Council. When we decided to launch 'Agni', there was a lot of hue and cry in the big powers, who have themselves created arsenal of nuclear weapons. They are looking with doubt at the launching of 'Agni' missile. It is not a good thing. We are proud that our scientists can do this.

We are the sixth nation as far as the space research or satellite sector is concerned. We are also proud of our scientists who could lead the mission to Antarctica supported by our Government and our Prime Minister. Antarctica is also a new focus for the countries of the world because it has got lot of no man's land. I would like the External Affairs Minister to have this thing also in mind because in future, there is a talk, if the population of the world increases, some may think of going to Moon, some may think of living under the sea and some may think of occupying territory of Antarctica. So, with this background in mind, we should work on that. The External Affairs Minister should also think about this and we should exert our position in the international forums. With these words, I congratulate the External Affairs Ministry for their achievements and support the Demands.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands presented to this House by the Minister of External Affairs.

This year the most important event in the field of external affairs has been the dawn of understanding and goodwill between the two greatest countries of Asia—India and China. Our Prime Minister's visit to Beijing has been hailed as one of the landmarks in the external affairs policy-making during the year under review and we have been able to revive, if not remind the spirit of those earlier days when Bandung Conference and Panchsheel dominated the headlines of the world Press. Even earlier, savants like Rabindra Nath Tagore through of Sino-Indian friendship and brought Dr Tan Yun Shan from China for starting a China

Bhavan or Cheena Bhawan, as it was called in those days, at Shantiniketan. An atmosphere for the development of Sino-Indian friendship started growing with the keen interest by the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and though there were set-backs in between, especially after the Chinese aggression, yet the revival of the spirit of friendship is an event of historic dimension, and it is in this context that the meeting of our Prime Minister with the Chinese leaders, especially with Mr. Deng Xio Peng, has been hailed everywhere.

The world has turned full circle and now we are waiting for the Sino-Soviet summit in the month of May, which is a further step in defusing the situation and the tension. In this regard, the remarks made by the Chinese leader and also by our Prime Minister are noteworthy. When Mr. Deng Xio Peng held the hand of Our prime Minister for three minutes, the world took due notice of it. He said *Wo shih ni the pheng you, ni shih wo the pheng yu* "We are your friends and you are our friends. Then he paused and asked: "Do you agree?" These words are the historic words that brought a new era into being and with this we hope that the dawn of friendship will further go on and it will blossom into a bright morning in the days to come and India and China, with mutual understanding, would be able to cross the barriers, clear the misunderstanding and dispel all confusion that is spreading from time to time. We cannot be very hasty in the settlement of our border dispute. But it is important to have agreed to talk and this noble task is one achievement of our Ministry of External Affairs.

The increase in Sino-Indian understanding would also help in the reduction of world tension and also in providing more security to Asian nations. A feeling of understanding, a feeling of confidence will develop and in the days to come, our national will grow better, stronger and friendlier. Our hope is that when the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and his counterpart Chou En Lai laid the foundation of a project in Nalanda, called Houn Tsang Memorial, in those early days as a symbol of Indo-Chi-

[Prof. Narin Chand Parshar]

nese friendship. That memorial would also be inaugurated very soon. It is already completed and it will be the symbol of friendship and it will become a light-house from the ancient past to the distant future. Sir, from the wisdom of Nalanda, let us move on to the goodwill between of New Delhi and Beijing and that will be a step in the right direction. Sir, our relations with the neighboring countries have also been cordial. The return of democracy to Pakistan is a step showing many good possibilities and we hope that the Prime Minister, Shrimati Benazir Bhutto, would be able to eliminate the apprehensions that still continue to lurk in the Indian minds regarding the role of terrorists who got training in the camps across the border. Sir, it is in the interest of Pakistan that there is a stronger India and the interest of India is that there is a democracy in Pakistan. Therefore, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Benazir Bhutto, will do well and take a lesson from the past that whereas India has been a democracy all along, since the dawn of independence on the mid-night of 15th August, 1947, Pakistan has had a very limited experience in its democratic functioning and therefore if she was to strengthen the basis of democratic functioning in Pakistan, she would do well to have a policy of friendship and cordiality with India and that can be done only if these apprehensions regarding the threat to our security and the instigation of internal subversions in our country from across the border are eliminated once for all. She has to take a firm stand. Her own position may not be that strong. But girding up of reins on her part will dispel the gloom and bring an era of confidence and hope for the entire continent.

Sir, in Burma, there have been tensions, but true to our spirit of hospitality, we have allowed the persons coming out of Burma as a result of tensions there to stay in the camps of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. That is the spirit of India trying to help out our friends in the neighbourhood. Sir, about 40,000 Bangladeshi Chakmas still continue to live in the camps of Tripura,

which is of course, a drain on our economy. But at the same time, we cannot throw out these persons against their will to the cross-current of tension in Bangladesh. Whereas the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had been very sympathetic at the time of floods and cyclone in Bangladesh. We expect that the problem of Chakmas would be solved to the satisfaction of the people who have had to leave their hearths and home as result of harassment in the Chittagong hills and other areas.

Sir, we have had a very good relations with Nepal and we would like that these relations continue to improve. But the sudden insistence of the Government of Nepal is trying to force the work-permit on our own people there, is beyond our understanding when Nepalis in India and Indians in Nepal have been living like brethren and there have been no distinctions whatsoever. This new insistence is the basic thing which has injected an element of tension into our relationship. There is no need to doubt the India's intentions because India has always been helpful to Nepal and so has Nepal been friendly to India. In the days of those troubled times, our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, rejected the move to have any kind of exercises which would involve the sovereignty of Nepal and make Nepal a part of India. That shows how broad was our vision and how helpful were we to Nepal. In the same spirit we have been able to help them as much as we could and this is a sign of our goodwill that the Sahitya Academy financed by the Government of India has recognised Nepali as one of the modern languages in which literature is being produced.

Every year prizes are being awarded to excellence in Nepali literature and also Nepali is being taught as a subject of study. So, we regard Nepal as one of our own brothers and there just cause for apprehension in the minds of the Nepalese or on account of any kind of distant or remote confusion that might have been created by elements hostile to both the countries. We are aware that there are elements within Nepal who would not like India to be friendly with them. We are also aware that there are

certain forces there who would also like to create some trouble. But by and large the people of India, the Government of India and the Ruling Party at the Centre are determined to keep the relations on a friendly note and therefore we would expect that the Government of Nepal and the people of Nepal act in the larger interests of the sub-continent and do not give room for any suspicion or create any cause of tension because tension between India and Nepal would be detrimental to the cause not only of India and Nepal, but to the cause of world peace and to the cause of Asian peace and therefore, it is paramount for us to understand this and the Nepalese Government should take steps when there is still time. India has a warm heart, India has an open mind and therefore, we do not want to dampen that spirit we do not want to close that mind on our brethren in Nepal. We hope that the atmosphere would improve in the days to come, as there are reports that Kathmandu is willing to talk to us.

Sir, the most laudable achievement on our part in the realm of our relations with our neighbouring countries has been with respect to Sri Lanka. The IPKF has belied all prophets of doom. Earlier it was said 'Well, Sri Lanka won't have elections to Parliament Sri Lanka won't have elections to the provincial councils and there will be bloodshed.' And the forces which are opposed to any kind of democratic functioning would thwart the entire process of election. Sir, it goes to the credit of our own IPKF, our forces who have had sometimes to sacrifice their own lives. We have lost many sons in their blooming youth, but they have preserved the spirit and the atmosphere and they have been able to perform the task for which they were sent. Elections were held, it was a coincidence, but it was a fortunate coincidence that the elections were held on 19th November which happened to be the birthday of our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. So, democracy was restored in the face of threat, in the face of bullets, the ballot received a victory and this was mainly due to our role, the role of IPKF in Sri Lanka. I know that in Sri Lanka also there were people who

were spreading all sorts of hatred and confusion regarding the role and intention of India. But ultimately the withdrawal of IPKF has started and also the return of Tamils, over 40,000 from India to Sri Lanka, has proved the one point that India is one country in the world that does not want to interfere in the internal function of any other nation, but is willing to stand by a friend. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's clasping the hand of friendship in the case of president Jayewardene is a symbol of Asian unity and fellow feeling that has strengthened the Asian spirit and prevented the people who were having a greedy eye on Sri Lankan soil and wanted to establish their bases on that sacred soil. Again, the words of Lord Buddha have proved beneficial both for India and Sri Lanka as they have provided a bridge in the case of India and China.

Sir, our operation in Maldives has brought glory to our country and all countries of the world have appreciated the role of the Indian Forces in de-escalating tension there and in restoring normalcy. Sir, on this occasion we would pay a tribute to our soldiers for their role in Sri Lanka as well as in Maldives.

Sir, I would congratulate the Government of India and the Prime Minister for the election of Justice Pathak to the august office of the Judge of the International Court of Justice, Hague.

Much against confusion being spread, we have been able to record this victory which was due to us, because the term of our own person, Justice Narendra Singh, was to expire three year later.

19.00 hrs.

EXTENSION OF TIME OF THE SITTING
OF THE HOUSE — *Contd.*

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY
(Mahbubnagar): Are you extending the House?