

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Shahabuddin, Shri Syed

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: *Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes = 64

Noes = 04

The motion was adopted

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1989-90

[English]

(ii) Ministry of External affairs—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue, Prof. Narain Chand Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I was referring to the notable achievement of the election of Justice Patthak in the International Court of Justice.

In the various other UN organisations, India has had a very remarkable achievement this year. 1988 was declared as the Year of the United Nations. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the Member is speaking, don't disturb him.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: It is, therefore, in keeping with that spirit that the Nobel prize for peace for 1988 was awarded to the UN Peace keeping Forces and also the Jawaharlal Nehru prize for International Understanding was given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

All these are the steps that point out towards the rich contribution made by India

for the internationalisation and maintenance of world peace and also for the betterment of international understanding.

Look at the contribution of India towards the Africa Fund. Look at the dawn of freedom in Namibia and similar other situations like the cessation of war between Iran and Iraq and the withdrawal of Russian troops from the territory of Afghanistan.

These are some of the hallmarks which highlight our initiatives in the field of foreign policy.

Not only this. Even about Kampuchea, we are having signs of hope and the day is not far off when a solution to the Kampuchean problem would be available and would be found out. It would be with this extended arm of Indian diplomacy that we will be able to solve this knotty problem also. We have been getting cooperation and goodwill from all parts of the world for this. We are sure that this onward march to peace would continue. In other spheres also, we have been making tremendous progress. We have not thought of any aggression on our neighbours but we have thought of extending our technical know-how, expertise to all parts of the world

Sir, look at our rich contributions made towards the development of Bhutan. In the year under review—this year—the flight between PARO and Delhi of the Bhutanese Druk Airlines has started. So, there is an air-communication between Bhutan and India. There have been contributions made by Indian experts in the field of Telecommunications, Hydrol Survey, Forestry, Education and also in various other fields. Similarly, the holding of SAARC Summit has also been a step which has been appreciated all over the world and strengthened the non-aligned movement. The Prime Minister has been moving around the world scattering the fragrance of goodwill from one capital of the world to another. He visited Spain. He visited Italy. Our efforts in scattering the fragrance of friendship with the USSR have

*The following members also recorded their votes for AYES.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, Ch. Lachhi Ram, Dr. Phulrenu Guha, Shri Ram Singh Yadav, Shrimati Manemma Anjiah, Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan (Vdhampur).

continued to blossom. This has been done without any kind of reservation. We have an open heart about Moscow. We have an open heart towards Beijing and to all those countries who want friendship and peace in the world. It is with this end in view that the globe has witnessed the success of the policy initiatives taken by the Indian Foreign Minister and his Ministry. Our Foreign Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, addressed the United Nations General Assembly i.e. the 43rd Session, in Hindi and that is also a very important achievement for us that he was able to outline the various policy initiatives of the Government of India for world peace and for the UN organisations and the other agencies sponsored by the U.N.

Sir, with these words, I commend the rich and commendable contributions made by the Ministry of External Affairs by the initiatives of the Prime Minister, by the initiatives of Shri Narasimha Rao, Shri Natwar Singh and other friends who have been able to project the image of India well across the globe as a peace-loving country well set to launch a new era of hope for mankind.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. The External Affairs is a very important aspect of our Government. The experts who have got information have spoken on the different aspects of this problem. I would like to highlight one very important aspect of our relations with our smaller neighbors like Bangladesh, Burma and just in population-wise China and Bhutan and such other smaller neighbours like Pakistan. I belong to the North-Eastern region where the insurgency and underground activities have been going on since Independence. The root of insurgency, training and then arms supply is through the small neighbours of these areas. Therefore, it is very important that we maintain a good and effective relation with our neighbors like Bangladesh. Before the 1971 war, Bangladesh was known as East Pakistan. We remember today the role played by Pakistan in the 1950s and 1960s till it became a sovereign

State of Bangladesh in the year 1971 after the war. During those years, the entire North-Eastern area, the backward and tribal belt of the entire North-Eastern area was under the grip of insurgency. Even now they are not free from that. We are using police force. We are deploying the army. We are just using our army in order to control our insurgency. But this area is being surrounded by these small neighbouring countries. They supply arms and also give necessary training. If we can stop this, if we can close these borders on the Bangla Desh sector, on Burma side, on Bhutan side and on China side, we can control our insurgents who are still to be controlled to some suggestions. Both would like to offer a few on the side of Burma. There are some areas and some very important villages between Manipur and Burma where the border is yet to be settled. The ownership of these villages is still unsettled. These are being claimed—by both sides by the Indian side as well as the Burmese side. The practical implication of it as on date is that the Burmese have more advantage. And if Burmese have more advantage on these borders, our Border Security Force and the local police forces get demoralised. This is an indicator that in certain disputed border areas, the insurgents—those who like to escape the notice of our army, those who like to escape the notice of our BSF and local police forces particularly the drug traffickers and the anti-social elements—are building up their heavens. I do not know why such a long time has been taken. We have raised this issue time and again. From the State Government level as well as from the public level demands have been made that the border between Burma and India and particularly in this Manipur sector should be settled so that this will solve the law and order problem and also solve the problem of drug trafficking.

About the Golden Triangle story, I have nothing much to exaggerate on. It cannot be exaggerated. This is affecting Mizoram, Manipur and the neighbouring States. If we can control the borders effectively, perhaps, the entire problem that is associated with drug trafficking will be controlled.

[Sh. Tombi Singh]

We are minimising the danger of drug trafficking specially from the Golden Triangle. So far we have not taken major steps; we have not been able to take steps. The men are big fish in this regard. Unless we settle the border issue where the police forces of both the countries are just trying from time to time to over-rule each other, this will continue. In this regard, I would like to suggest that we can ensure better relations with Bangla Desh. Even now our apprehension is that Bangla Desh is still having certain areas. They will deny it officially. I think, the Government of India or the Home Ministry or the External Affairs Ministry would like to disclose the information on this subject to this House. That is something very important. In the public interest, whatever they would like to say, it is up to them. But I would like to suggest that Bangla Desh is still having some areas, some pockets where our insurgents are being trained and money is being supplied because still some remnant or some hang-over of the old pakistani tradition is there. This has to be removed. This should be taken care of by just clubbing Meghalaya border, Assam border and Tripura border and connecting it with Bangla Desh with a common border line. Similar should be our approach in relation to the Tibet and Chinese sectors. Earlier some insurgent boys were trained in Tibet and in the border areas of China. They were trained and sent with money, arms and with all the assistance. Now, the locking of the border on these sides has reduced this to some extent. Even now we don't know how many are still there on the Burmese jungles and on the Chinese side. Unless we stop these movements and exchange of training and the flow of arms from these border areas, perhaps it will be difficult to stop insurgency in the north eastern States, particularly in Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland.

According to our latest information, some underground organisations to a great extent have become passive and they are just lying low. They were thinking at one time that they were fighting for a lost cause.

During the last few years, a new trend has come and we have heard of the increase of the underground activities in the Manipur valley where one IPG lady officer was killed. These boys who had been in their hide-outs on the international borders have come out. In this regard we would like to appeal to the State Government and also to the agencies under the External Affairs Ministry to use proper intelligence. We don't know the latest activities and the latest trend of thinking among these boys.

Now, elections are coming. Generally during the election time the underground activities somehow get increased. Everytime this has been our experience. This being our election year, proper caution has to be taken and our intelligence on the army front, BSF front and the CRPF and the local police have to be utilised to the maximum extent in order to minimise the insurgency in Manipur and other States. I don't like to spell out about these insurgents; it is for the Government to see. But it is an indication that our intelligence about the movements of the insurgents and about the underground boys have somehow somewhere broken down. This should not repeat and we should take proper care to see that this stops. To this end we have to take care of the borders with our smaller neighbouring friendly countries like Burma and Bangla-desh.

With these few words, I would like to support the demands for grants.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

It is not only our country, but also all the Asian Countries, particularly the developing ones, which has been largely benefited by the foreign policy of India that was evolved by our freedom fighters before the freedom movement. While formulating its foreign policy India based the policy on the basic

principles of world peace, international friendship, non-alignment and co-existence. These principles have been accepted not only in India but also by all the countries of the world. For the sake of human existence and at the same time in order to establish it in the country as well as in the whole world, it is necessary that we should accept those basic principles which were laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Bandung Conference in Indonesia in 1955. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it gives me pleasure to learn that the two super powers of the world in their meeting at Helisinki on 6-12-1987 have accepted these principles, the principle of peaceful co-existence and disarmament. Mr. Gorbachev at one side and Mr. Reagan on the other the fact that we do not accept the principle of 'live and let live', the principle of peaceful co-existence and simultaneously the principle of disarmament with a humanitarian outlook, it will pose a great threat to humanity. We find today that by accepting these principles the world has been relieved of great tension. While the credit of relieving tension goes to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru who propounded this principle and included in our foreign policy, at the same time its credit goes to Shrimati Indira Gandhi who gave this message to the people of the world. She made it a campaign and gave this message to all the countries of the world wherever she went that we should make relentless efforts for the world peace. Our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi deserves our thanks for his efforts in this regard with which a new environment has been created in the world and which has given new dimension to world peace. The first initiative he took for this new dimension was to establish peace in Asia and to improve our relations with neighbouring countries. It is a concrete step taken by him in this direction. Several diplomats and people in other fields were apprehensive as to what will be the effect of this step on our politics that has been taken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in his peace initiatives by visiting China and at the same what would be its repercussions in Asia. People were making a big assessment of this more. But we find that it has a continuous effect and with this our relations with China have become cordial. Today the Chi-

nese delegation is on a tour to India and there have been significant improvements in our commercial, cultural and political relations with China. It is a new turn in history and all these credits go to our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, not only that, had not we exercised restraints in our relations with our neighbouring country, Pakistan and had we behaved in the same way that was there a few years ago and had we re-acted, the peaceful environment we are noticing today in Asia would not have been there. Our Prime Minister dealt with the situation with maximum restraints. With Shrimati Benajir Bhutto becoming the Prime Minister of Pakistan and that with the installation of a popular Government in that country, our relations with Pakistan have become more cordial. We expect that with the fresh initiative we are taking to improve our relation with Pakistan, both the countries can effect heavy reductions in their expenses on acquiring arms and ammunition and divert those funds proves the fact that our Hon. Prime Minister is confident that it is the result of the peace and disarmament policy that he has adopted. It is definite that it will put its positive effect on our neighbouring countries. We find that our friendly country, U.S.S.R. and its leader Mr. Gorbachev have effected reduction in their defence Budget. At the same time they have effected reduction in their army strength. The people of the world realise today that the policy of peace, disarmament and coexistence being implemented in the world these days has been presented in a concrete shape by India, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, through the non-align movement.

19.30 hrs.

[English]

EXTENSION OF TIME OF THE SITTING—CONTD

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the sitting of the House be further extended till 8.30 p.m."