

even accepting his leadership.

Therefore, Sir, we are very much anxious for this political solution. The bill is ready and as you have seen, it will be presented in this Session and passed in the current session of the Assembly. On 30th April, the Chief Minister has again called an all-party meeting where the Bill will be discussed. I hope the consensus will again be arrived at. But Sir, I am requesting the Home Minister that he should be very very firm.

Sir, one sentence in this book is very pertinent. I am sure, if the Home Minister goes through it, he will find that very analytical and very pertinent comments have been made and the situation has been very objectively considered and discussed in this publication. What it says that when the situation was becoming too hard for Mr. Ghising in Darjeeling because of the administrative action that was being taken? It says:

"Instead of the apprehended collapse, however, came the rejuvenating shot in the arm of Mr. Ghising, the much needed respite as the summons for talks was issued."

As soon as you called him to Delhi, then he got an idea that he was too big.

"Pessimism gave way to a restored faith that the prolongation of the movement was sure to bring coveted results. The fangs of aggressiveness reappeared. It is this recounting of the events of the past few months that gives rise to the question."

Sir, I am only repeating it again:

"Is New Delhi still blind to the much bigger threat to national unity that repeated capitulations

to militancy are bound to bring about?"

That is also my warning and my request to the Home minister that do not take any steps which will give an impression that violence will pay and violence pays. Every time he goes back, there is a recrudescence of these violent activities. Thirty or forty days' bandh is there. Then only the other day there has been a bomb blast in Darjeeling town itself. And they feel that this type of activities will pay them same dividends, derive some dividends for them. As I said, enough is enough. Let the Home Minister today announce on the floor of Parliament that either Mr. Ghising accept the Bill or if he does not, the Government of Indian will cooperate with the State Government in all possible ways when there is a consensus as to the form and the contents of the Bill as to what should be done politically as well as administratively. Sir, I request the hon. Home Minister to make it categorically clear. Thank you very much.

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13.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S  
VISIT TO JAPAN AND VIETNAM  
[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI  
K. NATWAR SINGH): The Prime Minister  
visited Japan at the invitation of Prime Minister Takeshita for the inauguration of the Festival of India in Japan on the 15th April.

The inauguration ceremony in the presence of the Japanese Prime Minister and a distinguished gathering gave a promising start to the 6-month long presentation of India's multi faceted culture to the people of Japan which will strengthen the growing understanding and friendship between two Asian nations.

[Sh. K. Natwar Singh]

The two Prime Ministers held wide ranging talks on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest and concern. Prime Minister Takeshita observed that India-Japan ties had developed very remarkably during prime Minister Gandhi's leadership. He characterized Japan's relations with India as one of the pillars of his country's external relations.

PM briefed PM Takeshita on India's efforts to normalise relations with Pakistan. While emphasizing the peaceful nature of India's nuclear policy, Prime Minister briefed PM Takeshita on the problems arising out of Pakistan's nuclear weapon-oriented programme as well as its encouragement and abetment of terrorism and failure to curb drug trafficking.

The Prime Minister briefed Prime Minister Takeshita on India's efforts to promote peace, stability and good neighbourly relations in the region. Prime Minister Takeshita expressed his appreciation for the great sacrifice that India was making for the cause of peace in Sri Lanka.

The two Prime Ministers also exchanged views on Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Disarmament. Both sides welcomed the Agreement on Afghanistan. PM told PM Takeshita about India's efforts to promote a peaceful settlement in Kampuchea, emphasizing our assessment that the ongoing dialogue between Prince Sihanouk and PM Hun Sen needed to be encouraged as the best available way towards a settlement. PM Takeshita said that Japan supported the peace initiatives and efforts of Prince Sihanouk. The two Prime Ministers agreed on the importance of further steps towards nuclear disarmament by the nuclear weapon powers.

Our bilateral relations with Japan have acquired greater momentum and content as

a result of this visit. The Japanese Government have expressed their willingness to step up their economic cooperation with India. PM Takeshita informed us of Japan's interest in cooperating in the modernisation of the steel plant at Burnpur. Prime Minister expressed his appreciation for the cooperation extended by Japan in India's economic development. PM met former PM Nakasone and also had a very useful exchange of views with a group of leading Japanese industrialists and businessmen.

On the 16th April the Prime minister visited Ho Chi Minh City. The enthusiasm and warmth with which the Prime Minister was received were characteristic of the strong bonds of friendship between Vietnam and India. The Prime Minister had over four hours of talks with Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nguyen Van Linh on Indo-Vietnam relations as well as regional and multilateral issues. Their talks revealed a communality of views and a shared desire to promote peace and stability in Asia. The two leaders noted the importance of Prince Sihanouk's role, which deserved to be encouraged, to promote a peaceful settlement in Kampuchea. Secretary General Linh reiterated Vietnam's intention to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea by 1990. The Vietnamese leaders recalled the historic role played by India under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and later Indira Gandhi in the search for peace and stability in Indo-China. They expressed their appreciation of the contribution made by the Prime Minister and were confident that India would continue to make a significant contribution to peace in the region.

The two leaders noted with great satisfaction the progress made in Indo-Vietnamese bilateral relations in several fields. Paying a tribute to the courage and determination of the Government and the people of Vietnam in overcoming their difficulties, PM assured Secretary General Linh of India's

fullest cooperation in Vietnam's efforts towards economic reconstruction and development. Secretary General Linh accepted with pleasure Prime Minister's invitation to him to be the guest of honour at the Republic Day celebrations in New Delhi in 1989.

13.18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1988-89  
CONT'D.

Ministry of Home Affairs - Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been a very useful discussion held in the House on the demands for grants, Ministry of Home Affairs and we have noted seriously all the observations and suggestions made by the hon. Members. We would try to keep them in view and implement, as far as possible, while undertaking works of the Ministry and dealing with the problems arising out at certain occasions.

I am also thankful to you for giving opportunity to many members. I believe, that the discussion which continued for three days without any break, reveals that the major issues of the nation are discussed extensively and seriously in the House.

The incidents of violence are increasing in the country for the last few years. Its causes are communalism, fundamentalism and regionalism. Language issues was also included to it. A new thing added and encouraged to it is separatism, which is a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation. All these things suggest that the Government

holds the responsibility to maintain unity and integrity of the nation, there is no doubt in it but the objective can be achieved only with the co-operation of the political parties which truly believe in the unity and integrity of the nation. I welcome the suggestions made by Shri D.N. Reddy that all the political parties, the masses and the Government should make combined efforts to solve all these issues. The Government has always adopted this policy. The hon. Members in the House have repeatedly mentioned about the accords made by the hon. Prime Minister. I believe that this is the best way because whenever there has been any problem to the political parties as well as the countrymen, it has been the effort of Government to solve all these problems within the framework of the constitution through negotiations and by implementing the decisions arrived at whether these problems are concerned with Assam, Mizoram, Punjab or Darjeeling. Recently, there has been a long discussion on Punjab held in the House, and I made a reply to it. Almost all the issues, raised now, were covered in the reply. Similarly Andhra Pradesh and Bihar are facing another type of terrorism known as Leftist Extremism. Here also, violence was practiced and a number of innocent people were massacred. The Government of India fully cooperated with the States and provided all sorts of assistance they needed to fight out terrorism there.

Before answering the questions raised by the hon. Members, I would like to make clear one thing. It has been objected repeatedly with special reference to Punjab, that the Government policy is not clear. The hon. Prime Minister has repeatedly stated that Government is determined to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation. Every possible effort will be made to protect the unity and integrity of the nation. This House and the Government will defend the unity and integrity of the nation at every cost, and the Government will not hesitate in taking steps