

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रावत ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डोस (मुजफ्फरपुर) :
आपने बहस का मौका दिया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और मौका दे सकता
हूँ ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डोस : लेकिन जब
आज भी वही स्थिति चल रही है, जो पहले
थी, तो क्या आज हम सरकार से जवाब न
मांगें ? इसीलिए हमने एजार्नमेंट का नोटिस
दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोबारा बहस
करें ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY (Calcutta-South): We want
to censure the Government. A Gov-
ernment which cannot hold elections,
has no right to stand. Why postpone
elections?

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on like
this, I do not hear.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going
on record.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहां गंभीर हैं ?
कौन समझता है इस गंभीरता को ? क्या
आपके साथी गंभीर हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तीसरी दफा बहस
करा सकता हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No question. It
cannot be allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going
on record.

(Interruptions)*

Head's reported
raising Kashmir issue
at Human Rights Com-
mission at Geneva

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Harish Chan-
dra Singh Rawat.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on
record without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Shri
Sunil Maitra and some other hon.
Members then left the House.]

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT-
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT-
ANCE

REPORTED STATEMENT OF HEAD OF
PAKISTAN DELEGATION RAISING ISSUE
OF KASHMIR AT THE MEETING OF U.N.
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH
RAWAT (Almora): Sir, I call the at-
tention of the Minister of External
Affairs to the following matter of
urgent public importance and request
that he may make a statement there-
on:—

“Reported statement of the Head
of the Pakistan Delegation raising
the issue of Kashmir at the meeting
of the U.N. Human Rights Commis-
sion at Geneva recently and the re-
action of the Government thereto.”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA
RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the 38th
session of the U.N. Commission on
Human Rights now in progress in
Geneva, the Pakistani delegate, Mr.
Agha Hilaly, spoke about Jammu and
Kashmir while intervening on an item
relating to the right of self-determina-
tion. He also made a reference to UN
resolution in this context. Mr. Hilaly
then went to the extent of equating

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

Kashmir with the Palestinian and Namibian issues. In an obvious reference to the successive general elections held in Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Hilaly said and I quote, "No 'elections held under foreign military occupation or alien domination can be considered as a genuine exercise of the right of self-determination". unquote.

As I had informed the House on 19th February, our discussions with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan during his recent visit to India had created an atmosphere conducive for further talks on the specifics of a no war pact and a treaty of peace and friendship. I have to admit, however, that that atmosphere has been vitiated by the subsequent objectionable statements in the Human Rights Commission made by Mr. Hilaly.

Mr. Hilaly raised the Kashmir question during the consideration of an item dealing with the application of the right of self determination to peoples under colonial alien domination or foreign occupation.

It is preposterous to suggest that such a situation obtains in Jammu and Kashmir, which is an integral part of India. In fact, the section of the people of Jammu and Kashmir who have the misfortune of continuing to live under Pakistan's illegal and forcible occupation are denied their legitimate right to unite with their brothers living in freedom and dignity in India, and to enjoy their right to franchise. It is Pakistan, and not India, which defied UN resolutions and did not fulfil its obligations.

Under the Simla Agreement, India and Pakistan have undertaken to settle their differences bilaterally and through peaceful means. This commitment is equally applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, whenever Pakistan raised the so-called Kashmir question in international forums since the conclusion of the Simla Agreement,

we have objected to and protested against such references as violations of the Simla Agreement. The authorities in Pakistan, therefore, have been fully aware of the strong feelings among the Indian people on this matter. It is in this context and in the context of the declared intentions of the Governments of the two countries to improve their relations that by his reference to Jammu and Kashmir in a contentious manner in the Human Rights Commission, the Pakistani delegate has done a disservice to the proposed Foreign Secretary level talks.

We have carefully studied Mr. Agha Hilaly's statement. It is inconceivable that so senior and experienced a diplomat, who has served at his country's High Commissioner to India, could have made such a statement without the prior approval of the Government of Pakistan, who could not have failed to anticipate the strong reaction in India. Therefore, we feel that the visit of our Foreign Secretary to Pakistan should be postponed for the time being. We shall await Pakistan's reply. We have conveyed this to the Pakistani Ambassador in Delhi.

The Government of India have all along, demonstrated their desire for genuine friendship to the Government and people of Pakistan. India's peaceful intentions have been expressed in unequivocal terms time and again, the most recent instance being the Prime Minister's statement that Pact or no Pact, India will not attack Pakistan. This continues to be our policy.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : (अल्मोड़ा)
अध्यक्ष जी, मानव अधिकार कमीशन जैसे संगठन में पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि द्वारा काश्मीर के मामले की तुलना नामिबिया और फिलिस्तिन से करना वास्तव में बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। आप ने भारत के विदेश सचिव की पाकिस्तान

2.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यात्रा को स्थगित किया है, उस से भी भारत की जनता के मन में पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि की इस कार्यवाही से जो आक्रोश था उसे सही शब्दों में व्यक्त किया है। लेकिन आपको याद होगा पिछले इस्लामियां कान्फ्रेंस में, जो सऊदी अरब में हुई थी, जनरल जिया द्वारा इस मामले को उठाया गया था और आज श्री हलाली साहब ने इसको रिपीट किया है। मुझे और हमारे देश के प्रायः सभी लोगों को, मैं समझता हूं कि इस बात की शंका होगी कि पाकिस्तान ने जो नो-वार पैक्ट आफर किया था, जिसे भारत पहले कर चुका था, उसके पीछे उनकी कहीं यह छिपी हुई मंशा तो नहीं थी, यह उद्देश्य तो नहीं था कि उनको कुछ मास्टर्स द्वारा जो हथियार मिलने में रुकावट हो सकती थी, वे हथियार उनको प्राप्त हो जायें। मैं समझता हूं कि इस नो-वार-पैक्ट की आड़ में पाकिस्तान ने कहीं वे हथियार तो प्राप्त नहीं किए हैं, क्यों कि उनको एफ०-16 से भी कहीं आधुनिकतम हथियार अमरीका से प्राप्त हुए हैं। इसकी आड़ में पाकिस्तान ने करांची के निकट जो न्यूक्लियर प्रोजेक्ट है, जैसी कि अखबारों में रिपोर्ट है, करीब चार किलो प्लूटोनियम तैयार किया है, जिस से कि वे लोग किसी भी समय न्यूक्लियर डिवाइस तैयार कर सकते हैं। जैसी कि अखबारों में पिछले दिनों रिपोर्ट थी, पश्चिम एशिया के कुछ राष्ट्र जिस में सऊदी अरब, तुर्की, सोमालिया मुराकां, ओमन और जार्डन आदि राष्ट्रों के कुछ नाम थे, . . . उन के साथ मिल कर पाकिस्तान एक संगठन तैयार करना चाहता है। इसकी आड़ में मुझे को यह

आशंका प्रतीत होती है कि अभी हाल में तुर्की और सऊदी अरब ने अमरीका से जो एक-एक अरब रूपये के हथियार प्राप्त किए हैं पाकिस्तान उन को प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

एक तरफ तो पाकिस्तान की इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियां हैं कि वह चारों तरफ से हथियार इकट्ठे कर रहा है, दूसरी तरफ बराबर "नो-वार-पैक्ट" की रट लगा रहा है—कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वह दुनिया के सामने एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाना चाहता हो कि वह भारत के साथ लड़ना नहीं चाहता है लेकिन उसकी आड़ में वह अपनी आणविक क्षमता को, अस्त्र शस्त्र की क्षमता को, सैनिक क्षमता को बढ़ाना चाहता है। पाकिस्तान का जो अब तक का कान्फ्रेंस रहा है—एक तरफ उस ने "नो-वार-पैक्ट" की बात कही है और दूसरी तरफ आप को अच्छी तरह से याद-होगा पाकिस्तान में हमारे जो राजदूत हैं वह वहां के रण नेता खान वली खां से भेंट करना चाहते थे, माननीय आधार पर मिलना चाहते थे, लेकिन उन्होंने उन को मिलने नहीं दिया। एक तरफ भारत में डा० स्वामी के अनुसार पाकिस्तान के राजदूत ने वी० जे० पी० के सम्मेलन में भाग लिया दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान में हमारे राजदूतावास के कर्मचारियों को लोगों ने पकड़ कर पीटा, जो राजनीतिक शिष्टाचार के बिल्कुल विपरीत बात थी। पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान दूतावास के कुछ कर्मचारियों को जब जासूसी में लिप्त पाया गया और हम ने उन को निकालने की कार्यवाही की तो उन्होंने हमारे कुछ कर्मचारियों को अकारण वहां से निष्कासित किया। पाकिस्तान के अखबारों में लगातार इस प्रकार की खबरें छपती हैं जिन में प्रधान मंत्री जी के व्यक्तित्व पर कीचड़

[श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत]

उछालने की कोशिश की जाती है, उन के परिवार के व्यक्तित्व पर कीचड़ उछालने की कोशिश की जाती है। अभी हाल में पाकिस्तान टाइम्स में एक खबर छपी है, जिस का उल्लेख हमारे अखबारों में भी आया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री पाकिस्तान से युद्ध करना चाहती है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पाकिस्तान से मैत्री चाहती है। उस में हमारे देश के कुछ विरोधी दलों के नेताओं का भी उल्लेख किया गया है।

पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान में कुछ ऐसी बातें भी हुईं—जैसे साड़ी भारतीय पहनावा है, इस के प्रति वहाँ के शासकों के मन में किस प्रकार की भावना है वह परिलक्षित होती है, उन्होंने इस भारतीय परिधान पर रोक लगा दी। कहने का मकसद यह है कि पाकिस्तान एक तरफ तो "नो-वार-पैकट" की बात करता है दूसरी तरफ इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियाँ करता है जो शिमला पैकट की भावना के बिलकुल विपरीत है। उसकी इस तरफ की कार्यवाहियाँ उस बातचीत को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जो निकट भविष्य में होने वाली थीं और जिस के मैत्री तथा सद्-भावना का वातावरण होना चाहिये, उस को दुषित करती है।

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की वास्तविक मंशा क्या क्या है? इस को आज हमारे देश के लोगों के सामने स्पष्ट करना बहुत जरूरी है और इस लिए भी जरूरी है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम तो दोस्ती की भावना से पाकिस्तान की इन कार्यवाहियों को नजरन्दाज करते रहें, हम इन बातों को न उठाएँ

कि पाकिस्तान में किस तरह से मानव अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है, किस तरह से वहाँ के सैनिक शासक लोगों की आवाज को बन्द किए हुए हैं, किस तरह से वहाँ की जनता को साधारण नागरिक अधिकार भी प्राप्त नहीं है, किस तरह से वहाँ के अखबारों पर सेन्सरशिप लगा हुआ है, दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि जिन में वहाँ के राष्ट्रपति भी शामिल हैं और आगा हिलाली जैसे प्रबुद्ध राजनीतिक भी शामिल हैं, काश्मीर के मामले को मानव-अधिकार सम्मेलन में उठाते हैं। दुनिया हमारी इस नम्रता, हमारे इस भाई चारे की भावना को, हमारी सदभावना को कहीं कमजोरी न समझे, इस को स्पष्ट करना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं तो यह भी चाहता हूँ और मेरी यह प्रार्थना है—मैं नहीं समझता कि राजनीतिक भाषा में यह बात ठीक है या नहीं—कि हमको स्पष्ट करना चाहिये क्योंकि पाकिस्तान की जनता हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मैत्री चाहती है, पाकिस्तान की प्रजातांत्रिक ताकतें हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मैत्री चाहती हैं, इसलिये हम को कहना चाहिये कि जब तक पाकिस्तान के अन्दर प्रजातंत्र कायम नहीं होगा, तब तक हम पाकिस्तान के साथ किसी प्रकार की बातचीत नहीं करेंगे। वहाँ के जो सैनिक शासक हैं, मेरी आशंका है इस बात की कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कभी मैत्री नहीं चाहेंगे क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मैत्री होने की स्थिति में वहाँ पर सैनिक शासकों की सत्ता खतरे में पड़ सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान के साथ युद्ध का सा वातावरण बनाये रखना, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति घृणा बनाये रखना, वहाँ के सैनिक शासकों के अपने व्यक्तिगत हित में हैं। इस सारे परिपक्ष्य में, मैं समझता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के साथ जो हमारी बातचीत चल रही है, उस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिये

और आपने अपनी तरफ से बातचीत का जो रास्ता खुला रखा है और जिस तरीके से आपने भारत की सद्भावना को प्रकट किया है, उस सब की सराहना करते हुये, मैं यह चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की जो आकांक्षा है, उस आकांक्षा को निश्चित तौर पर आप ध्यान में रखें ।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): I have only to express my gratitude to the views expressed by the hon. Member. This has come at a very difficult and delicate stage in our negotiations. It is not with any pleasure that I have to announce this decision in this House. I would like to express these views of mine and the Government because it has become incumbent that there is no escape from taking this course; this is what I would like to say.

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनेवा में युनाइटेड नेशन्स की ह्यूमेन राइट्स कांफ्रेंस में पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि श्री हलाली द्वारा काश्मीर के प्रश्न को उठाने से वास्तव में एक बहुत बड़ी शंका की स्थिति हमारे देश में उत्पन्न हो गई है । पाकिस्तान एक तरफ तो हमारे साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ हम पर खंजर चलाने की भी कोशिश कर रहा है ।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बार पहले भी शिमला एग्रीमेंट के बाद उसने ऐसा किया था । शिमला एग्रीमेंट के बाद यह बात यह तय हुई थी कि जो भी हमारी समस्यायें हैं, वे द्विपक्षीय वार्ताओं और शांतिपूर्ण माहौल में तय होंगी । उसके बाद लगातार पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर इस प्रश्न को उठाते रहते हैं, जो कि ठीक नहीं है ।

पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के संबंध में हमारे एक शायर मित्र लक्षमणजी ने बहुत अच्छा शेर कहा है :

“कुछ ऐसे भी है सांप आस्तीं के जो डसते नहीं हैं लहू, काटते हैं गले मिलने वालों में वो भी हैं शामिल, जो मिल-मिल कर हर दम गले काटते हैं ।”

हम लोग गले मिलने की हमेशा कोशिश करते रहे हैं । हमारे नेता श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, हमारे नेता लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी और हमारी प्रिय नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने लगातार यह कोशिश की है कि काश्मीर जो भारत का अविभाज्य अंग है, उसके लोग शान्ति से, सद्भावना से, एकता से हिन्दुस्तान में रहें और शान के साथ जियें, वहीं दूसरी ओर हमें यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट देखने में आता है कि पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण करके, 1948 में जो एक क्षेत्र पर अपना कब्जा कर लिया था, उस तथाकथित आजाद काश्मीर की स्थिति आज बड़ी उलझनपूर्ण है । 4 जुलाई, 1977 के बाद से, जब से पाकिस्तान में राष्ट्रपति सैनिक शासन का वातावरण आया, हम लगातार देखते हैं कि सत्तारूढ होने के पश्चात् से जिया साहब क्या क्या कहते व करते रहे हैं । सत्तारूढ होने के पश्चात् उन्होंने कहा था कि हम तीन महीने में पाकिस्तान में चुनाव करायेंगे लेकिन न वहां पर चुनाव हो रहे हैं, न वहां पर शान्ति है, न वहां पर अमन है । वहां पर उग्रवादी युवकों में असंतोष है । अभी अभी भुट्टो जी के सुपुत्र के नेतृत्व में वहां की रावलकोट जेल में हमला बोल कर युवकों ने जेल से अपने आठ साथियों को छोड़ा लिया और जिया प्रशासन यह सब देखता रहा ।

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

जून 1980 से वहां की अदालतों के अधिकार सीमित किये जाते रहे हैं। अदालतों के अधिकार सीमित करने के विरोध में वहां वकीलों ने जून 1980 में अवज्ञापूर्ण आन्दोलन चलाया। 4 जुलाई, 1981 को क्वेटा और कराची में वहां के युवकों ने अवज्ञापूर्ण आन्दोलन चलाया। निजामे में श्री जिया ने मुस्ताफर की स्थापना की। इसके साथ सैनिक प्रशासन के अपनी कुर्सी बचाने के लिये इस्लामी प्रशासन का सहारा लिया और वहां पर जकात और अशर जैसा धार्मिक कर लगाया।

पाकिस्तान में शिया लोगों की 25 प्रतिशत आबादी है। शिया लोगों ने इसका दृढ़तापूर्वक विरोध किया, झुककर जिया को यह मानना पड़ा कि जो लोग यह कर देंगे उनसे हम लेंगे, जो नहीं देंगे, उनसे हम नहीं लेंगे।

वहां पर युवकों ने अपना एक संगठन बनाया है जिसका नाम अल जुल्फीकार है। पाकिस्तान की सैनिक सरकार इस संगठन के सदस्यों का सफाया कर रही है। इससे वहां के युवकों में बड़ी उग्र भावना पनप रही है। कराची में, पिछले दिनों पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर मौ० इस्लाम किमानी की हत्या की गयी। आज भी वहां पर युवकों पर जुल्म ढाये जा रहे हैं। पख्तूनिस्तान, बलुचिस्तान और सिंध प्रांत के लोग वहां के सैनिक प्रशासन के जुल्मों से छुटकारा पाने के लिये तड़प रहे हैं। जनता वहां पर अपनी स्वतंत्रता के लिये, अपने प्रदेश की स्वायत्तता के लिये बराबर चुनावों की मांग करती आ रही है। परन्तु जिया साहब ने चुनाव न करा कर संसद भंग कर, 287 सदस्यों की एक 'मजलिस शूरा' बना दी है। इस तरह से पाकिस्तान में प्रजातंत्र की हत्या एक बार फिर की गयी है। वहां की

जनता बराबर प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से रहने की कोशिश करती आ रही है। इस तरह का व्यवहार वहां के सैनिक प्रशासकों का अपनी जनता के साथ हो रहा है।

पाकिस्तानी प्रशासक 'नो वार पेक्ट' जैसे प्रस्ताव इसलिये भेजते हैं कि अगर हम इसको स्वीकार कर लेते हैं तो भी उनको लड्डू मिले और अगर हम इसे अस्वीकार करते हैं तो भी उन्हें लड्डू मिल जाय। इस तरह से वे दोनों स्थितियों में लड्डू हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

उन्होंने अफगानिस्तान में रशियन फौजों का हौवा खड़ा करके अमेरिका से एफ-216 विमान तथा एम 60 टैंक प्राप्त किये। इसके अलावा वे चाहते हैं कि हम 'नो वार पेक्ट' को अस्वीकार करें तो वे अफगानिस्तान में रूस और भारत दोनों का हौवा खड़ा करके दूसरे देशों से आर्थिक और सैनिक मदद प्राप्त करें।

भारत की पाकिस्तान के साथ 15 सौ किलोमीटर लम्बी सीमा है। पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान ने अपने टेलिविजन, रेडियो और अखबारों के द्वारा हमारे यहां जो खालिस्तान का आन्दोलन चला था जो कि अब खत्म हो गया है, उसको खूब उछाला और उसका खूब समर्थन किया। पहले उनकी सेना जो पंजाब बोर्डर पर थी उसको वहां से हटाकर वे जम्मू काश्मीर और राजस्थान की सीमाओं पर ले गये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are dealing with many problems other than the calling attention. Please come to the subject proper.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान ने हमारी

सीमाओं पर तीन लाख पचास हजार सैनिक तैनात किए हुए हैं जिनमें सशस्त्र सेनाओं के 15 डिवीजन, 2 बख्तरबन्द डिवीजन, तीन तोप खाने और 15 वायु सेना रेजीमेंट शामिल हैं। दो हजार मध्यम व भारी तोपें, राकेट बटालियन, एम० 60 टैंक; और दूसरे टैंक मेदी और टैंक मेदी मिसाइल हमारी सीमाओं पर उन्होंने तैनात की हुई हैं।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Please come to the subject.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : एक उन्होंने बिल्कुल अनवारण्टेड, अननैसैसरी सवाल संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के मानवाधिकार सम्मेलन में उठाया। उन्होंने वहां पर कश्मीर का उल्लेख किया और उस सवाल की तुलना पैलेस्टीन और नामिबिया से की। वे कश्मीर के बारे में कैसे सवाल उठा सकते हैं जब कि उनके यहां कभी चुनाव नहीं हुए। हमारे यहां 1952 से बराबर चुनाव सामान्य माहौल में होते रहे हैं। जहां लोगों ने निष्पक्षतापूर्वक और शांति के साथ अपने वोट दिए और दूसरी ओर हम पर आरोप लगाया जाता है कि विदेशियों की प्रभुता के साए में चुनाव हुए हैं।

कुछ तत्व हमारे देश में भी हैं, मुझे कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि कुछ बिरोधी नेता हमारे देश में हैं जो मिल कर गला काटने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन तत्वों से हमको सावधान रहना है।

पाकिस्तान के अखबारों पर सेंसर है। हमारे हाई-कमिश्नर श्री नटवर सिंह को खान दलीखां, जो बीमार हैं, से छोटी सी मुलाकात के लिए इन्कार कर दिया गया। पाकिस्तान में लोगों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। एमनेस्टी-इंटरनेशनल ने कहा है कि एशिया में जितनी

ज्यादा फांसी की सजा पाकिस्तान में दी गई है, उतनी कहीं भी नहीं दी गई। 10 हजार लोगों को कोड़े लगाए गए। मेहन्दी हसन, फौज अहमद फौज कवियों पर, प्रोफेसरों पर, पत्रकारों, वकीलों और युवकों पर जो जुल्म ढाए जा रहे हैं, ऐसे माहौल में केवल अपनी कुर्सी बचाने के लिए हमारे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार हो रहा है।

शांति की बात भी और युद्ध की तैयारियां भी—यह अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों का अभिन्न अंग बन गया है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में "नोनवार पैक्ट" के सिलसिले में विदेश सचिव श्री साठे को पाकिस्तान न भेजने के निर्णय की बात करता हूँ और क्या इस सूचना की कोई प्रतिक्रिया पाकिस्तान एंबेसी से प्राप्त हुई है? इसके अलावा क्या कदम उठाएंगे, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have already stated towards the end of the Statement that we shall await Pakistan's reply. We have conveyed this to the Pakistani Ambassador in Delhi.

Sir, I would like to confine myself to the subject of the Calling Attention. As I said, we had worked day and night to create this atmosphere. We had created a congenial atmosphere when Mr. Agha Shahi came here. All this is known to the House, to the Hon. Members and the whole country. I have also received certain feed back from Geneva from Shri B. R. Bhagat, a Senior Hon. Member of Lok Sabha, who happens to be our representative there. I have reason to believe that earlier on, even in Geneva, an atmosphere had prevailed wherein we could have expected that, in the interest of this dialogue that had started in a very good atmosphere, these contentions bilateral questions would not be raised. We had reason to hope for that. Suddenly within a

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

few days they were raised and raised in a manner which was particularly objectionable. So, it is not only a matter of disappointment, but it is also somewhat intriguing that this should have happened.

When Shri Bhagat comes here—I hope he will come within a few days—may be he will be able to tell us more details about it. But what I would like to submit to the House is that all these aspects had to be taken into account. And we had to take recourse to this decision in the interest of the long-term relations of the two countries, because in a vitiated atmosphere, as we find it now, the talks would not have really progressed; and they would have become counter-productive. So, in the interest of the long-term relations we have taken this decision. We have our stand, we have to vindicate our stand; we have to stand by the principles for which we have stood all these years and more. Therefore, we could not have come to any other conclusion; we could not have taken any other decision.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I am one with the hon. Minister for External Affairs when he expresses the keen desire of the Government of India to have friendly relations with the Government and the people of Pakistan. But certain issues have been raised recently, and I rise to seek clarifications of those issues:

Firstly, the Simla Agreement constitutes an abiding and stable framework for bilateral relations between India and Pakistan. And this is all known to you and to the country as a whole. The basic ingredients of the Simla Agreement are: (1) non-use of force; (2) solution of all bilateral problems, including that of Jammu and Kashmir, by peaceful negotiations; and (3) non-acceptance of or rather opposition to, third party intervention in any dispute between India and Pakistan.

This is the sum and substance of the Simla Agreement, both in letter and spirit. Here, bilateralism is of crucial importance; and that has been considered to be the bedrock of relations between India and Pakistan. This statement by Mr. Agha Hilali and statements made by Pakistan's spokesmen on earlier occasions are apparently violative of the spirit and letter of the Simla Agreement—which emphasizes bilateralism. They have questioned the very basis of the Simla Agreement.

If you allow, I will quote from "The Statesman" of today. It says:

"The spokesman of Pakistan said that the reference to Jammu and Kashmir by Agha Hilali, Pakistan's Representative at the Human Rights Commission was 'consistent with Pakistan's well-known stand on this question, which is recognised in the Simla Agreement'".

Therefore, if this statement of Pakistan's spokesman is correct, is taken to be correct, then Pakistan takes a different view of the basis of Simla Agreement, completely different, and an interpretation completely contradictory to what we have understood of the Simla Agreement.

While agreeing with Government that efforts should be made to continue the dialogue, the basic question arises, viz. what remains to be the basis of bilateralism. If this basis of bilateralism i.e. Simla Agreement, is not accepted by the Government of Pakistan in the way we have understood it, is there any basis, or does any basis continue to remain for further talks with Pakistan on this issue? This point needs clarification from the Government.

To be more explicit, they have not accepted the spirit of the Simla Agreement—which is bilateralism. They interpret Simla Agreement in a different way. They say they have not

accepted the position, as we have taken it to be. So, will the Government clarify whether, even if there is no common acceptance of the basis of Simla Agreement, dialogue should continue? This is one point for which I want a reply from him.

My second point is this. The plebiscite in Kashmir is a proposition which has not only been raised on earlier occasions but even now—on all occasions wherever the Pakistan Government considered it suitable. Now there is a confusing statement made by the hon. Minister in this particular statement a copy of which has been given to us. It says, "It is Pakistan and not India which defied the U.N. Resolution and did not fulfil its obligations." Should we not say calmly and unequivocally that so far as India is concerned, the U.N. Resolution on plebiscite in Kashmir is a dead letter for us? Why should we not say it in such an explicit manner because plebiscite is irrelevant today in the altered situation? Accession of Kashmir to India is an established fact and it is irreversible and Kashmir is non-negotiable. If that is the position of the Government which you accept, why you do not firmly and unequivocally say that even the U.N. Resolution on plebiscite in Kashmir is a dead letter, so far as India is concerned, instead of formulating your position in this way? My third question for clarification is this. There are reports in the Press that a suggestion has been made earlier and is also now being made that the actual line of control in Kashmir should constitute the international border between India and Pakistan. Now it is a very confusing statement.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: who made it? I did not make it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You know. There are statements of this nature from certain very responsible quarters, I should say, without mentioning the name of anybody. May I request the hon. Minister that he should give us

the benefit of knowing the reaction of the Government to this kind of proposal, particularly at this time when we are in the process of negotiations with Pakistan.

My fourth question for clarification is this. The House may recall that Mr. Agha Shahi in his last visit to India had welcomed the Indian stand in regard to no-war-pact from Pakistan as a positive response. Now, Mr. Agha Hilaly's statement comes in the way we have got. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Pakistan Government has given the approval to the statement made by Mr. Agha Hilaly in the U.N. Commission, whether it is with the approval of the Pakistan Government? Does the Government also consider that there is an element of remote control over Pakistan particularly from the western countries and particularly the United States of America and after arm-twisting by the United States of America on Pakistan, the Pakistan is going to change its position; and that is the reflection in Mr. Hilaly's statement recently made. Would the Government clarify these four specific questions?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Taking the last point first, I have already given my comment in the statement itself. I shall read it once again:

"We have carefully studied Mr. Agha Hilaly's statement. It is inconceivable that so senior and experienced a diplomat, who has served as his country's High Commissioner to India could have made such a statement, without the prior approval of the Government of Pakistan."

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Say it in so many words.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have said it. There could be other words to be used. Each one of us can use his own words. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At that time, Mr. Narasimha Rao, he had joined the walk out!

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I had walked in sufficiently in advance to listen to him. My other questions arising from this may be answered.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Taking the last question first does not mean the end of the reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You are beginning.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This is what happens when certain norms are not observed in the relations between two countries and there is some excessive emphasis on rights and no emphasis on relations. This is exactly what has happened in this case. Mr. Aga Shahi came here. We discussed with him. He agreed that both countries are committed to the Simla Agreement; that both countries will stick to the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement; and if a No-War Pact has to come, it will be to strengthen the Simla Agreement and not to weaken it. All these matters were discussed and there was agreement on all these aspects. If only the atmosphere had not been vitiated by this statement of Mr. Aga Hilaly, we would have gone on to sort out all the differences, if any, existing between the views of Pakistan and our own views in respect of any of these matters. We could have done it successfully and we could have come to a stage where a No-War Pact or a Non-Aggression Agreement or a Friendship Treaty as suggested by our Prime Minister would have become a distinct possibility in the near future. But now, it is not a question of raising a point which they say they have a right to raise, we are not on that at all, we are on the question of the atmosphere and if they raise a point, what is it we have to do? We have our stand. We have stuck to our stand. We have not agitated it in international fora on our own. They have been doing it. We have been telling them not to do it. We have been telling them, 'please do not do this, because this vitiates the atmosphere. We won't be

able to make an headway'. But they have not listened to us. By raising this question, they have not gained Kashmir. On some occasions when they did not raise this question they did not lose anything. The Heavens did not fall. And this has been raised at a time when these relations and these talks were at a very very crucial stage, delicate stage, where one false step or one wrong statement could have led as it has led to certain consequences which it will take some time to repair—this is the point on which we feel strongly, because the people of India have been feeling strongly, and they continue to feel strongly on certain aspects of our relations. So, our history being what it will take some time to repair—This because the people of India have been it is, it was particularly necessary at this stage to be circumspect, to be careful, and as I have just submitted, we had reason to believe that this had been realised on the other side and there was some possibility, some hope that this would not be raised at that time.

What suddenly happened within five or six days, we do not know. We have to presume that all these statements were made under instructions. This is what I have stated and this is what is the crux of the whole thing.

13 hrs.

About plebiscite and other points raised by the hon. member, the stand of the Government of India is well known. In this statement, I did not include everything, because it is not necessary. I confined myself to the question of the statement and what we do about the statement, because I have to confine only to the Calling Attention as it is worded. That does not mean that our stand has changed. Our stand is there, as is well known.

About the actual line of control, this is also included in our stand. We stand for the complete Jammu and Kashmir State, including P. O. K. being part of India. That goes without saying. Therefore, the next question does not arise. By reiterating our

stand again and again, we are not adding anything to it. I am on a different question, namely, whether what has happened could have been avoided and should have been avoided. We feel it should have been avoided. It has not been avoided, and this is the consequence.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I am not going to take much of the time of the House. I will be brief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your smile reveals it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To be frank, he is feeling hungry;

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is very well-known to us and to everybody that Kashmir is an integral part of India and there is no dispute in this matter. It has been reiterated by all the Governments which have been functioning in this country. It is very unfortunate that Pakistan is trying to raise this Kashmir bogey again and again there had been provisions in Simla Agreement to resolve such issues through bilateral discussions. But Mr. Agha Hilaly tried to raise this question again in the Human Rights Commission. It appears that Pakistan perhaps does not have much respect for this Simla Agreement. Pakistani leader equated Kashmir with Palestinian and Namibian issues. It is very unfortunate, because it is against the spirit of the Simla Agreement. Pakistan has also rejected our protest and it is reported in the press that they have said that the protest was untenable. It is a very blunt statement. At the same time, I can say, it is most arrogant also. Pakistani leaders have always talked of no-war pact. Now they have started talking about it. But on the other hand, they speak something which only creates confusion. In my opinion, such things must be avoided if we want to really develop our relations. The President of Pakistan himself said that India is in collusion with the Soviet Union to harm Pakistan. If such types

of statements are given by the Head of the Government of Pakistan, it will be really unfortunate and it will create problems. Pakistan has developed a nuclear device and is taking arms from USA. These things are creating some sense of doubt in our minds and we feel that the United States of America is behind this kind of things. The former Foreign Minister of Pakistan has said that USA wanted a military base in Pakistan, which was refused. It shows that American interest is involved there. The American Government does not want that there should be good relations between Pakistan and India and therefore, such types of things are being done. Keeping all these facts in view the Government of India must keep itself prepared to meet any kind of eventuality. At the same time, I would like to suggest that the doors for negotiations should be closed. In view of all these points I would like to ask a very specific question. Whether the Government of India is proposing to hold any bilateral discussion at the highest level to get the occupied Kashmir freed from Pakistan, if not, why not?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The hon. Member seems to be going far far ahead of the position which we find ourselves in. Here we are talking about a certain relationship which both countries consider desirable and how to enter that relationship. The relationship contained in the Simla Agreement is already there. We want to strengthen it. Pakistan wants to strengthen it. I have made statements to that effect. Mr. Agha Shahi has also made statements to that effect. What the hon. Member is suggesting is a possibility which could come much later. It is much too premature to think of a thing like that because even at the official levels talks are getting hampered for various reasons. So, let us go step by step. As I have stated, even the first step which we wanted to take from our side by sending the Foreign Secretary, has run

[Shri P. V. Narasinha Rao]

into difficulties. So, let us see what we can do, what both can do to make that possible. So, we have kept the door open as the hon. Member has said. Only he had gone out of the door when I had said it. Now, that he has come back, let me say that the door is open. And I agree with him that the door should be open.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.10.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) DEMAND FOR ASSISTANCE TO KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT TO CHECK SPREAD OF ENCEPHALITIS IN THE STATE

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement. I would like to draw the attention of the House and also through you to the Minister of Health about the brain fever which has claimed the lives of nearly 462 in the State of Karnataka. The Japanese ENCEPHALITIS known as brain fever had taken a heavy toll of lives in the State during the last two years. The total 837 cases reported last year 236 proved fatal and in 1979 226 people died out of 911 cases reported. KOLAR DISTRICT was the worst effected. The State Governments efforts to check this disease have proved failure. In view of the situation which has not been able to be controlled by the State Government, I would urgently request the hon. Union Health Minister to take up the matter seriously and try to help the State Government in preventing the further

disaster in the State, so that, the disease does not spread to other areas of the State. If foreign help is also needed the Government should not hesitate to obtain the same from any of the country at any cost. The treatment of the disease had remained symptomatic with the vaccine obtained from Japan proving ineffective. It is also reported that the children are rendered crippled by the scourge. The steps taken by the Government of State in this regard have not been sufficient due to the shortage of funds. Therefore, it is necessary that Union Government should help State at an early date for which I shall be highly obliged.

I once again appeal to the hon. Minister of Health to kindly ascertain the facts from the State Government and do all that is possible to help the State Government in this regard.

(ii) NEED FOR FIXING A MINIMUM PRICE FOR JAGGARY AND USING SUGAR-CANE FOR MANUFACTURING ALCOHOL

डा० बसन्त कुमार पंडित (राजगढ़):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—

“गत वर्ष वर्षा न होने के कारण पूरा मध्य प्रदेश सूखा ग्रस्त रहा। गरीब किसानों को तथा आम जनता को अपार कष्ट मिला।

इस वर्ष बहुत ही आशा थी कि फसल बहुत अच्छी होगी, पर गत वर्ष से भी ज्यादा बुरा हाल हो गया। हाल की असामयिक भयंकर वर्षा तथा भीषण ओलावृष्टि तथा शीत के कारण समस्त मध्य प्रदेश प्रभावित हुआ, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश का पश्चिमी भाग राजगढ़, गुना, विदिशा जिला। ओलावृष्टि तथा भयंकर वर्षा ने सिर्फ फसल को ही नष्ट