

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
What is your ruling on the points of orders raised?

MR. SPEAKER: The points of orders have been ruled out.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Sir, as I said, first of all, the rules do not specifically lay down that the passengers who alight at the Heathrow Airport will be subject to a gynaecological test.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Medical test.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you are interrupting every minute. Half the time of the House is taken by you. There must be some orderliness Mr. Bosu.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Sir, we have demanded a full enquiry into the whole matter and I am happy to say that this demand has been supported by British Members of Parliament.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Very good.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
The Race Relations Action Group Chairman, Mr. John Tillay, M.P. said and I quote:

"The recent revelation are only a small part of the system of inhuman and humiliating procedures which the would-be immigrants have to undergo."

He had also demanded an inquiry into the Immigration Service following the row over the virginity test over Asian woman. My friend also has asked about the question whether India will leave the Commonwealth or not.

Sir, the Commonwealth is no longer British. It is a multi-national, multi-racial multi-religious, multi-lingual Association of free countries. Instead of leaving the Commonwealth, India would like to enlist the support of all those countries whose citizens are

likely to be humiliated by the wrong implementation of the Immigration Laws.

12.57 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS, BILL AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विषयको तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति का 27वां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: If the House so pleases, I shall permit the Minister to made the statement so that it will be useful for the debate a 4 O' Clock.

12.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS' VISIT TO CHINA

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker Sir.....

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Govindan Nair has a point of order.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Foreign Minister who was on tour in China had to cut short his journey and come back. But, unfortunately, after the whole question has been discussed everywhere else, he has now come out with this statement. I think this is an insult to the House that he did not immediately come to this House and report both about Chinese aggression and about his visit to China. We are the direct representatives of the people. On topical issues which agitate the mind of the entire people,

this House has a right to discuss them, before anybody else. But look at the casual way in which it is treated in this House, I cannot understand this. Let me mention this. So also in the conduct of business, it is unfortunate that it has become the practice that this House discusses topical issues only when everybody else has discussed it. And that is what is happening. Take for example this case. He was here when the Lok Sabha opened. When such important issues come up, even it is the practice that emergency session of the Parliament is called. Here even though he was here on the 19th, he did not come and report nor did you take note of this. The other day in the other House, on the 19th itself, the Chinese aggression matter was discussed. And now casually he comes to read out a statement. If this is the way in which the business of the House is to be conducted, it will be an insult to the whole House. And the Government, and you also should see that topical issues are discussed immediately. On national issues, which deserve to be discussed, which agitate the entire people, it is the responsibility of the Government to place them before us and allow a discussion.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made the point.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: On the question of Vietnam under the cover of Calling Attention you are not allowing a discussion. The entire people are agitated over it. What is the use of our being here when we cannot even discuss it here?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We have to sit and watch! (Interruption)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Sir, a bold departure you must make in the conduct of business. All topical issues should be discussed here first. The Minister has failed to do that. You have to take them to task.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission on this....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no debate on a point of order.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it.

Now, there is considerable force in what Mr. Govindan Nair has said.

The question whether Calling Attention should be allowed or a debate should be allowed was taken up by me and I came to the conclusion that in the circumstances of the case, this is not a matter for a Calling Attention and there should be a regular debate on the question of the alleged aggression of the Chinese on the Vietnamese border. It is on that basis that I consulted the Minister for External Affairs as well as the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and fixed a debate rather than Calling Attention.

It is never the practice of this House to have any debate on the day when the President addresses the House and we thought we should stick to the convention. So far as 20th is concerned, we had fixed the statement of the Railway Minister about the railway budget. Therefore, it was thought more appropriate to have a fuller debate and fuller discussion today and I have given time from 4 P. M. onwards.

So far as Rajya Sabha is concerned....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You are under a wrong impression. He has not made a statement in the Rajya Sabha at all about the aggression.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

MR. Minister, read your statement.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I wish to report to the House on my visit to the People's Republic of China, which had to be postponed at the last minute in October 1978 because of medical advice. The mutually convenient dates for the visit had been fixed over six weeks ago. The House will recall that I had made clear that I was accepting the invitation of Foreign Minister Huang Hua to visit China in the spirit of adherence to our Government's policy of non-alignment and to explore the possibilities of improving bilateral relations with all countries without jeopardising well-established friendships. My visit and my conversations were entirely in keeping with this declared policy and objective. While exchange of views on international issues were always intended to figure in the discussions, the primary focus of my visit was on the difficult and complex questions which beset relations between India and China.

Our foreign policy and its endeavours and successes in promoting positive improvements in bilateral relations and India's national strength gave me a measure of confidence in my mission. My anticipation that these resumed ministerial-level bilateral contacts at this time might prove worthwhile in securing a better understanding of each other's viewpoint, has been borne out from my visit.

It was my first visit to China. From my brief stay in Shanghai and Hangchow I got vivid impressions of the very strong cultural and historical links between our two large and ancient Asian countries and the similar problems confronting them. The Temple in Hangchow which I visited is a beautiful historical monument to the message of the Buddha which went from India to China. In Shanghai I got some idea of the achievements of China as well as the similarities of our developmental problems.

Of primary importance, however, were the conversations which I had with the Chinese leadership in Peking. The three sessions of talks I had with Foreign Minister Huang Hua and a long conversation with Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and finally the meeting with Premier Hua Kuo-feng were all characterised by an atmosphere of cordiality. The discussions were wide-ranging in content and both sides were frank in the presentations of their respective view-points. In these talks all major issues of common concern to the two countries were covered. In dealing with the international political and economic scene, we focussed on problems in Asia, Africa and Europe and exchanged respective assessments on the prospects of war and the difficulties which cast their shadow on world peace and stability. We discussed in detail the situation in and around the Indian sub-continent and, most important, the issues affecting India-China bilateral relations.

Both sides agreed on a few issues, such as the vital importance of supporting the struggle for liberation in Southern Africa and the need for a comprehensive settlement in West Asia which must include the fulfilment of Palestinian rights. We agreed that for the progress of the developing countries it was necessary to create an international environment of peace and tranquility. However, both sides clearly recognised that we had differing assessments on the inevitability of war the logic of disarmament and the prospects of detente. I naturally affirmed our well-known positions on such subjects.

I explained in detail how, in keeping with India's traditional and continuing policy of non-alignment, our Government had made strenuous efforts and, with gratifying success, in preserving well-established friendships and at the same time in improving relations with others. I explained that, in our view, the world order with its enlarged membership of nation States, must be made safer and stabler so that independent nations may be able

to exercise their right to progress in their own way. A new economic order must be fashioned which would correct the dangerous imbalances which have developed and made more just so that impediments faced, notably by the developing world, are removed and international economic relations are re-structured.

On the subject of the situation in the sub-continent, which was discussed at considerable length, I explained that, with full deference to the independence of our neighbours, we have sought assiduously to resolve outstanding problems. I spoke of our attempts to create a climate of confidence between the nations south of the Himalayas, which, on the one hand, would lead to an optimisation of our respective national development and cooperation of our respective national development and cooperation between neighbours, and, on the other, could reduce and, hopefully, and, the long story of great power involvement and competition in the problems of our region. A stable and cooperative South Asia I urged, can be an example and an asset to the world.

Against this background, I described in detail our strict and scrupulous policy of non-interference in internal problems and the steps taken to improve relations with Pakistan. Even while we do not object to normal bilateral relations between Pakistan and China, the prospect of improvement of India-China relation would be impeded if their relations adversely affect our legitimate interests.

In this context, I summarised the origin and the long history of our differences with Pakistan on the question of Jammu and Kashmir. I informed the Chinese leaders that under the Simla Agreement, to which both countries are parties, we are committed to the final settlement of the Kashmir question through bilateral

discussions. It has been the considered view of the Government and all sections of the people in India, that unlike the stand taken by Chinese in the fifties, the attitude adopted by the People's Republic of China in the last decade and a half had been an additional and unnecessary complication to the prospect of Sino-Indian relations. In this connection, I also reiterated our concern at the construction of the Karakoram Highway across territory which formed part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Chinese Government showed understanding of our policy towards Pakistan and our neighbours and expressed, both in public and in our conversations, appreciation of our efforts, and indeed, the rationale and success of the policy. The Chinese leaders noted the facts of improved bilateral relations between the countries in this region and the propitious climate of co-operation which now prevailed in the sub-continent.

I come now to the major bilateral issues between India and China. I underlined to the Chinese leadership the fundamental importance attached by the Government and people to a satisfactory solution of the India-China Boundary question. Parliament and public opinion in India consider that its resolution is vital to the resolution of confidence and full normalisation in the climate of our relations. There was recognition of the importance of this issue amongst the Chinese leadership.

As the House is aware, the India-China Boundary question is an old problem. While the cartographic positions of the two countries are well-known, the discrepancy in the effective control on the ground and the diplomatic position has remained where it was since 1962. I had made it clear that mine was an exploratory mission. It was not my purpose, nor was it, indeed, the expectation on the Chinese side, that my visit to Peking

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could resolve this difficult problem which concerns differences between the two countries involving approximately 50,000 sq. miles of territory.

Our conversations did provide an opportunity for the first time in 19 years to have a frank exchange of views on this complex and politically vital issue. I made clear that the unresolved Boundary question must be satisfactorily settled if relations of mutual confidence to be established between India and China. These explanatory preliminary contacts have at least unfrozen the issue and both Governments are agreed on the need to reflect further on the possible ways to resolve this crucial question. The common willingness to recognise it as such, is not an insignificant step forward.

My conversations with the Chinese leaders also covered other past irritants to our relations. I drew attention to the fact that rebels or disaffected elements from Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur who had managed to reach China had, received moral and material support for their insurgent or anticonstitutional activities inside our country. I was glad to learn from Chinese leaders that such support which may have been given—the last instance was some time ago—was looked upon as a thing of the past.

When the question of the Dalai Lama and Tibetans was referred to. I informed the Chinese leaders that we had made it clear that it was in deference to the Dalai Lamas spiritual position and in recognition of the needs of the Tibetan refugees, who voluntarily came to India, that asylum and resettlement facilities were extended by India. If the Dalai Lama and the Tibetans consider that the conditions are suitable for their return to the places of their origin we, from our side, would not stand in their way in doing so.

I also invited the attention of the Foreign Minister of China to the fact that millions of Indians looked upon Kailash and Mansarover as sacred and that the devout have for centuries visited the places on pilgrimage. No one from India has been able to go to Kailash and Mansarover for nearly two decades. It is true that the Agreement between India and China pertaining to Trade and Intercourse with the Tibet Region expired in 1962 and has not since been renewed. Nevertheless, it was our hope that the Chinese Government would consider facilitating pilgrimages to these holy places. Should such facilities be granted, I have no doubt that the people in India would look upon it as symbolic of the improved relations between the two countries. We, on our part, are ready to consider similar facilities for pilgrimage to India.

From this brief account, Hon. Members will observe that international problems and specific questions of concern to the two countries figured squarely in our discussions. Our relations with other countries, which did not in any way affect our relations with China, did not come up in our discussions. Where there was a reference to differences between great powers and areas of tension, I expressed the hope that they would be resolved peacefully.

I might add in this connection that there was a discussion on the situation in Indo-China. The Chinese leaders express their view-point on the deterioration of their relations with Vietnam. I clearly expressed my concern at the prevailing tension and stressed that each of the countries in the region must be enabled to maintain their independence and were entitled to respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity. This required adherence to the principle of non-interference. I cautioned that there should be no further developments which

could lead to a dangerous deterioration of the situation. It is a matter of regret that in the course of our frank exchanges, where we clearly recognised that we had differing perspectives on the international situation, the Chinese leaders did not inform me of the possibility of developments on the China-Vietnam border.

Tranquility has existed along our border and this, we agreed, in any case, should be maintained. Following the restoration of our diplomatic representation to Ambassadorial level in 1976, restrictions on trade, banking and shipping had been removed and functional contacts and exchanges of delegations had already started. Since the present Government assumed office this process has continued and the scope for possible bilateral functional co-operation has been identified. The Chinese Govt. are now embarked on a gigantic programme of modernisation. The Chinese leaderships hinted that in many fields it would be of reciprocal advantage for the two countries to share each other's experience and expertise. Trade could improve further and scientific and technological knowhow in various branches could be exchanged. It remains for the officials and experts of the two sides to study more closely and work out areas and forms of advantageous co-operation, where real bilateral complementarity exists.

Mr. Speaker, we have not slurred over set-backs of the past or the outstanding problems which remain. India and China have different perspectives on internal and external policies. We are confident of India's strength and need not be diffident of our ability to safeguard our interests in our diplomacy. It is not too far-fetched to believe that neither China nor India can profit from an attitude of hostility or even detachment of a kind which characterised our relations for many years. I believe there is a new respect for our policy of genuine non-alignment and independent rationale in

our judgement on international issues and notably for our policy towards South Asia as well as economic and technological progress of India. We for our part, cannot but equally recognise the importance of the People's Republic for its ancient past and its achievement in the last 30 years, and its position in the world. Given mutual respect based on equality and dignity, India-China relations can also improve bilaterally and fit into the web of positively oriented and advantageous relationships, which is the essence of our foreign policy. Just as I would caution against euphoria, I would also urge a measure of self-confidence that any effort at improvement in relations need not mean the sacrifice of our national interests and aspirations. We have made a beginning and I come back satisfied with the decision to undertake the mission. But I also know it would be a long haul which will demand maturity and reciprocal efforts by both Governments, if, in the path ahead, satisfactory results are to be obtained.

I must acknowledge that the official delegation and the large party of journalists who had decided at their own expense to cover the visit were shown great hospitality and courtesy. I have extended an invitation to Foreign Minister Huang Hua to visit India at his convenience to enable us to continue the dialogue. Premier Hua Kuo-feng asked me to convey an invitation to our Prime Minister to visit China at a mutually convenient time in the future.

I went to China with the confidence that I had the broad support of a national consensus. I know for every Indian, whether in Government or outside, national interest and honour must be supreme. I vividly remember that in the late fifties and early sixties, I gave expression to my strong feelings when the hopes of India-China friendship suffered a serious setback. With the burden of responsibilities I now carry, my concern for national

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interest and honour remains the same. All those who were alarmed at the fear of adverse consequences and almost cautioned against my undertaking the visit should rest assured that our dignity, independence and our national interests have not been allowed to suffer damage in any way.

India and China are not only two important members of the international community, they are also neighbours. With full respect to each other's personality and guided by the principles of peaceful co-existence, the two countries must strive for the goal of full normalisation and work for a world order which is just and equitable and where all nations big and small can, in peace, develop in their own way.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, it is a very important statement. It should be debated in the House. It is a very important issue. You cannot brush it aside.

MR. SPEAKER: Today we are discussing it at 4 O'Clock.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is a totally different subject. Today evening we are discussing Chinese aggression on Vietnam. We are not discussing the visit of the External Affairs Minister to China. I am surprised you are saying like that. At 4 O'Clock we are discussing something different.

13.27 hrs.

**AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) BILL
EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): I beg to move.

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Bud-

get Session, 1979 the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purposes of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring and assigning to such Boards, powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1979 the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 14.30 hrs.

13.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

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

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

MR. SPEAKER: We now go to the Legislative business.