

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

श्री राज बिजलत वासवान (हाजीपुर):  
सनापति महोदय, मैं गैर सरकारी सदस्यों  
के विशेषकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति  
का 23वां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

15.18 hrs.

## STATEMENT RE VISIT OF MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO JAPAN AND REPUBLIC OF KOREA

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Madam, Chairperson, in my very first major statement in this House after assuming the Office of Foreign Minister, I had placed special emphasis on recognising the vitality and importance of Japan—something which we had been somewhat slow in doing in the past. Even as I was making that statement in this august House, word came from Tokyo that the then Foreign Minister of Japan, His Excellency Mr. Hatoyama, intended to visit India in July, 1977. When that visit took place, it was decided that the institution of Annual Consultations between the two foreign Offices, should be upgraded to the level of Foreign Ministers. In pursuance of that decision, I was very happy to visit Tokyo at the kind invitation of the Foreign Minister of Japan, H. E. Sonoda between the 14th—17th August to inaugurate the first round of Ministerial-level Consultations between Foreign Ministers of Japan and India.

This visit reflects the shared recognition of India and Japan that as major democratic States in Asia, both of them have a strong interest in the peace, economic growth and progress in Asia as a whole. The primary purpose of these Annual Consultations is to try and consolidate our multi-faceted relations with Japan to the

mutual advantage of our two countries. It is evident that viewed in the context of Asia as a whole, India needs to work for closer understanding and friendship with all the countries of East Asia. Japan too is interested in the reduction of the tensions prevailing in that region and the emergence of friendly relations between all countries in that area.

At the talks with my counterpart we exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest such as the situation in Asia, the Middle East and Southern Africa, Disarmament, Peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the North-South problem and the Bonn Summit of industrialised nations and the non-aligned Movement as well as bilateral relations between India and Japan. As for the situation in Asia, we agreed on the need to reduce tension and enhance stability to ensure the more rapid economic growth and development of the countries of the region. It was felt that Japan and India could cooperate in various fields towards this end.

My Visit to Tokyo coincided with the conclusion of the Treaty of peace and Friendship between Japan and China, with Foreign Minister Sonoda having returned to Tokyo only a day prior to my own arrival there, after having signed the Treaty in peking on 12th August, 1978. Mr. Sonoda gave me a background to the negotiations and the Treaty. We noted from his remarks that it records the pledge of the two countries to establish friendly relations between Japan and China on the basis of the well-known principles of peaceful co-existence and the U. N. Charter. He also drew my attention to the specific Article in the Treaty laying down that the Treaty shall not affect the position of either contracting party regarding its relations with third countries. The Japanese side particularly explained to us that the controversial clause relating to hegemony should be read in this context. One may note the statement by Prime Minister Take Fukuda made on August

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

12th that it is the basic position of Japan not to allow hostile relations to develop with any country and to seek peaceful and friendly relations with all nations. This sentiment was also reiterated by Foreign Minister Sonoda in this conversation with me.

Hon'ble Members would recall that our own foreign policy is based on the principles of bilateral cooperation with all countries, irrespective of differing economic and social systems, adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence and the firm belief that our cooperation with any country should not in any way, impede the development of our relations with any third country. I expressed the hope that the Treaty which is a bilateral matter between Japan and China would contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability and will not become the cause of any new tensions in the region. Further, our hope is that it is implemented in a manner which removes misgivings expressed in certain quarters.

The Japanese side showed full understanding of our policy of improving relations with our neighbours and expressed their appreciation for the contributions made by India towards the atmosphere of cooperative relations which now prevails in our sub-continent.

The Japanese side also noted the role played by India in the recent Belgrade Conference, which reaffirmed the broad direction which the Movement should take in the years ahead.

As Members are aware, Japan has made many significant contributions to the economic growth of India and is one of our major trading partners. Our discussions on bilateral matters, therefore, reviewed, with satisfaction, the various fields of our bilateral co-operation. We both agreed that we must further promote our relations in the economic field and encourage,

where possible, more examples of joint ventures in third countries. We also agreed that we should expand exchanges in the cultural, trade, scientific and technical fields. Already, official-level talks at various appropriate levels are taking place towards this end and this process would naturally continue. It was agreed that the second round of Ministerial-level talks would take place in Delhi next year at dates to be mutually agreed upon and I invited Foreign Minister Sonoda to visit Delhi for this purpose. He accepted my invitation with pleasure.

While in Tokyo, I was received by His Excellency Mr. Fukuda, the Prime Minister of Japan, and the Ministers of Finance, Inter-national Trade and Industry, Construction and External Economic Affairs. Prime Minister Fukuda characterised Indo-Japan relations as having achieved heart-to-heart accord and he is looking forward to a visit to India at a mutually convenient time. While in Japan, I also had the opportunity to meet a cross-section of academicians and intellectuals, businessmen and others, who expressed the keen desire to intensify contacts with India in their respective fields with their counterparts in India. The Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Japan and the Indo-Japan Association, whose activities are directed by very prominent parliamentarians in Japan, also hosted receptions in my honour.

Between 17th to 19th August, I visited the Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Tong Jin Park. As Members are aware, the Republic of Korea has, through its efforts, become a major Asian economic power with export earning touching the US Dollars 10 billion mark. It ranks today as the world's seventeenth largest exporter and it moved to this position from the eighty-eighth position it occupied

roughly fifteen years ago. The Republic of Korea is also involved, on an increasing scale, in undertaking construction projects in West Asia. There are encouraging prospects, both for enhancing our bilateral economic relations and for working jointly in third countries, in a manner which is beneficial to these countries as well as to India and the Republic of Korea. I was gratified to note that the Republic of Korea appreciates India's contributions to international peace and cooperation, particularly in the context of the non-aligned movement and in our sub-continent. Our views on the peaceful reunification of Korea, through direct bilateral discussions without any outside interference, have been fully understood and appreciated by the Republic of Korea as well as by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Our position on this question has been viewed by both parties as helpful towards the eventual goal of peaceful reunification which is the wish of all the Korean peoples.

The Republic of Korea has a great desire to intensify the cultural links with India. As an example of this, I saw that there is a very active Hindi Language Department in the Foreign Languages University near Seoul, where nearly 140 Korean students are busy learning Hindi through modern audio-visual methods.

While in Seoul, I was received by the President Mr. Park Chung Hee, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, His Excellency Mr. Choi Kyu Hah and the Deputy Prime Minister, H. E. Mr. Duck Woo Nam and I had a round of talks with my counterpart, His Excellency Mr. Tong-Jin Park, the Foreign Minister.

In conclusion, I was impressed by the friendship, warmth and the esteem in which India is held in both these countries. The possibility of cooperation in a wide variety of fields exist, and I hope that we can play our part in this process.

15.38 hrs. ...

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-  
APPROVAL OF DELHI POLICE OR-  
DINANCE, 1978—contd.**

and

**DELHI POLICE BILL—contd.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now the House will take up further discussion of the statutory resolution moved by Shri-mati Parvathi Krishnan on the 17th August, 1978, namely:

"This House disapproves of the Delhi Police Ordinance, 1978 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1978) promulgated by the President on the 1st July, 1978."

and also the following motion moved by Shri S. D. Patil on the 17th August, 1978, namely:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the Police in the Union Territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

Already 45 minutes have been taken and 2 hours and 15 minutes remain. Shri Shambu Nath Chaturvedi has already taken six minutes; he may continue his speech and take five minutes more.

**SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra):** On Friday last I was speaking about the diverse nature of the duties of the police and its preoccupation with the law and order duties, leaves very little time for investigation, detection and prevention of crime. If we have to judge the Police Bill that has come before us properly, we should consider it in the perspective of the nature and range of police duties, conditions and environment in which they have to work, what is the basic goal they have to achieve and whether this Bill is a step in the right direction or not. The duties of the police are manifold. In fact, no other arm of the Government has such wide-ranging functions as the police. Public peace and social tranquillity, which makes life livable,