

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next will be your name.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, I would like to have a discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

I will call you one by one. There is some limitation.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission was that the 11 Member Committee just formed has got a very limited scope. There are so many other questions regarding the fertilizers which the Committee can not visualise. Presently it is the sowing season and the agriculturists need D.A.P. fertiliser, and the dealer of fertilizers compels the agriculturists to buy urea alongwith D.A.P. At present D.A.P. is required and to purchase urea alongwith that under compulsion is not a good practice. The question will not come under the purview of the committee. I urge upon the Government that it is a very important problem. Even otherwise, the price of fertilizers has gone up and the compulsion by the fertilizers may be prevented. As regards the opinion expressed by (Shri) Nitish Kumar about the edible oils, I full agree with him. That time 18 lakhs tonnes of edible oil was imported from foreign countries, and it is because of this reason that the prices of agriculture products were reduced remarkably, subsequently the agriculturists stopped sowing of oil seeds. The result was that the import of edible oil badly affected the production of oilseeds. I agree with Shri Nitish Kumar. Whatever remedial measures have been suggested by the hon. Finance Minister cannot be implemented at this stage. So, whatever can be provided this time may be given.

RE. CHINESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO INDIA

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had given

a notice in the morning about the incident which I am raising with a great agony. Tibetans in Delhi are being arrested by the Government or the police since the day before yesterday. The reception of Chinese Primer in India does not mean that the Tibetans living here for generations together would be gaoled or detained in Police stations or within the four walls of their houses. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not only sheer inpuce but quite a shameful act. Today our gest, the Prime Minister of China is arriving here after a period of 30 years and our Prime Minister would be settling the dispute with him.

I have written a letter also, in which I have mentioned the border problem independence of Tibetans, the manner in which arms are being supplied to Burma. Nobel Prize is being awarded to Suku in Oslo but during the last one year China has sold arms worth Rs. 2.5 thousand crores Burma, and these arms are being utilised to suppress the democratic revolution there. Besides such a situation, the Chinese Premier would be having a dialogue with our Prime Minister but the arrest of these Tibetans is not acceptable to us under any circumstances. In this House we demand their release, all the same I would urge upon the Government that if it is interested in arresting the Tibetans it would be good to arrest some of us also. Since they are the people who are living in dignified manner in this country and if the Government is adopting such an attitude towards them it is tantamount to insulting out country. I would urge upon the Government to save this country from being insulted.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Primer of China is arriving here. He is our esteemed guest and he should be properly received and the talks with him should be held in accordance with the expectations of national interest and requirements. Everybody will welcome it. But if Tibetans are arrested on his arrival here, it is really not a good thing at all. I agree with Shri George Fernandes' views that it is not in consonance with the dignity of a democratic country like ours, it does not behove us. There are so many other demo-

cratic countries also where Tibetans are living, and if arrests are not made there when Chinese Premi visits countries then why it is being done here. Although the Tibetans living there have the same apprehensions, resentments and problems which Tibetans bring here do have. Whatever is happening in Tibet about its autonomous structure is the violation of human rights. In spite of all these apprehensions, they are not subjected to such an attitude in other democratic countries as they are facing here. It is a matter of regret if it is such a state of affairs in India.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with Shri Advani's views. A number of people have been arrested from Majnu Ka Teela and Budha Vihar, and yet Delhi Police is having a long list of the people to be arrested. My submission is that being a democratic country we should arrest them and the people who have been arrested may be released. All the same, keeping in view the sentiments of the House, the preparations going on to contrive further arrests may be stopped at once, so that our Prime Minister can have talks with the visiting Premier of China.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the views of Shri George Fernandes and Shri Advani that Tibetan people are our guests. They are the followers of Dalai Lama. I am worried on account of the arrest of these Tibetan people before the arrival of our guest, the Primer of China. In fact, we are worried that two days ago the Ambassador of China while giving a statement had said that the Government of India is allowing Tibetan people to carry out their machinations against china. In this context the Government of India has given an explanation that it is not allowing the n to take any action against China. So we feel that the Government of India has done so to please China. Their ambassador should not have given such a statement. It is undiplomatic. The ambassador of China has been deputed to this place by being and these people are challenging their host country while living in their capital. It is against any intentional etiquette. I say

this because he has given this statement before the arrival of Chinese Premie. The people of Tibet being arrested on this ground? Will the Government treat those people as bonded labourers whom we are accommodating as our guests? What is all this? I would urge upon the Government through you that the people arrested till today before evening may be released so that it may not bring any bad name on the Government of India, and the people who deserve hospitality may not be treated as bonded labourers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VIJAPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was not interested in participating in this Debate, but some such issues have been raised due to which it has become necessary to participate in the discussion.

This Prime Minister of China is visiting our country on our invitation. Entire country is desirous of improving our relations with China. Our Prime Minister will hold talks with the Chinese Premier and all the issues will come under discussion during the talks.

But it was not proper for the Chinese Ambassador based in New Delhi to comment publicly on India's policy about Tibetans. It is quite improper in diplomatic circles. It is impropriety.

When we develop some differences with America, our ambassador in America does not criticise the USA Government publicly. Such is the tradition followed in diplomacy. But the Chinese ambassador did not do so.

Yesterday, our External Affairs Ministry invited the Ambassador of China and apprised him of the stand of India on Tibet. Did the Ministry ask the Chinese ambassador the reason necessity of giving a public statement about Tibetans or whether China has any complaint? Unfortunately, the previous Government considered Tibet as an autonomous region of China. We have not been able to rectify that error. I do not want to discuss history. It can be taken up during the discussion. India is a democratic country. People have got freedom of expression,

they can express themselves freely and the rulers of China should also keep in view that the world has changed now. There is a wave of democracy in the world. Dalai Lama has emerged as a great leader of Tibetans in the whole world. The Prime Ministers will discuss Tibet also. The hon. Ambassador himself said Tibet would be discussed. In that discussion we could say that though Tibet had been considered as an autonomous region but it has not been given that status by China. Tibetans are dissatisfied and dissatisfaction cannot be suppressed for long. It is very clear from the recent developments in Europe. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should furnish an explanation as to whether Chinese Ambassador has been informed that he should not give a statement against the attitude of the Government. I agree to what Shri Rabi Rai said that such a step is not good.

As far as the arrests are concerned, there is no need to do so. Besides, I would like to tell my Tibetan friends, that Chinese premier is arriving here as our guest. If they have to say anything, they should inform the Government of India or meet the Premier of China. And if demonstrations are held to oppose the visit of Chinese Premier or black flags are shown to him, it will have an adverse effect on our attempt to improve our relating with China. Chinese premier is arriving here after so many years. Our relating with China have come out of the horrors of war. If both the countries come closer to each other in the changed circumstances of the world, it should be welcomed, and it present there is a need for restraint.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): We welcome Comrade Li Peng on his Indian visit and we are hopeful and convinced that this historic meet between the two Prime Ministers of these two great Asian countries will open up new vistas for easing the international situation. We are convinced about it. We, on behalf of our party, welcome Comrade Li Peng into our country.

I think my hon. friends sitting on the Treasury Benches might have the courage to explain the Government of India's policy on Tibet. The Government of India's Tibet policy has been to accept or recognise Tibet as an autonomous region affair of the Government in Brejning.

12.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We want that no foreign power should interfere in the internal affairs of our country. Naturally, I do not think that it would be proper to speak about the internal affairs of a country, free and sovereign, particularly a country like the People's Republic of China with whom we want to improve our relations, normalise our relations and settle the border dispute in a peaceful manner and through negotiations.

This visit of the Prime Minister of China is taking place after a long period of 31 years. This process has been resumed by the invitation given by the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi when he last visited China. Therefore, we want -my party and I think many will agree—that this opportunity is to be taken and I quite appreciate the views expressed by the former External Affairs Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, that this is an occasion when we should make all out efforts to improve the relations between China and India.

In this connection I want to draw the attention of the House through you and of the countrymen as a whole, that this Parliament passed a resolution sometime ago—I do not remember the actual date of it—when we took a decision. I quite appreciate with many Members that the situation has changed today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Why go into that at this stage?

SHRI CHITTU BASU: I am coming to that. Anyway, I think that it is necessary that on our relations with China, for settling the border dispute, for improvement of trade and

other relations, there should be a national consensus in our country. Only for that I want to appeal to this House that whatever decision that this House might have taken about three decades ago, this House also may reconsider that view and in order to normalise the relations between India and China our efforts would be directed towards building up a national consensus.

13.00 hrs.

I hope that he would appreciate the suggestion. And for that appropriate forum should be utilised for developing national consensus.

So far as India's policy towards Tibet is concerned, I think, that should remain as it is.

So far as the problems of Tibetan people are concerned, those shall be dealt with by the representatives of Tibet with the Bijing Government.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I think, it is not very good that this matter has to be raised in the House. But unfortunately the situation was created and I think, if the Chinese Ambassador had not made that statement publicly this situation would not have arisen. He has been diplomatic channel...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it please. We do not know whether he has made that statement or not. It is in the newspapers.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, the Government of India has come out with a statement disapproving the Chinese Ambassador's stand. We are not saying this because it has come in the newspaper. This is a serious situation. That is why, it has been raised here. This is unfortunate, I must say...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Let the Government clarify the position...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir,

everybody welcomes the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister because this is a very important visit. It is not only in our mutual interest, but it is also in the interest of today's world situation. We hope that we both can play together a very important role. It is also unfortunate that certain arrests have been made. I think, the Government of India could have dealt with it in a better manner by talking to them and persuading them. Therefore, we all welcome this visit. This is a very important historic turn in our relationship. But unfortunately these two things had complicated the matter. What we want to convey is this. We all welcome this visit. We are want to convey is this. We all welcome this visit. We are hoping that from this visit, there will be a new turn in our relations.

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubahi): Sir, as we find here, I think, we should convey the unanimous opinion of the House welcoming the arrival of the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China. After a gap of 31 years, this is taking place and particularly at a time when the world situation is qualitatively changing and has changed also. In such a situation, not only normalisation, but Indo-Chinese friendship as good neighbours on the basis of Panchsheel, which the two countries had evolved in the early 1950s, should be strengthened. On the basis of Panchsheel, again a start should be made for bridging the gap and normalising our friendship.

The issues like trade and other things—I am meaning the border trade, the trade through land route, the going of pilgrims, etc. to Mansarovar and other places—should be normalised. We know that with China, our ancient relationship were not through the Army and Armed Forces. Fahian came; Huan Sang came; and the disciples of Buddha, hundreds of Buddhists, went there. That was our relationship. Again that has to be revived. Our cultural ties, historical ties and good neighbourhood are there.

With regard to the border, it is not good to go into the details at present. The highest mountain of the world is the Himalayas. And

the Himalayan watershed will some day form the natural border between us. I do not want to mention about the other issues. But simply I would say that the minor issues, words in the statement here and there, must not be allowed to jeopardise our relations; must not be allowed to get predominance over our dominant national interests and the interests of the whole Asian people and of the world at large.

I think, you can convey the unanimous welcome on behalf of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the result of the steps taken by the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that Chinese Premier is arriving in our country. A new atmosphere is about to be created in this region after a long interval 31 year. Such a development is conducive to creating an atmosphere of change which is possible by a coalition of China and India. Rajiv Gandhi is no more, but we have been able to take some steps in the direction he contemplated. Many apprehensions came up during the discussion like arresting of Tibetans. In this connections I would say that in the beginning we should tolerate such minor things with courage. Shri Vajpayee has rightly said that Tibetans are our guests. While guarding the honour of our nation we should not take any such action which will hurt somebody. I request everybody that Chinese Premier should be given a warm welcome so that dignity of the country is upheld.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard very carefully the speeches made by Shri Vajpayeeji, Shri Bhogendra Jhaji, Shri Chandrajitji, Shri Basuji, Shri Manroranjan Bhaktaji and the Members also. I am sure that this House is unanimous in saying that we welcome the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister to India. Vajpayeeji know the details and intricacies of the relation. He has very carefully put the matters before the House. I have no doubt

that Bhaktaji, Vajpayeeji, Chandrajitji, Basuji and other Members were also very correct. I am sure that matters which have been reported in the newspaper should be verified and then we should express our views on those matters. On a visit like this if something appears in the newspapers, it is better to avoid discussing those matters or we should discuss them only after verifying the facts. Anyway, the intention of the Members is to put the things in a very very correct perspective, and we appreciate it.

There is a unanimity in welcoming this visit. I am sure that this House thinks that China and India, countries of Asia and countries of the world will join hands in creating an atmosphere which is conducive for peace, prosperity and all-round progress of everybody.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): The hon. Home Minister may also say something about the arrests of Tibetans.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Khuranaji, what the leaders have said very carefully and very calculatively you should understand that. If there is something in this matter, it could be looked into. Let us get the information authentically and then discuss it. At Zero Hour I would have very much appreciated if this matter would not have been raised without getting any confirmation because these matters are very delicate and these should be handled in a delicate manner.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Not the arrest!

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying the same thing about the arrest as well as about the Ambassador's statement. We do not have the authentic information about these things.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am giving the authentic information to the House...

MR. SPEAKER: George Fernandesji, of all the persons, you, as a great patriot, would not like to take up any discussion which would harm the relations between the two countries. I hope, this will end here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Patriotism and human rights—are they contradictory?

MR. SPEAKER: They are not. Patriotism, human rights and development are not contradictory.

13.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the Working of National Museum Institute of History of Art Conservation and Museology, New Delhi for 1989-90 etc.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS WITH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Museum Institute of History of Art Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Museum Institute of History of Art Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in library See No. LT-909/91]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited. New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-910/91]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions), on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railway for the year ending the 31st March 1990.

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Late Ram Swarup Tuberculosis Hospital, New Delhi for 1989 and statement for delay in laying the se papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): Suir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report