

avoided at this point. I have also brought to the notice of the Government on various occasions, in this House, for provision of a bridge at this busy and congested railway crossing.

It is, therefore, requested that the Ministry of Railways may please take necessary action for sanction and immediate construction of a bridge at this busy railway crossing.

— — —

13.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88—
(Contd.)

[English]

(i) Ministry of External Affairs—(Contd)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up further discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Ramaiah.

SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH (Eluru) : I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak a few words on the Ministry of External Affairs. We are spending so much on this Ministry. What for we are spending? The main purpose of this Ministry is to improve our relations with neighbouring countries and also to improve trade and commerce.

First of all, I want to touch upon what is happening with our neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and China. In spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to improve our relations with these countries to the desired extent. We have not been able to solve the problem of Sri Lanka nor could we reduce the tensions on the Indo Pak border. We could also not able to solve the border disputes with China. Let me go further and say what has happened in the case of Middle East countries where our people are contributing substantial foreign exchange by way of their earnings. But we are not able to look into their problems properly. We have not tried

to give them proper assistance so far as banking facilities, etc., are concerned. Our embassies have to look after those people carefully. But we are receiving complaints that the embassies are simply not issuing passports and visas to them. The contribution of our embassies is not sufficient for improving trade and commerce with foreign countries. There should be close coordination between the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of External Affairs to improve our import and export trade. What real work they are doing for the benefit of our country?

If you take some East European countries and the Common Market countries, they have a common understanding in various fields like trade and commerce, free movement of goods in order to strengthen their economies mutually. We should also have got bulk orders for our country for dress-making and other items where we have surplus manpower. This would improve the economic conditions of our people.

I would like to say that our relations with Japan and Korea should be improved so that we have a lot of foreign collaborations for development in our country. This would improve our technology and production.

Though we are leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement for a long time, we are not able to do anything in relation to Iran-Iraq war. The results are not very encouraging.

In the case of Bangladesh, still the Ganga water dispute at Farakka has not been solved properly. Infiltration of refugees from Bangladesh into our country is still there. We have not been able to resolve the issue of refugees crossing through our common border.

We should have trade relations with ASEAN countries where there is scope for improvement of trade and commerce. I hope efforts will be made in this respect as early as possible.

Coming to our relations with USA and USSR, I would like to say that we should

[Shri B. B. Ramaiah]

improve our relations with these countries and make the Indian Ocean free from all interference. In the case of USA, we have not been able to get the supply of super computer technology in spite of so many efforts. They always say that they are supplying arms to Pakistan in order to enable them to protect themselves from Afghanistan. If you can take some initiative to solve the problem of Afghanistan, that would help us a lot in arguing with the United States for not supplying the arms to Pakistan. In that way our defence expenditure would also come down substantially. This is one area where we are spending a lot of money. The expenditure on defence has gone up from Rs. 8000 crores last year to Rs. 12000 crores this year. This is the biggest item of expenditure for us and we have to cut it down as much as possible.

Then, our relations with EEC are not that good. We are not able to export as much goods as we should because of the quotas they are fixing for our textiles and various other items. Otherwise that would have given us a lot of employment potential for our people. That also needs to be looked into.

I would like to say a few words on one more issue and that is the Festival of India. We have been doing that for the last two years. We would like to know what is the amount that we have spent. What are the results we have achieved on having exhibitions outside India. If the results are good, we do not mind spending more money on the Ministry of External Affairs. I hope, the Government will give us some White Paper on this so that we get full details.

Then, in the matter of tourism, I feel that the Ministry of External Affairs should take more initiative. This is one of the biggest areas where we can earn a lot of money. We are only getting one million people per year while some of the countries in Europe get three to four million tourists every year. If we are able to promote tourism, that would help our countries in so many ways. Not only we would earn foreign exchange, the tourists would also make a lot of purchases from our country and that will give a boost to our handicrafts.

The purpose of External Affairs Ministry is simply not running the Embassies and issuing of passports and visas. I would like to mention here one more thing. The United States gives five-year multiple entry visas. Many of our people are in America and have taken citizenship there, but they are not getting the same treatment. It is really surprising. Then, we do not have visas for West Germany since we are not giving the same facility for their people in this country. Because of that they have put a lot of restrictions on the visa system. If you relax the restrictions and give them proper treatment, they would also reciprocate and that would help us a lot for all purposes.

I hope, the Ministry of External Affairs will take suitable action on my suggestions and try to improve upon these things.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am really privileged to have heard an outstanding debate on our foreign affairs. The uniqueness of the debate is reflected in the fact that there has been no cut motion and I congratulate each and every Member of this House for having united by not having moved any cut motion, united to show to the whole world that this great House, the custodian, the repository, the representative body of the Indian people supports the approval of grants for the Ministry of External Affairs, and that it supports our foreign policy with one voice. That shows the uniqueness of this debate.

While reflecting a consensus as regards the nation's foreign policy, the Hon. Members through their suggestions and through their incisive analysis of issues have pleaded for a better implementation of our comprehensive policy in the field of foreign affairs to reflect the national consensus. Shri Ayyapu Reddy is not here. I knew him as a very able parliamentarian from Andhra. He was leader of the House and Minister for Law and Justice, but I could see that he has a lot of acumen in the field of foreign affairs also. He has made some suggestions with regard to the Ministry's Annual Report. Especially, his suggestion to improve the content of the format of our report is very well taken. We can always do better, but I

must say that the Report, as printed and published, if you, compare it with any other document which quintessentially contains all What needs to be reported in any Foreign Ministry Report is a very well summarised document. It cannot be a voluminous document, it has to be a concise, precise document and also should cover all aspects of the activities of our External Affairs Ministry. He made a suggestion regarding the improvement of the format, especially regarding having some maps, geographical maps giving details regarding newly independent countries Whenever we refer to them in our Report. I accept his recommendation. In future it will be our endeavour that we put maps, continent-wise, in which the names of countries concerned are clearly delineated along with the regional reports or relevant information from different countries so that Members are facilitated in zeroing in to the subject when they read any report information about an individual country or region. They can easily formulate the significance or the content of that geographical report.

I would only like to be excused regarding one matter wherein Mr. Reddy has suggested that we should give details regarding Agreements in the Report itself. Sir, Hon. Members would agree that it is very difficult to fit in details in an annual Report or for that matter even summaries regarding treaties and agreements that we reach every year. They are so lengthy and numerous and the annual reports will become so voluminous. But, of course we can give a brief summary and title of each agreement so that Members can know about it. Of course, these Agreements and Treaties are published documents which can be seen whenever needed. So we will try to accept this recommendation, in a limited context.

Sir, Mr. Bipin Pal Das in his eloquent speech referred to four factors which are threatening world peace; the madness for arms, the cancer of apartheid, no lessening of the disparities between the developing and developed world and the growth of destabilising forces. He referred to these four factors threatening the international arena. Then he also referred to the improvement of our friendship with the Soviet Union. Mr. Zainul Basheer analysed the basis of our relation-

ship with Pakistan and emphasised very appropriately that in the people at the grassroot level, as far as the people of Pakistan and India themselves are concerned, there is a real and sincere feeling of camaraderie and good neighbourliness; as a people to people relationship. It is in Pakistan at the top that. He mentioned about a different type of relationship prevailing. Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary in his speech supported the basic policies pursued by all of us, the non-alignment, disarmament or anti-apartheid, the six-nation initiative, the Delhi Declaration, support for peace proposals made by General Secretary Gorbachev and our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He very specifically mentioned this and we value the support of his party and other parties.

Our senior parliamentarian, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, also in the same vein pronounced his rock like support for the basics of our foreign policy. Mr. Dinesh Goswami also spoke in the same vein. Mr. Shahabuddin, who has been a leading diplomat also very appropriately mentioned that all of us agree that our independence and sovereignty are supreme, and their protection and defence are of paramount importance. I think this is a very appropriate declaration and it should be our common endeavour that maintenance of our national integrity and sovereignty should be an article of faith with each and every citizen of this country.

Prof. Ranga—he is not here—in his eloquence, in his extempore remarks tried to bring into proper focus the imperatives of our foreign policy and how we cannot go to any extremes in dealing with the situation. How can we do so even if we want to or even if the emotivity of the situation requires us that we should go and take an extreme position? We cannot, if we are sensitive to our ideals. I am thankful to him because he has lightened my burden in this context because there are many emotive issues where we have to control our emotions and we have to keep to our moorings firmly to our principles and perspectives.

Mr. C.P. Thakur reminded us of even Chanakya telling us that "your neighbours never can always be your good friends". I am thankful to him for having told us about Chanakya today.

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

Mr. Tiraky reminded us, that we should not boast about our strength. We should not be boastful, even though we might be powerful—we are powerful—but we should not be rather displaying or boastful about our strength. We should be modest. His advice is very well taken. Of course India is powerful in its own way because of the inherent strength of its people. But, we should not boast about that. I propose to follow his advice not to be boastful, but to be modest.

Mr. Ram Swaroop Ram advised us that we should not be involved in and should always be aware of the conspiracies of the imperialists. That we must keep in mind.

Mr. Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi and Mr. Jadeja also spoke about our relations with Latin American countries. Mr. Chaturvedi in his excellent Hindi and Mr. Jadeja in his analysis of relations with Latin American countries spoke about our relations with over-seas Indias—people of Indian origin, who are in Latin America, in the Caribbean and in other parts of the world. How we should cultivate better relations with them? I think this is a very constructive point that has to be considered.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : In Pakistan there has been a massacre of people of Indian origin who speak Urdu as their mother tongue. You know they are massacred these days. At least we should express our concern for them also.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes, I know about it. That is a little different matter. I will come to that point in a different context.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I understand what you mean. Mr. Zainul Basher has referred to it, yesterday, Mr. Qureshi. I am thankful to you. Now I have referred briefly all the major points that were raised. Mrs. Thakkar in her speech mentioned the fact that neighbours come even before the relatives I am mentioning

all these facts because I find that while these suggestions had been made, by and large all these suggestions reflect a consensus national consensus. I am thankful to all Hon. Members for having made these and other valuable suggestions.

Mr. Ayyapu Reddy has mentioned about the security environment, relations with our neighbours and how far has our policy improved the security environment and lessened the burden on the defence expenditure. If we look at this aspect of our foreign policy, our relationship with our neighbours, it has been our endeavour constantly that our relations with our neighbours should contribute to peace and security in our region.

As Hon. Members know, SAARC has been a recent creation— not about two years have elapsed since the creation of SAARC. What is SAARC? It is an organization of the seven neighbouring States of South Asia.

Hon. Members, even senior Members like Mr. Goswami and others in earlier debates in this House have suggested that SAARC should cover even all the littoral States, that they should even think of relationship with ASEAN countries. A suggestion was made that we should also encompass New Zealand and Australia in these regional efforts. So, the general views expressed in this House have supported this idea of regional cooperation.

What is the content of this regional cooperation, reflected in SAARC? Today, we have eleven major items on which the SAARC countries are cooperating on a multi-lateral basis, and more than 160 activities are planned for the current year, under this SAARC programme 163 activities for the current year. So, our endeavour to strengthen SAARC is a measure of our dedication to the principles of good neighbourliness, and to strengthen the security environment. We hope that all the seven neighbouring States, inspite of all the bilateral complexities and difficulties, will keep in view that this regional organization of SAARC, while contributing to more multi-lateral activity not only in eleven fields also thinks to develop relations in the field of trade and commerce as

was suggested yesterday. It will also help in the improvement of bilateral relations.

Now let us take Pakistan, about which many distinguished Members had made mention—about our relationship with Pakistan. As you know, India is committed to developing cordial, cooperative and good neighbourly relations with Pakistan in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement. In this context, Hon. Members will remember that India has taken a number of initiatives in recent times for normalization of relations with Pakistan, such as the establishment of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission. Recently, we have had other steps taken also, like the offer of a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, various proposals to ease travel between the two countries including the proposal to re-open the Kokrapar-Manabao rail route, proposal for non-discriminatory trade relations, proposal for exchange of newspapers and periodicals, proposal for non-attack on each others' nuclear installations, and the proposal for the recent Secretary-level meeting for de-fusing the tension on the border. All these proposals are on the table. Even when President Zia-ul-Haq was recently here to witness the cricket match at Jaipur, our Prime Minister discussed with him, and gave him a suggestion that the Joint Commission should meet early, and the two Sub-Commissions of that Commission should meet earlier so that we can improve our economic relations (*Interruption*)

13.45 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Let us see what happens. We are prepared to have these Sub-Commissions meet early. We are prepared to do our bit.

I find that only on April 20 the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sahabsada Yaqub Khan had made a statement in Pakistan's Parliament that Pakistan wants to build tension free good neighbourly relations with India on the basis of equality, justice, sovereignty and mutual respect. Of course, such statements made by Pakistan are there. We welcome these statements. But let us join to implement these statements. What has been lacking is implementation. What

has been lacking is the fullest adherence to the principle of the Simla Agreement. Therefore, instead of trying to get more armaments instead of trying to get sophisticated weapons, armament and the latest aircrafts, AWACS or AEWS from United States and other countries, let Pakistan come to the negotiating table and discuss all those proposals which are already there lying on the table.

Recently; when a tense situation developed on the borders of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and we had two attacking formations of Pakistan on the border, we tried our level best to defuse the situation. We had two rounds of talks; our Secretary, Sri Gousalves had two rounds of talks for defusing the crisis. But Pakistan has to move forward, and instead of taking a contradictory position, it has to re-concile with its professed objectives whatever it can do it should do in the practical sense of the term. We also find that our efforts have not met with success because of Pakistan's weapons-oriented nuclear policy and unwillingness to have non-discriminatory trade relations with India. Therefore, in this context, I must say that Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme is of paramount concern to us since it affects our security environment. We have repeatedly made it clear that Pakistan's acquisition of nuclear weapons is a development which we cannot afford to ignore. Our objective is a durable structure of peace in the sub continent and our endeavour has been and will continue to be the promotion of greater and closer understanding between India and Pakistan. I would again like to exhort Pakistan to cooperate with us in our sincere effort to build such a relationship as has been enshrined in the Simla Agreement. We feel that the fear and mistrust between our two countries must be removed and the scarce resources that we have in both the countries should be used for development rather than for the acquisition of arms.

Three or four distinguished members had yesterday mentioned this particular fact and I fully support those arguments. We consider this as a major plant of our foreign policy.

Regarding our relations with China, Mr. Reddi had called for more flexibility and manoeuvrability in the implementation of

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

our overall policy. He referred particularly to China. As we are aware and I would here like to assure Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary also that we, as a matter of principle, committed to resolving the border problems with China through peaceful means. But let China also reciprocate. We have had seven rounds of talks with China and we are prepared for the eighth round also. I have been informed that a few days back the Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr Chang Chee Chung announced that the eighth round of talks should be held and they will propose the date of talks after summer. This statement has been made. We are also prepared for the Eighth round of talks. But we are amazed to see in this context that the activities of the Chinese in the Sumdorong Chu Valley have not been helpful. Their statement objecting to the grant of Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh is also unacceptable to us. We have already said that it is entirely a matter for our Parliament to decide. We have completely disagreed with the Chinese statement made in this regard. We would call upon China to keep patience and restraint and maintain peace and tranquillity on the border. We will continue with our efforts to resolve this question through peaceful negotiations. We have also mentioned very clearly that we have no interests in having any border skirmishes in our border with China. We have seen Press reports emanating from Beijing and also a statement made day before yesterday by the official spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry alleging that Indian troops have crossed the line of actual control between the two countries, "nibbling at Chinese territory". They have alleged that India has forcibly occupied some places and sent military aircrafts to violate Chinese airspace from time to time. It has also been alleged that we have amassed troops along the border on Indian territory and conducted large scale military exercises in the area.

I would like to categorically state that there have been no major Indian military exercises in the proximity of the Sino-Indian boundary in the recent months. Our troops have very strict instructions not to cross the Indo-China boundary. The question of Indian troops nibbling at the Chinese territory or

Indian aircraft violating Chinese airspace simply does not arise.

Having contradicted these reports, I would again like to emphasise to the Chinese Government that it is necessary for both sides to find a solution to the problems that arise along the boundary through peaceful negotiations, consultations and in a manner that ensures the maintenance of peace and tranquillity all along the boundary.

There was a question that our Defence Minister Shri Pant had been to Beijing. There had been some speculation and some reports about this. I may say that the fact is, that a delegation led by Shri K C Pant to the Seventy-fifth Birthday Celebrations of the President of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, at Pyongyang, made a transit halt at Beijing on April 17, 1987. The members of the delegation alongwith Sri Pant were, the Minister of State, my colleague, Shri Eduardo Faleiro, and Shri Romesh Bhandari, Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, and Shri M.C. Bhandari, Members of Parliament. The Chinese Minister for Geology and Minerals, ZHU XUN, hosted a dinner for Shri K.C. Pant and Shri Faleiro, while the Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, ZHU LIANG hosted a separate dinner for Shri Romesh Bhandari, Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi and Shri M.C. Bhandari. No secret negotiations were entered into on these occasions.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to take one minute and say this...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. This is very important. Let him finish. Kindly take your seat. You can ask him afterwards.

[Translation]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA : You have heard what the Hon. Members have said. The whole time will be consumed like this. What would you like to say about

demands. We are anxious to hear it and we want that you should tell/about demands.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, please take your seat. You are getting replies. Why are you worried ?

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I would like to submit most humbly to my respected friend that yesterday two Hon. Members had raised this question, so it is my bounden duty to reply to meet their query,

[English]

We appreciate the fact that Chinese authorities extended due courtesies to our delegation but no substantive discussions were held on the boundary question.

A reference was also made to the visit of General Secretary of the Communist Party (Marxist), Sri Namboodari pad to Beijing. Well, I am told that, whatever has been mentioned by Mr. Deng Xiaoping, leader of China in his talks with Mr. Namboodari pad has been essentially reflected in a message of Xinhua. In this context what is reported in the Xinhua message is :

“The Sino Indian border issue should be settled reasonably in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said here today...at a meeting with E.M.S. Namboodari pad, General Secretary of the Indian Communist Party (Marxism).

China's basic policy is to develop its national economy and maintain world peace, he said. It has settled all border issue with neighbouring countries, except those with the Soviet Union and India, he noted.”

Let us take this statement that has been made. We welcome this statement we are also for negotiations, as I said. Let this 8th round of talks take place and let China put forward its proposals and we shall put

forward our proposals also. I think that this should set at rest the various points mentioned by Hon. Members regarding what is happening to our relations with China.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHARY (Katwa) : I asked a question yesterday as to what is the hitch between our relations; what are the problems, what they want and what we want. Can you elaborate on that ? It is very important. The whole country is in the dark.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The main difficulty is that they do not recognise the McMahon line and they also do not recognise the line in the Askai Chin in Kashmir. That has been the main hitch because it hundreds and hundreds of kms. long border. That is why it has taken seven rounds of talks even to discuss the principles. We have to go into each and every detail later on because boundary questions are always so difficult. So that is the real hitch.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : They have annexed our territory forcibly.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : That also comes within this.

Regarding the points mentioned by Mr. Selvendran and many other friends about the situation in Sri Lanka, Government fully shares the anguish and concern expressed by many members of the House at the grave situation in Sri Lanka, which has taken a particularly tragic turn in the last few days. Government's policy as also the policy as reflected in the consensus of this House in this regard is based on the conviction that this is essentially a political problem and a long term solution can be found only through a negotiated settlement. It was for this reason that, ever since August 1983, when we offered our good offices to help in the search for a political solution, our efforts have been directed at finding a common ground which would facilitate the start of direct negotiations between the representatives of the Tamil minority of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lankan Government. We feel that some progress had been made in this direction. The proposals as they emerged between May

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

and December, 1986 represent a considerable narrowing of the gap between the position of the two sides.

14.00 hrs.

But further progress towards an agreed settlement can only be found in direct negotiations between the two sides. It is in this direction that our efforts have been directed over the last few weeks. Here I must emphasise that violence, specially violence against civilians, adds to the accumulated legacy of bitterness and suspicion and makes negotiations much more difficult. That is why we have repeatedly condemned resort to violence, especially violence against civilians. It was because of this concern that when it was found that the situation in Jaffna area continued to deteriorate, with serious hardship being caused to the Tamil population as a result of economic blockade, and since there was an imminent possibility of large-scale civilian casualties, the Prime Minister sent Shri Dinesh Singh as his personal emissary to meet President Jayewardene and to express our grave concern about the situation. He also impressed upon him the need for a political solution. In this context, the large-scale violence resulting in hundreds of civilian deaths in the last one week, is tragic and totally senseless. Our spokesmen have unequivocally condemned attacks on civilians, regardless of who the attackers are. All civilian lives must be considered equally sacrosanct and whoever permitted such massacre, whether the State or any group, Tamil or Sinhala, must stand condemned. I must repeat that there can be no solution in violence to this problem and any so-called local victories based on violence are bound to prove short-lived and illusory. I am sure that I reflect the wish of every Member of this House when we appeal to both sides to the conflict to eschew violence and to cooperate in resuming negotiations towards a political solution.

Some Members had mentioned about our relations with Bangladesh. We attach very great importance to our relations with Bangladesh. The outstanding issues between the two countries, referred to by many Members, are not an unusual feature of

relations between two neighbours with a long common border and shared history. Issues of shared water resources, the influx of Chakma refugees into Tripura, and boundary demarcation were discussed by me during my visit to Dhaka in January 1986 and these will again be taken up during the meeting between the two Foreign Secretaries at in the next few days. We will continue to try for a steady progress in the resolution of these bilateral issues. Many Members spoke of the influx of Chakma tribals from Bangladesh into Tripura. At present, the number of Chakmas who have come in from Bangladesh is almost fifty thousand. Here, we are faced with a human problem. Since these tribals have fled from Bangladesh out of fear, for their safety and security, it has been extremely difficult for our border agencies to forcibly turn them away ..(Interruptions).

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : On a point of Order, Sir. If it is a human problem, does it mean that we should always go down and allow the foreign nationals to come to our State? Every moment, even right now, these foreigners are coming into the territory of India, particularly in Assam and the Government has no voice, nothing to say about that. They cannot stop them. So, I would like to know from the Minister what is the remedy for this.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Well, I am responding to a suggestion made yesterday regarding the Chakma refugees.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Not only Chakmas but other foreign nationals are also coming everyday from Bangladesh.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : However, it should be noted that the problem of Chakmas is not really a bilateral problem between Indian and Bangladesh, but is essentially an internal problem of Bangladesh. These are Bangladesh citizens who are living temporarily in refugee camps in Tripura. They have to return to Bangladesh and their early and safe return has to be ensured. Since their reluctance or delay in return is because of serious apprehension about their safety, it is for the Bangladesh Government to create conditions wherein they gain the confidence to return to their

homes voluntarily. We have made this clear to Bangladesh.

Apart from this let us come to our relations with our neighbours, Bhutan and Nepal. It has been accepted in principle that we shall have a Joint Economic Commission with Nepal. I think this should be a big step forward so that we can put our relations with Nepal our economic and trade relations, in a proper perspective.

One Hon. Member mentioned yesterday about the question of work permits in Nepal. According to the present information, the Government of Nepal was to issue identity cards to all workers in the Kathmandu Region, irrespective of nationality, working in the organised sector in three districts of Kathmandu valley, according to some labour laws which have been enforced in this Valley area. It has been ascertained that this measure is not aimed specifically against Indians. But we have also asked our Embassy in Kathmandu to take up this matter with the Government of Nepal to ensure that this is not a measure against Indian workers in the Kathmandu Valley.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : I have experience of the past also. I come from that territory and I know Indians are being harassed there. People of Indian origin are being harassed in Nepal. If necessary, I can call on you and explain to you in detail. This matter should be taken up with the Government of Nepal.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The Hon. Member is very much welcome to see me any time. But this is a specific question regarding all workers working in the Kathmandu Valley. As I have mentioned, we have information that this is not meant for Indians only but for all workers in the organised sector.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : The question is about enjoying special exemption and the law may be directed theoretically against everybody. But Indians are only its victim.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : There are not only Indians but also Tibetans

and others working in the Kathmandu Valley. It is not only directed towards Indians but also Tibetans and other foreign workers working in the Kathmandu Valley. It is well known that there are many foreign workers working in the Valley.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : I do not know. Is there any treaty with Tibet and Nepal like Indo-Nepalese Treaty? Ultimately, if certain facilities are given under Indo-Tibetan Treaty, then you cannot treat all of them alike. That is the point.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I am informed that this also applies to Nepalese workers and not only to Indian workers or Tibetan workers. This is not covered under the treaty. That we have examined. This is not covered under the Indo-Nepal Treaty.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Do all the workers come under that?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes, yes. We have been informed that it is for all the workers of the area under the Labour Act.

Regarding Ganga Water dispute, it is not the question of Nepal being a party to any internal dispute. India and Bangladesh have approached Nepal for co-operation in the study of the possibility of augmentation of Ganga waters through construction of storage reservoirs in Nepal. Our friend Hon. Mr. Chowdhary had mentioned yesterday the whole question is how to augment the water at Farakka so that both Bangladesh and India can have more water. The last round of discussions were held in January, 1987 and the three countries have decided on a further meeting to discuss the matter, because theoretically speaking if we have more storage, more water, then we can have more water in the Hooghly and Calcutta Port and in Bangladesh also. But, all this is a very, very remote possibility as of now. I may also make it very clear that we have absolutely no report of any supply of arms by Nepal to GNLFF.

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

14.10 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

As I mentioned, it is our recognised policy, a well-established policy, to have the friendliest relations with our neighbouring country. Nepal, in accordance with the Indo-Nepalese Treaty.

Sir, apart from that, our Hon. Friend, Shri Shahabuddin had mentioned that we should enlarge I.T.E.C programme and it should also cover the Caribbean countries. A similar suggestion was made by Shri D. P. Jadeja. Now, Shri Shahabuddin might have noted himself that the budget allocations for these programmes had expanded from Rs. 45 lakhs to Rs 10 crores this year. There is no question of limitation of funds as of war. Actually the difficulty has been with the formulation of concretised programmes under which this money could be spent. There has been a paucity of programmes. It is not just India which has to offer sums of money. It is up to the recipient countries also that they should formulate suitable programmes to take benefit out of this cooperation. I think, money is not the major difficulty, but the limiting factor has been the concretisation of programmes, for example, on what particular subject they would want to have expertise being given and what type of experts they need and on what subject and for what programme and this information has been lacking in many countries, and, therefore they have not been able to avail of our technical economic co-operation facilities. But we have taken the decision on principle that we will increase this amount at the rate of 15 per cent per year, funding of the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Fund by 15 per cent per year over the next few years. I am sure in the future we will have an increasing number of such programmes. I have also directed the ICCR and also our department concerned to intensify their efforts to get more suitable programmes concretised so that more scholarships could be availed of under this programme.

Now, regarding the suggestions made by our senior Member, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, I welcome his mentioning about the 75th Anniversary of the Establishment of the

African National Congress. The House will remember that in January this year, many amongst us, had participated in the function organised here to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Establishment of the A.N.C. (African National Congress) and we had a largely attended international conference against apartheid which we had convened in January. Sir, the African National Congress has already an office in New Delhi and it will continue to receive our moral and material support in its efforts to bring about racial equality in South Africa. As soon as I took over, I had the privilege to participate in a deputation of NAM Foreign Ministers mandated by the Harare Summit to visit some of the developed countries so that they could be persuaded to apply mandatory economic sanctions under the United Nations Charter against South Africa. I have seen myself, I have been interested in it myself, the intense activities that have been going on behalf of NAM to destroy apartheid, to isolate the Pretoria regime and to impress upon the developed countries of the world by all means possible, diplomatic means, all peaceful means possible, to take action and to apply mandatory sanctions against South Africa. There have been some results, of course not to our satisfaction. Much more needs to be done, but activity is on. My dear and distinguished colleague, Mr. Faleiro, has been touring intensively and extensively.

AN HON. MEMBER: All over the world.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Not all over the world, mostly Africa specially—South of Africa. He has concentrated his attention towards Africa Fund. (*Interruptions*) Of course, it does not look nice, but I must compliment him and his colleague Mr. Krishnan. We have a Special Envoy, in one of the most experienced diplomats we have, Mr. Krishnan who is Prime Minister's Special Envoy dedicated specifically to this purpose. We have had an Africa Fund Summit here which was attended by seven Heads of State, Heads of Government, and two other leaders one among them being the Vice-President of Nigeria. The Africa Fund has been constituted and now I am very happy to report to the House that about 97 million Dollars have been committed to this Africa Fund, of which our Prime Minister happens to be the Chairman. We have fully mobilised

our diplomatic efforts so that we can get more funds for this Africa Fund and recently, we had a meeting at Harare so that we could identify projects appropriate to the requirements of individual countries so that the objectives of the Africa Fund could be realised in accordance with the actual needs of the countries concerned. The aim is that there should be no duplication and the projects implemented should be of real and actual help to the Frontline States which need help from this Africa Fund. I am sure that this House will fully bless this Africa Fund. The Africa Fund also calls for voluntary contributions from voluntary organisations and I am sure when we go back to our constituencies we will also try to ask for voluntary contributions from voluntary organisations and individuals for making this Africa Fund a success.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : What is the ratio of developed countries in this Fund ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : It is mainly a Fund set up by Non-Aligned Countries because it was conceived at the Harare Summit of NAM. But we do hope that the developed countries will also come to the aid of this Fund. Many of the developed countries have said that they are already helping the Frontline States through the SADCC Fund, the Southern African Developmental Cooperation Council Fund. So, many of them have told us that they are already helping the Frontline States through this SADCC Fund, but they are contemplating help to this Fund also and France has given its first contribution of 20 million Francs. France has been the first developed country to announce its contribution of 20 million Francs. When Mr. Ramond, the Hon. French Foreign Minister, was here, he announced this contribution in a meeting with me. So, we hope that the developed countries will also come forward in helping the Africa Fund.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Why are you against giving diplomatic recognition to the ANC as you have given to SWAPO ? What prevents you ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I would not like to say 'No' to this, but it is difficult to say 'Yes'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I think Mr. Faleiro is in favour of it.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes, correct. I know, I would not say that only Mr. Faleiro is, I would also like to be in favour. But there are some difficulties and I think some times to bring out difficulties in open complicates things. So, I would just say that I would like to keep silent on this matter, let us see how things move. As I said, I do not want to say 'No', but it is difficult to say 'Yes'.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) : Many contribute in the Swiss Banks. Why don't you ask Swiss banks to contribute ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Well, Africa Fund accounts are not opened in any Swiss bank. It is not a question of taking loans. Otherwise anybody can help Voluntarily.

Also Mr. Indrajit Gupta has mentioned another important point regarding the concept of declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. He correctly mentioned that the UN General Assembly has passed a resolution at its last session, calling for the convening of the Conference on Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, at an early date but not later than 1988. He mentioned that it should have been held last year, i. e. in 1986. But the deal line is also "not later than 1988". So, the resolution is still under operation.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : The relevant question is, what do you say about the indifferent attitude of Sri Lanka towards declaration of Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I am coming to that. There is a U. N. *Ad hoc* Committee on Indian Ocean of which India is a member to complete all preparatory work for the conference by the end of 1987. Now, this is only April.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are hopeful ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I would like to be hopeful. India continues to participate actively in the work of the *Ad hoc* Committee to contribute to the fulfilment of its mandate to convene the Conference as stated in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 41/87. The *Ad hoc* Committee met towards the end of March, 1987. I would like to meet the appropriate query from the Hon. Member from Alwar that the *Ad hoc* Committee has met towards the end of March, 1987 and has scheduled another session around July, this year. Let us hope something would come out. But I must say this and I hope the Hon. Members will agree with me that it is our view, India's view that a Conference on the Declaration of Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be meaningful only if all Great Powers and major maritime users participate in the Conference. That is also because of the fact that was mentioned by the Hon. Member, Mr. Gupta yesterday that, now we have bases and we have the Navies of the powers that be going around and we have bases including Diego Garcia, so, this Conference will be meaningful only when great Powers major maritime users participate in the Conference. So, it would be our endeavour that as and when this conference is held, according to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution it should be a meaningful conference. We have to ensure that all these great powers do attend this conference.

Now, Hon. Shri Dinesh Goswami had mentioned that the problem of Palestine which used to occupy an important position in the international agenda has receded. I would like humbly point out to the Hon. Member that the question of Palestine has not receded. I have just returned 4 days back after attending the Non-Aligned Committee on Palestine at Harare. It was chaired by Chairman Mugabe, Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. It was attended by Chairman Arafat the President of PLO. He was there in full strength. For three days, we deliberated upon the problems of the Palestinian people, the situation in the Lebanese camps and also on the growing consensus and possibility of holding an international peace conference on the Middle East under UN auspices. It was a very constructive meeting, a very positive meeting. In recent newspaper reports, even today, we

find, despatches mentioning that in Algiers the Palestinian National Council is having a very successful meeting, practically all of the Palestinian groups, even those who differ from Chairman Arafat are also attending this meeting. Syria also seems to be cooperative with Algeria in this regard. I have had the privilege of having long discussions with Chairman Arafat. He was in a very good mood because he has achieved some success in guiding the Palestinian groups under his leadership and he was also hoping that there would be an Arab Summit in the future so that there could be a common point of view regarding the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle-East. This Committee of Nine also resolved at Harare that our NAM Chairman Mr. Mugabe should contact the four frontline States, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt so that they could have a common point of view regarding the convening of the International Peace Conference on Middle-East and how to deal with the problems of Palestinian camps and how to have a common point of view on the occupied territories in the West Bank in Israel. So, NAM movement has not been silent on this. The question has not receded. We are continuing to give the importance that we have been attaching to this problem and I have had the blessings of this House that even when this Parliament was sitting, I am really thankful to Hon. Members for having permitted me to go to Harare because of the importance of the Palestinian question, because of the importance of the South African question, because we have to attend these important meetings so that there could be no misunderstanding among our friends in the world that we are not taking as much interest in this issue as we have been taking earlier. I am beholden to this House, to you, to the Chair and to all my colleagues that they have allowed us and permitted us to go even when the Parliament session was going on for an important meeting of this nature. Therefore, I would say that our giving attention to these problems has not at all deflected. We continue to give it the importance that it deserves.

Regarding points raised by Shri D. P. Jadeja and Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi that we should do more to develop relations, to strengthen relations with our Latin American countries and with Caribbean

countries where we have people of Indian origin, let me at the very outset announce that we have accepted the recommendation made by Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi and Shri D. P. Jadeja and I have asked the Indian Council of Cultural Relations to consider very early and sympathetically proposals to set up a Centre for Latin American studies on the pattern of African Centre and I am sure that ICCR will approve of this suggestion and the Centre for Latin American studies will become a reality as suggested by Hon. Members yesterday.

ITEC Programmes for Latin America have been increased and specially for Guyana, Surinam and Nicaragua. To Nicaragua we have given substantial assistance 20,000 metric tonnes of wheat, 1,500 metric tonnes of raw jute and 12½ crore line of Government credit. The House will appreciate that Nicaragua need special assistance from us and that we have helped Nicaragua through ITEC and other programmes.

Regarding helping people of Indian origin and having more cultural links with them, I am happy to inform the House that it has been decided to set up a cultural centre in Trinidad and Tobago. Mr. Basoodeo Pande, the Foreign Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, himself is of Indian origin and he is hopefully visiting India in the near future and they have announced their decision that Trinidad and Tobago Government will start the cultural Centre from next Diwali—I mean from this year Diwali. Also, Mr. Jadeja had mentioned that the 150th Anniversary of Indian Immigration to Caribbean is going to be celebrated in the year 1988, i. e. the next year. The President of Trinidad and Tobago had informed us officially about this when I was there to attend the NAM Foreign Minister meeting at George Town in Guyana. The President himself was good enough to invite India to participate in this event and we have accepted this invitation. So, the ICCR will be organising cultural events during that point of time and if Guyana Government agrees, perhaps we can think of Cooperating in the holding of a festival there. It could also be thought of as a joint festival of all of the people of Indian origin of the Caribbean. It is up to them to decide this because we should not impose our programmes on their Government, on their

people. Let them evolve their own programmes. We will do our utmost to help them so that this Anniversary is celebrated in a befitting manner. So, all the suggestions given in this regard are well taken. We are going to strengthen our relations with Latin American countries. In all humility, I may say that my going to George Town to attend this NAM Foreign Ministers meeting so far away, for being there for four days taking such a long journey itself was also a measure of our determination to show to the Latin American countries that we are interested in their problems, in the problems of Central America, in the problems of Latin American countries and in the problems of Caribbean countries. We participated there in the George Town meeting with a zeal as if we were ourselves Latin Americans to discuss their problems in detail. So, we have now tried to fulfil this role so that the Latin American countries should not understand, while they contribute their Part towards solving problems within the NAM movement for other we that not ease forth their problems. That impression is not there. Continents we have fully participated in their deliberations. We will continue to do so in the future also.

Our support to the Contadora Group and the Contadora process for the solution of the Nicaraguan and the central American question is well known. I reiterate our full support to the Contadora process so that peace could be brought to the Central American countries in full measure. It is also well known that we have signed many agreements with Latin American countries. Let us for example take the establishment of the Indo-Brazilian Joint Commission. Mr. Jadeja mentioned about Brazil. We have also got technical cooperation with Uruguay. The President of Peru was our Chief Guest in our celebrations this year during January 26. Our friendly links with Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela are also well known this is also a measure of our determination to strengthen our links with all Latin American countries.

Mr. Chaturvedi very appropriately mentioned that we should look more towards our publicity, that people should know more about India, Indian culture and Indian news. He mentioned about some reports that some publicity parcels which have been sent, were

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not even opened by some Mission. We will certainly enquire into this matter. I would very much appreciate if Mr. Chaturvedi can give us the facts regarding what Mission did this etc...*(Interruptions)* I may inform the Hon. Members that I am myself looking into the question of reviewing our publicity strategy. We have now issued orders...*(Interruptions)*. Orders have been issued that in each of our Missions abroad, we should have a publicity monitoring group, under the Chairmanship of the Head of the Mission in which the officer responsible for information work as well as other concerned officers should be co-opted. This monitoring group in every Mission should regularly review the publicity requirements in the country concerned in the light of local environment and political compulsion and advise ways and means of giving our publicity thrust a meaningful orientation and to have a comprehensive publicity strategy for the country concerned. We have also been directed that those Missions which are not having any appropriate publicity work should also think of having a planned publicity programme. It has also been desired that all our Missions should review the mailing list at least once annually—because addresses become old—and that the publicity monitoring group should ensure compliance in this regard also. Our relations with the country media should also be regularly reviewed.

I am very happy that Mr. Jadeja could compliment our publicity section in Panama at least that their 'La India' is a very good Spanish publication. I would certainly convey the compliments to our Mission there. I hope all our Missions will get such compliments in the future by having excellent publications, standard publications, and making appropriate Publicity effort in this process.

Mr. Reddy also mentioned about our relations with countries in Europe and Mr. Ramaiah also, in his speech this afternoon, in his quick survey, mentioned about our relations with the Soviet Union

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad):
He was given only five minutes.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:
In five minutes he encompassed the whole world. He had that capacity. He mentioned about our relations with the socialist countries. Well, I must say that our relations with the Soviet Union can be considered as a model and our relations with this great country have been raised, qualitatively, to a higher level following the visit of the General Secretary Mr. Gorbachev, the historic visit of Mr. Gorbachev, to India. I may assure the House that we have already progressed in the process of implementing the important Agreements signed on that occasion. I am very thankful to the Hon. Members for having fully supported the Delhi Declaration and the six Nation-five continent initiative. The Delhi Declaration has been mentioned by at least four Hon. Members and also by our veteran leader, Prof. Ranga. If we look at this Delhi Declaration, we will find that it is a historic document and I would like to quote from that because when we accept this Delhi Declaration, it also means that in our bilateral relations also we have to observe the disciplines of this Declaration. I may just quote one or two points from this Declaration :

“In the nuclear age it is necessary that international relations are restructured so that confrontation is replaced by cooperation and conflict situations resolved through peaceful political means, not through military means”.

“The propaganda of war, hatred and violence should be forbidden and hostile perceptions with regard to other nations and peoples abandoned”.

“The world is one and its security is indivisible. East and West, North and South, regardless of social systems, ideologies, religion or race must join together in a common commitment to disarmament and development”.

So, this is the Delhi Declaration to which all political parties more or less in the country have subscribed in principle. And, therefore, we have to see to it that we create a proper climate and environment not only in India but all of us together outside also that we conform to the requirements of the Delhi

Declaration. Our relations with the USSR in the economic field are bound to improve and further consolidate in the coming years. It has been decided that within the next five years we should increase our trade with USSR by two and a half times. Recently, the Deputy Prime Minister of USSR Komentsose was here and we have discussed this trade question in great detail with all the concerned Ministries, I now propose to go to Moscow in next June for the full-fledged meeting of the Joint Economic Commission with the Soviet Union so that we can formulate concrete measures and steps so that we can achieve this goal.

We are also trying to improve our trade and economic relations with other socialist countries. I had recently been to Poland and Czechoslovakia and they are also desirous to increase trade and economic relations with India. We also propose to establish relations with COMECON as an organisation.

As mentioned by Shri Ramaiah, we do propose to establish relations with COMECON and a delegation of experts will be visiting Moscow to discuss with their office bearers regarding the possible content of our relationship.

With the United States also, as suggested yesterday, we want to further strengthen our friendly relations. We know the attitude of certain members of the Congress in United States. But in foreign policy, we have even to canvass for appropriate policies for appropriate programmes even in an adverse environment. That is diplomacy. We cannot say that we will not talk to these Congressmen or these leaders. It is, in this context, that my colleague, my dear colleague Shri Natwar Singh is presently there in the United States. I have had the privilege of knowing our esteemed senior colleague Dandavateji for so many years. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Before you were a congressman, you know.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Before I was a Congressman? No, when we both were Congressmen during the 1942 movement. He was in Maharashtra jails and I was in Uttar Pradesh jails. So, I know him

since then. I have the privilege of knowing him ever since we both were in the freedom fight.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only when we came out of the jail we forgot.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : There was a question that what our Shri Natwar Singhji was doing in the U.S.A. He was just there so that we can meet the leaders of the United States and the US Congress to tell them what they are doing by arming Pakistan. We have to tell them all this because it is a part of our work. I think it is very necessary for our diplomatic efforts that we should reach out to the leadership in the United States to tell them what is wrong with their policy. We have to tell them effectively. And, therefore, we want to have this effective dialogue. We will try our level best that we should carry on this dialogue with the leadership of the United States, with the Congress, US Congressmen and Senators because we have to have this dialogue in the interest of Peace and Development. We know how successful sometimes dialogue becomes. What we saw in Reykjavik and how General Secretary Gorbachev in his recent talks with Mr. Shultz has brought about new proposals regarding disarmament, and how now, there is even talk of and I myself heard this over the television only the other day President Reagan talking about the possibility of a historic agreement on disarmament with General Secretary Gorbachev.

This is only possible because of dialogue. So, we should not be afraid of any dialogue even with those who are adversaries and we do not consider that any country specially the U.S.A. is our adversary. Therefore, I think that the House will bless us if we actively pursue these goals of our diplomacy.

Similarly with the ASEAN countries we have tried to develop good relations. With Japan also we have developed bilateral exchanges. We propose to have a festival of India in Japan in 1988 and the Japan Month in India in October 1987. Japan, because of its emerging economic power, is a factor to reckon with in our foreign policy. Therefore, we are fully cognizant of that and we will certainly try to have more friendly

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relations with Japan not only in the political field, but also to see how we can get better relations with Japanese in the technological field.

India's relations with countries in Western Europe continue to remain friendly and productive. Countries of this region have provided valuable inputs, both monetary and technological, towards our development process.

With EEC we have good relations. Mr. Ramiiah very appropriately mentioned about the textile agreement. We are trying to improve our relations with other EEC countries. With France also during the past two years we have developed more friendly relations. The recent visit of the Foreign Minister of France to India for signing of an agreement with us, I think, will go a long way in strengthening our relations with France.

With Canada also we have strengthened our relations. We hope that our relations with Canada in the economic field will improve further. With Britain we are trying to negotiate an extradition treaty. With Canada we have already signed an extradition treaty. With Britain also we are discussing a draft. It and we hope that Britain's negotiators and experts will also see to it that the extradition treaty, which is on the anvil, can fulfil the requirements of extradition that are objective and constructive, pertinent to the relations between the two countries.

Special attention was given to our relations with the countries of South-East Asia during the year. The Prime Minister's visit to Thailand, Indonesia and the Malaysian Premier's visit to India enhanced our contacts with the ASEAN countries.

During my visit to Vietnam in January, accompanied by two other Ministers, agreements were finalised for cooperation in oil exploration and our existing programme of economic cooperation were reviewed. We attach very great importance to our relations with Vietnam, a very brave country whose whole people stood up to the test of the time with valour for the sake of freedom and self-

determination which will stand out in the annals of world history, as one of the great achievements of a nation. We have agreements finalised for cooperation in the field of oil exploration and we have decided that our Joint Economic Commission, instead of meeting every two years, will meet every year.

On the Kampuchean issue also we have been emphasizing the need to create an atmosphere conducive to a settlement and we are exploring all possibilities to assist in this process.

Sir, I think I have touched upon the major points, practically all of the points that were mentioned by the Hon. Members. There might be some points which I have not touched as of now; but you will very much appreciate that I had to emphasize some of the points which needed more clarification. I will look into all the remaining points and try to inform these Hon. Members about the position that we have on those particular points. Once again I am greatly beholden to all those Members who have participated in this debate and to all those who did not participate in the debate.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : You have not mentioned about Bhutan which is our doorstep neighbour. You have also not mentioned about Chakmas (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I have already mentioned about Bhutan. We have excellent relations. We are participating in the planning process.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura west) : Yesterday I mentioned about those Indian citizens who are staying in Indian enclaves surrounded by Bangladesh. You have not been able to make any arrangement to lend your relief hand to them. Their number is 1.5 lakh. They are living in a rule of jungle and looting and arson is going on.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : My Hon. friend mentioned about it yesterday. I have said that our Foreign Secretary will take up all outstanding issues with Bangladesh and I said he is going there next week.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Their number is too much. You should do something for them. There is no election. There are no electoral rolls. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister is not yielding. Please sit down.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I am very thankful to all the Members of this House for having supported solidly the basics of our foreign policy. It is not just an official foreign policy. It is a foreign policy of the all people of India and I am sure that with the blessings of this House, with the support of the House and with the voting of Demands for Grants by this House we shall be able to firmly pursue our time tested policies of non-alignment, of dis-armament, for peace, for development, for freedom, for anti-colonialism and for giving peace and development to all sections of humanity around the world. Again at the end I will repeat the words of Delhi Declaration :

“The danger that threatens mankind is grave. But mankind has the power to prevent a catastrophe. The gathering strength of the Coalition for Peace embracing the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement, the Six-Nation Five-Continent Initiative for Peace and Disarmament, all peace-loving countries, political parties and public organisations gives us reason for hope and optimism. The time for decisive and urgent action is now.”

I am sure by voting the Demands for Grants of this Ministry unanimously the House will show that this House representing the voice of 750 million people of India considers that the time for decisive and urgent action is now. We shall show it to the world as our scriptures have said :

Tamsoma Jyotirgamaya

Astoma Satagamaya

Mrityurma Amritamogamaya

From darkness to light; from untruth to truth and from mortality of war to immortality of peace we will move forward by activating our foreign policy towards the achievement of noble objectives for which all of us have dedicated ourselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to vote; The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1988, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 21 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.”

The motion was adopted

Demand for Grant, 1987-88 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
21.	Ministry of External Affairs	56,69,00,000	33,34,00,000	2,68,67,00,000	41,71,00,000