

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

श्री राज बिनास वासवान (हाजीपुर):
सभापति महोदय, मैं गौर सरकारी सदस्यों
के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति
का 23वां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

15.18 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. VISIT OF MINI-
STER 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 some-
what 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 institu-
tion of Annual Consultations between
the two foreign Offices, should be
upgraded to the level of Foreign
Ministers. In pursuance of that deci-
sion, I was very happy to visit Tokyo
at the kind invitation of the Foreign
Minister of Japan, H. E. Sonoda be-
tween the 14th—17th August to inaugu-
rate the first round of Ministerial-
level Consultations between Foreign
Ministers of Japan and India.

This visit reflects the shared reco-
gnition 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 coun-
tries. 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 coun-
tries 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, Pea-
ceful 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 ten-
sion 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 negotia-
tions 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 ex-
plained to us that the controversial
clause relating to hegemony should
be read in this context. One may
note the statement by Prime Mini-
ster 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, International 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. DISAPPROVAL OF DELHI POLICE ORDINANCE, 1978—contd.

and

DELHI POLICE BILL—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up further discussion of the statutory resolution moved by Shrimati 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,