

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute

*57. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-
SWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) progress so far made to resolve the Maharashtra-Karnataka boundary dispute ;

(b) at what stage the matter stands ; and

(c) time by which the dispute is likely to be solved ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka have been holding discussions on this issue. The Government of India have preferred to await the outcome of these bilateral efforts.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to lay down any time limit in this regard.

Sarkaria Commission

*58. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far by the Sarkaria Commission, set up on 9 June, 1983 to go into the Centre-State relations ; and

(b) within what time its work is estimated to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Commission has indicated that considerable progress has been made in the work and that every effort is being made to see that the report is submitted by its extended term *i.e.* June 30, 1986.

Discussion of Economic Sanction against South Africa at CHOGM

*59. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of Economic sanction against South Africa was discussed at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting held at Nassau recently ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIR (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The question of possible Commonwealth action against South Africa was a major focus of discussion at the Nassau CHOGM. A large majority of Commonwealth leaders supported the imposition of economic sanction against South Africa to pressurise it into ending apartheid and vacating its illegal occupation of Namibia. At the opening session itself PM Rajiv Gandhi gave a call for comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

2. Extensive discussions among Heads of State of Government eventually led to the adoption of the Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa at Nassau. The Accord calls upon the Pretoria Govt. to :

(i) give a commitment to end apartheid;

(ii) terminate the existing state of emergency;

(iii) release Nelson Mandela and other prisoners jailed for their opposition to apartheid;

(iv) lift the ban on the ANC and other political parties and allow political freedom; and

(v) initiate a dialogue across the lines of colour politics and religion towards establishing a non racial and representative government.

3. To facilitate a process of dialogue involving the true representative of the majority black population of South Africa, Commonwealth leaders agreed to set up a group of eminent Commonwealth persons. The leaders of Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, India, the UK, Zambia and Zimbabwe have been mandated to develop the modalities of this effort with the Secretary General of the Commonwealth.