

In law are treated by their daughter-in-law these days. This is the kind of society we live in.

[The VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): In the Chair]

Sir, it lies with the Government to remove this social problem. If the Government gives pension to these neglected persons, then, I feel, the situation might change. Their children and relations might accept them if they are given financial assistance.

(Interruptions)

Kulkarniji, if you don't understand you can put on the head-phone.

Sir, it is miserable for an elderly person to know that he is being ignored by the society. What crime they have committed. All that they did was that out of love and affection they gave away all their savings and wealth to their children and relations. So, they need to be treated with honour. In foreign countries there are Old Age Homes to look after such persons. They are given free boarding and lodging for the rest of their life.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Please conclude. There is a statement to be made by the hon'ble Prime Minister.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I will conclude in three, four Minutes, Sir.

The old persons in some foreign countries are given free Rail Passes and Bus Passes so that they can easily go to hospitals, libraries and other such places. They should be given such concessions here also. They should be provided free medical facilities. This is the duty of both centre and states.

When foreigners visit our country, they mock at the plight of old persons begging along the streets. This situation must change. The condition of widows is no better. Having lost her husband, a widow has to look after her children besides herself. When husband dies in misery without leaving any wealth or saving be-

hind, his widow is in deep trouble. Without any financial assistance, She won't be able to feed her children and educate them. Life will become hell for her without any support. Therefore, Government should give sufficient financial assistance to the widows. Some State Governments give Rs. 60 per month to the widows. This is not at all sufficient. So this Bill seeks to provide Rs. 300 per month.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): You will conclude or continue?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I will continue it later, sir.

5.00 P.M.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I visited the Federal Republic of Germany from the 5th to 7th September 1991. This was essentially a goodwill visit, the main purpose of which was to inaugurate, alongwith Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the Festival of India in Germany. I took advantage of this occasion to exchange views with German leaders on a wide range of bilateral and international issues. During the visit, I called on President Richard Von Weizsaecker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl with whom I had more than an hour-long meeting. I also met Dr. Spranger, Minister for Economic Cooperation and Dr. Juergen Moellemann, Minister for Economics, and had discussions with them on Indo-German economic and commercial relations.

The other important features of the visit were a meeting with the Senior Executives of leading members of the German business community, and a luncheon meeting with German Ideologists. I met Members of the Indian community in Germany at a reception arranged by our Ambassador in Germany.

I acquainted my German interlocutors with the changes we have recently brought

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

about in our economic policies and emphasised that they constituted an important milestone in a natural evolution and derived from the logic of the present level and stage of our development. They were, therefore, irreversible. They also enjoyed the support of the people and Parliament of India.

There was full appreciation on the German side of the nature and significance of the changes and about India's determination to press ahead with them. They recognised that these changes were of decisive importance for determining future cooperation between India and Germany and that they deserved to be fully supported by the international community. I was told by the German Chancellor that despite the new burdens imposed upon Germany by the process of its unification and developments in Europe, particularly in the Soviet Union, Germany remained fully committed to its development cooperation with India.

The inauguration of the Festival of India in Germany was a major event in the cultural life of the German people. In his inaugural address, Chancellor Kohl described it "as the largest cultural presentation of a friendly country which has ever taken place in Germany". The Festival is heading towards a resounding success and is bound to have a decisive impact on the hearts and minds of the German people.

I dedicated the Festival to the memory of Shri Rajiv Gandhi who had mooted the idea three years ago during his meeting with Chancellor Kohl. Rajivji had made an outstanding contribution to the furtherance of Indo-German cooperation. A reciprocal Festival of Germany in India is planned for the year 1993-94.

Hon'ble Members are aware of the German fascination, enthusiasm and pursuit of Indian culture and the importance of culture in the shaping of Indo-German relations, which came much before the development of political and economic interchanges between the two countries in

recent times. My meeting with the German Indologists proved beyond doubt that German scholars and intellectuals still retained their deep interest in India's cultural, spiritual and philosophical heritage and in the contemporary scene in India. It is important for us to do everything possible to encourage the German indologists, indeed Indologists everywhere, in their pursuit of knowledge about India. Cultural contacts and inter-change are the fountainhead of better understanding between countries and societies. I may also add that it is time we organised an international conference of Indologists in Delhi or some other appropriate place in India. I intend to sound out the State Chief Ministers for their cooperation. I am also confident that the event will evoke unstinted cooperation from academic and cultural circles in India.

I am glad to inform the House that this first visit of mine to a foreign country after taking over as Prime Minister, went off very well and succeeded in achieving the objectives I had in mind. I am confident that it would provide a fresh impetus to Indo-German cooperation. I am particularly happy to have had this opportunity of renewing my contact with Chancellor Kohl. Of particular significance is the desire expressed by him to me to draw India closer to the New Europe that is emerging.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, first of all, I am very happy to read or hear from the Prime Minister that he told the German leaders that the economic changes that he has brought about are irreversible. There was certainly a great deal of speculation raised in the press that they could be, and the fact that he has reaffirmed is very good, but I hope he is not satisfied with just it being not irreversible, but he would take these reforms a little more forward to the logical conclusion. The question I want to ask of the Prime Minister is this, When I was the Minister of Commerce, the President of Germany, Weizsäcker, had visited India and at the stage. I had a meeting with him in which he discussed the possibility of a joint venture between India and Germany in the construction of houses in the Soviet Union. There are

about five hundred thousand USSR soldiers still on the soil of Germany who have to go back to the USSR, but there are not enough residential facilities for them. So, the Germans had agreed to undertake a 120 billion dollars housing project in the Soviet Union for which they were interested in technical assistance, surprisingly from a country like India. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister took this opportunity specially in view of the foreign exchange situation we have—this would be something which would help us a great deal—to discuss it, whether this matter came up at all in his meeting with the President of Germany.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Would you like to respond individually, Mr. Prime Minister?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: No, together.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): There are so many Members who want to seek clarifications.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Sir, I congratulate the Prime Minister for his visit to Germany and the relations he has established. I want to seek only two clarifications. One is whether there was any discussion with Chancellor Helmut Kohl about taking an overall review of foreign policy formulations, particularly relations with different countries because the cold war is over and Russia has totally disintegrated and there is a reunification of Germany and other East European countries. I want to know whether any discussion took place and whether our Government will consider or apply its mind to a review of foreign policy formulations in view of the revolutionary changes taking place in the world. The second clarification I desire is this. Germany is known for chemical industry as well as engineering industry and particularly for the latest technology invented by German scientists. Is there any possibility to have what you call a mission or an

Indo-German mission particularly to chase the new technology in chemical engineering and engineering industry? The last clarification is this. I really appreciate the idea of the Prime Minister of calling a conference of international Indologists. That is another positive way of bringing in different intellectuals from the world in a cultural mould. I am not the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, but I feel, Pune is the ideal centre for this meet because, as you know, the Bandarkar Research Institute and various other research institutes of Vedas, Sanskrit and culture are there. Therefore, Pune will be the ideal place if the Prime Minister agrees. Thank you.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also congratulate the hon. Prime Minister on his successful visit to Germany and the festival has received wide appreciation from the people of that country. Sir, I would like to know whether due to re-unification they are not prepared for large investment in our country. Had there been any firm offer? What is the anticipation of the Prime Minister for the next five years? Sir, last year German entrepreneurs, I learnt, invested about Rs. 45,000 crores in other countries out of which only Rs. 20 crores was invested in India; it comes about .05 per cent of their total investment. What is the nature of the proposal we have to attract more investment from that country? Sir, was the Prime Minister able to allay their fears about (a) what they consider our high defence expenditure; (b) their perception of our human rights violations; (c) bureaucratic delay in India? On the basis of the agreements signed, it appears that the aid package has been reduced. Is there any further aid package from that country? What is the kind of official follow-up after the visit of the Prime Minister that we are doing? Has the Embassy been asked to better public relations for improving the media interest and coverage about our country?

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को उनकी जर्मनी की यात्रा के संबंध में अपने देश से जो एक वातावरण

[श्री राम नरेश यादव]

उत्पन्न हुआ और आर्थिक स्थिति को जानने के संबंध में बढ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ और साथ ही साथ मैं एक जानकारी करना चाहता हूँ। आपने वहाँ जाने के पश्चात् उद्योगपतियों के साथ बैठ करके जो विचार-विमर्श किया, उसमें जो विदेशी पूँजी निवेश के संबंध में सारी चर्चाएं चलती हैं, तो उन लोगों ने क्या इस बात की शिकायत की कि हम जिन प्रस्तावों को भेजते हैं, उन प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार करने में नीकरशाही बहुत बड़ी बाधक है? क्या इस प्रकार की चर्चा आयी थी और अगर आयी थी तो भारत सरकार आपके नेतृत्व में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है, ताकि इस तरह की शिकायतें सुनने का मौका नहीं मिले?

दूसरी बात यह है कि एंड इंडिया कंजोरशियम, जो कि पिछले वर्ष 6.2 ब्रख डालर की सहायता भारत को मिली थी, क्या इस समय जब दोनों जर्मनी का एकीकरण हो गया है, उसके आधार पर भविष्य में हमें जो सहायता जर्मनी से मिली थी, क्या उसमें कोई कमी की जायेगी और जो एंड इंडिया कंजोरशियम है, उससे कितने ऋण की प्राप्ति की आशा है, यह मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ?

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Sir, the visit of the Prime Minister to Germany will reflect both sides of the coin. On one side there is success and on the other side there is failure also. The success is regarding spontaneous and enthusiastic response of the German people towards the festival of India. But the failure is not a single German citizen, except the German Protocol, came to the airport to receive the hon. Prime Minister. All ladies and children who cheered the Prime Minister in the airport belonged to the Indian Embassy. German media by and large, ignored the visit of the hon. Prime Minister. There was no mention about the visit in any major German newspapers. Why did it happen?

My second clarification is that in a paper I read the Prime Minister mentioning Indian bureaucrats as "well-fed animals". I do not know the context, whether it is in a good sense or bad sense. But it has sent a wrong signal to the Indian bureaucrats. Sir, I want a clarification on this from the hon. Prime Minister.

My third clarification is whether there were discussions regarding a cut in our defence budget to get aid from German people.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी को उनकी जर्मनी की यात्रा के लिए इसलिए बढ़ाई देना हूँ कि जहाँ विश्व में और अपने देश में भी राजनीति प्रधान हो गई है और राजनीति का कुचक्र हर जगह दिखाई देता है, ऐसे समय में संस्कृति का संदेश लेकर वे जर्मनी गए थे। यह भी एक बहुत अच्छी बात है कि भारत के प्रधानमंत्री होने के बाद पहली बार वे ऐसी जगह पर गए जहाँ दो देश जो पहले खलग-खलग थे, उनका एकीकरण हुआ और वे एकबद्ध हुए। उसमें भी अच्छी बात यह है जो अपने बयान में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि वे प्राच्य विद्याविदों का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन भारत में बुलाएंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत का जो अपना गौरव, गरिमा, संस्कृति, ऐतिहासिक और वैदिक परंपरा है, जिसको लेकर भारत अपने को भारत कहलाता है उसे पुनर्जीवित करने की दिशा में प्रधानमंत्री निश्चित रूप से कल्पनाशील होकर सोचते हैं। मैं इसके लिए उन्हें बढ़ाई देता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मात्र दो-तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ जिनका संबंध प्रधानमंत्री की जर्मनी यात्रा से है। जिस समय प्रधानमंत्री जी की जर्मनी यात्रा हुई उसके कुछ दिन पहले सोवियत संघ में बहुत बड़ा राजनीतिक वातयाचक आया, भूचाल आया और

उसके कई गणराज्य पृथक-पृथक अस्तित्व कायम करने की घोषणा करने लगे। मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि अखिर व क्या कारण थे जिनकी वजह से आपने भारत में नहीं बल्कि जर्मनी में, एक दूसरे देश की घरेलू पर जाकर बाल्टिक गणराज्यों लिथुआनिया, एस्टोनिया और लातविया को मान्यता देने की घोषणा की?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आपने वहां से आने के बाद हवाई अड्डे पर प्रेस के लोगों को यह बताया कि भारत और जर्मनी के बीच अधिक सहयोग के क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण और संयुक्त संघर्षों के नए आयाम खुलेंगे। मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने संवाद में ही यह कहने के लिए वहां अपने को रोक रखा होगा कि वे कौन से आयाम होंगे जो भारत और जर्मनी के सहयोग से खुलने वाले हैं।

महोदय, मैं बहुत आश्चर्य और दुःख के साथ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रधानमंत्री जी के जो भाषण वहां हुए, मैंने उन भाषणों का लगभग एक-एक शब्द सुना या पढ़ा है और मुझे बराबर यह आश्चर्य होता रहा कि जर्मनी के एकीकरण के बाद भारत के प्रधानमंत्री वहां पहली बार गए। जहां तक मुझे याद है 1988 में राजीव गांधी जी वहां गए थे और उस समय राजीव गांधी जी की यात्रा पश्चिम जर्मनी, बॉन में हुई थी। लेकिन जर्मनी के एकीकरण के बाद भारत के प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में नरसिंहराव जी पहली बार वहां गए लेकिन उनके भाषणों में कहीं जर्मनी के एकीकरण के विषय में उस ढंग से मैंने प्रशंसा नहीं देखी जिसकी अपेक्षा की जाती है।

इन तीन सवालियों के साथ मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह भी बताने का कष्ट करें कि सोवियत संघ में जो इतना बड़ा परिवर्तन

आया है या आ रहा है उसके संबंध में जर्मनी का क्या विचार है?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Bihar):

Mr. Vice Chairman, as various Members have rightly pointed out, the importance of the Prime Minister's visit to Germany has to be seen in the context of the international developments not only in the Soviet Union but elsewhere in the world also. Everyone is aware of the threat of our living in a unipolar world, and the counterpoise to this perhaps might emerge in Europe faster than anywhere else.

Now, in that context, what I would like to know from the Prime Minister is whether, in the course of his discussion, if it is possible for him to take the House into confidence on this point, he discussed with his German counterpart, the question of altering the post-Second World War arrangement, not only in Europe, but also in the United Nations. We all of us are aware that the United Nations structure at the moment represents a picture which had emerged after the Second World War. That has now got totally and dramatically changed and in that context it will be more useful, and that is my impression. We have had some discussions on this. The German and the Indian points of view are quite similar to each other. So, I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether this aspect was discussed and whether, as we did in the NAM, we discussed with Germany also the question of altering the structure of UN so that countries like Germany in Europe, Japan and India in Asia are able to get better representation or representation on the Security Council with equal powers. That is the first point which I would like to ask. The second point is that we have been reading in the Press about a possible curtailment of aid from Germany. Now, we know from the newspapers that the Prime Minister has come back with a loan of 390 million DM. Was this question of curtailment of aid by Germany taken up during the course of discussions and did the Prime Minister receive any assurance from them that aid will not be curtailed at least in the near future in view of our delicate economic

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

health? Third point on which I would like to seek clarifications is in regard to trade. Germany is the most important trading partner that India has in the Western Europe. But we have our irritants in our trade with the EEC. For instance, textiles is a very important point at the moment. It is a live issue because the multi-fibre agreement has not yet been renewed, the Uruguay Round of negotiations has run into some problems, and there is the question of renewing the multi-fibre agreement bilaterally with the EEC. The EEC is adopting a difficult attitude rather than what we would like them to do. Did these issues come up for discussion and what kind of assurance did the Prime Minister receive from his German counterpart in regard to the renewal of the multi-fibre agreement? The last point is regarding newspaper reports that say that before the Prime Ministers visit a number of foreign collaboration arrangements were cleared by the Government of India. Now, what was the number of those foreign collaboration agreements that were cleared before the Prime Minister left for Germany and what is the response that he received in the economic policy of the Government which he calls irreversible? What was the response basically of the German industrialists in regard to the transfer of technology and transfer of resources to India after his visit? Thank you.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (विहा) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रधान मंत्री की प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद प्रथम विदेश यात्रा का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। इसलिए और विशेष स्वागत करता हूँ कि जर्मनी वह देश है जिसने कि हमारे एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी को दूसरे महायुद्ध में प्रश्रय दिया था, नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को, कुछ हम से निकटता दिखाई उसके और बाद भी आज तक इतिहास के बाद जर्मनी की, वहाँ के विद्वानों की भारत के पुरातन इतिहास में विशेष रुचि रही जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि एक सम्मेलन करने का विचार वह रखता है, उसका भी मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं दो तीन बाले प्रधान मंत्री से जानना चाहूँगा।

आज के विश्व की बदलती हुई परिस्थिति में विशेषकर यूरोप में रूस के कमजोर हो जाने के बाद, महाशक्ति आज उसके रहने के लक्षण घटते चले जा रहे हैं और उसकी बगल में ही उसके अंदर विखराव हो रहा है और ठीक उसके विपरीत जो सन् 1947 के बाद दो जर्मनी अलग-अलग थे वह एक हो गए हैं। दोनों की अलग-अलग बहुत बड़ी शक्ति इस विश्व में रही है, खासकर एक ऐसे क्षेत्र का मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा। यदि हम आल्पिकस में गोल्ड मैडलों की दोनों जर्मनियों की संख्या मिला लें तो शायद सब देशों से ऊपर वह पहुँच जाएगी। इतनी बड़ी शक्ति एक छोटे क्षेत्र के अंदर आई, यह एक नई शक्ति उभर कर आ रही है, यहाँ प्रधान मंत्री जी गये। उनकी औद्योगिक शक्ति है और कल शायद सामरिक शक्ति भी हो और वह सामरिक शक्ति हमारे लिए उपयोगी भी हो सकती है और हमारे लिए घातक भी हो सकती है। इस दृष्टि से उन्होंने कुछ विचार किया होगा, कुछ अनुभव हुए होंगे तो अगर सदन को अपने साथ विश्वास में लेना चाहे तो मैं उसका स्वागत करूँगा।

आज औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में बैलेंस आफ पेमेंट बनाने में जर्मन ने जो कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया है, हमारे अन्य मित्रों ने कुछ प्रश्न पूछे हैं, लेकिन मैं इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपको जो इस बारे में नये उद्योग लगाने के लिए जर्मन सरकार और जर्मन उद्योगपतियों का प्रोत्साहित वातावरण मिला है तो उसको स्थायी रूप से सक्रिय करने के लिए, उद्योग लगाने तक जो हमारे यहाँ उनकी अपेक्षा सरकारी बाधाएँ बहुत ज्यादा आती हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए क्या कोई स्थायी इंडो-जर्मन कमिशन बना कर आप उनके उद्योग धंधों को यहाँ बुलाने के लिए विशेष सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने का विचार करेंगे?

अंत में तीसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि साइंस और टेक्नोलोजी में भी जर्मनी आज दुनिया के सर्वश्रेष्ठ देशों में से एक है तो इस साइंस और टेक्नोलोजी में हमारे उनसे विशेष संबंध हों और साइंस और टेक्नोलोजी प्राप्त करने में उन वरीयता दें इसके बारे में यदि आपने कुछ विचार किया हो और कोई योजना बनाई हो तो वह भी हम जानना चाहते हैं।

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Sir, in the statement, in the last paragraph, it has been said that the visit of the Prime Minister has succeeded in achieving the objectives which he had in mind. I could not properly follow this. What were the objectives which were there in the mind of the Prime Minister except that it was a goodwill visit? So, I would like to seek some clarifications on this statement. Sir, I would like to view of Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Prime Minister whether any positive commitment on economic assistance has been received from the German side and, if so, what the details are. I would particularly like to say that a new economic and industrial policy has been initiated in our country and we expect that these policies will satisfy the West. What is the impression of the Prime Minister in this regard? Is Germany satisfied with our new economic and industrial policy so that they will come in a big way to assist us? As our credibility increased in Germany? These things I would like to know from the Prime Minister.

There is one more thing. After the developments in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the attention of the West is towards Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union because they are granting economic assistance for various political reasons. Their political commitments to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have made them make economic commitments there. So, how far will it be practical for Germany to look to India to extend economic assistance? Has the Prime Minister assessed this aspect?

Then, Sir, there is the question of our exports. One of the main thrusts of our economic policy is to increase our exports. Has the Prime Minister been able to assess whether there is any possibility of increasing our exports to Germany, whether the Germans are prepared to accept them? Because they are highly protectionist countries, will they have a soft attitude towards us with regard to our exports?

Lastly, it seems to me to be very improper—this point has already been

touched upon by Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh—that when the Parliament is in session, not in our Parliament and not in our country, on a foreign soil, the Prime Minister announced the recognition of the three Baltic States. What led the Prime Minister to announce this outside the Parliament and outside the country? May I know this from the honourable Prime Minister?

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I join my colleagues in complimenting the Prime Minister on his fruitful visit which is his first as Prime Minister and which many people and many observers have described as indicating a decisive turning point in the Indo-German relations.

Sir, according to the statement, the Prime Minister had wide-ranging discussions with the German leaders, with Mr. Kohl and others, and with some German businessmen. I would like to know what the expectations are of assistance from the German Government. Also what participation does he expect in the joint sector and things of that kind? Have any ideas been discussed? Naturally, they cannot be concretised within a short time or one visit. But have some ideas been discussed about the German industrialists setting up projects in India? There are newspaper reports that Germans have indicated their readiness to help India in getting better accommodation in IMF and World Bank. I would like to know what the position is.

Now, coming to the foreign affairs side, the Prime Minister has made only a little indirect and oblique reference to his discussions about the Soviet Union with the German leadership. But the newspaper reports speak volumes about it. I would like to know the German leadership assessment, appreciation of the conditions and the changes in the Soviet Union and...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): There is no oblique reference.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: There is an indirect reference.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): But you said, oblique reference, Mr. Verma, I may be wrong. You used the word, 'oblique' reference. It does not go well with your own query.

SHRI KAPIL VEMRA: Sir, I meant an indirect reference to changes in Soviet Union. What I want to know is whether the Germans are aware of the great danger of fundamentalism growing in the South-East Asia, if the present process of fragmentation of the Soviet Union continues. In that case there will be a need for strengthening the countervailing forces, the "other forces", against fundamentalism and whether the German agreed to this need. I would like to say that both Germans and Indians have great stakes in the events in the Soviet Union. So, I would be interested in knowing what the German Government's ideas are about it. Sir, there are newspaper reports that the German side raised the question of reduction in our military expenditure in India and that our Prime Minister explained the position. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the German mentioned it. What has really happened? The newspapers also say that Punjab and Kashmir were also discussed. I would like to know as to what their stand is, what their feeling is. The newspapers say the German Chancellor did not express any firm opinion. What is their attitude about it? The newspapers say that the issue of Intellectual Property Rights was also discussed. I would like to know what exactly is the position.

Before I conclude, Sir, I refer to the last sentence in the statement which is very interesting. It says: "Of particular significance is the desire expressed by him to me to draw India closer to the New Europe that is emerging." I would request the Prime Minister to elaborate it—What is its meaning? What are its implications? Were any ideas thrown up by the German Chancellor? Thank you, Sir.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जर्मनी की जनता के साथ गाढ़ी मित्रता कायम करने के लिए प्रयास किया। यह भी बहुत जरूरी है।

(व्यवधान)। मैं कह रहा था कि मुझे इस बात से प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जर्मनी गये और वहाँ की जनता के साथ गाढ़ी मित्रता कायम करने के लिए जो प्रयास किये उसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मेरे जैसा आदमी समझता है कि अब विश्व की राजनीति में व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क राजनीतियों के बीच में हो, इसकी सख्त जरूरत है। अभी सोवियत संघ का जो हाल हुआ है उसके बाद यह और भी ज्यादा जरूरी हो गया है। बल्कि मैं यह चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कम से कम समय में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों के साथ दुनिया में संपर्क स्थापित करें। राजीव जी ने भी बहुत कम समय में इसको अपने काल में किया था। यह भी हमारे लिये लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा क्योंकि सिर्फ सरकारी बयानों और खातों से उतना काम नहीं होता जितना कि व्यक्तिगत संपर्क और एक दूसरे को जानने से होता है। मुझे इस बात की भी प्रसन्नता है कि इंडोलोजिस्ट की इंटरनेशनल कांफ्रेंस की बात चली है, यह अच्छी बात है। यह हम लोगों को करना चाहिये।

पहली बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि पूरा यूरोप एक हो रहा है, यह सुन रहे हैं कि फोर्टफिकेशन हो रहा है। इसमें दूसरे लोग नहीं जा सकते हैं, उसमें जाने में दिक्कत है, क्योंकि बड़ा समूह हो जायेगा और तमाम चीजों में वे सेल्फसफिसियेंट हो जायेंगे। तो सच क्या है कि मल्टी-लेटललिज्म करेंगे या फोर्टफिकेशन होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि या ना में प्रधानमंत्री जी जवाब दें। लेकिन आभास क्या मिला, किधर होने को है, इतना मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

दूसरा प्रश्न मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या आज जर्मनी के लोगों में भी यह फीलिंग है कि दुनिया में एक ही सुपर पावर का एकाधिपत्य हो गया है और उसके लिये कुछ करना चाहिये, यानी संयुक्त रूप से इसके लिये प्रयास करें। यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और यह जान लेने की जरूरत है कि क्या हो रहा है? वैसे मैं जानता हूँ कि दुनिया में कई एकानामिक ग्रुप बन रहे हैं। यूरोप उधर बना रहा है, जापान वाले उधर बना रहे हैं, अमेरिका वाले मैक्सिको और कनाडा को लेकर कर रहे हैं तो इसको देखते हुए उन लोगों की क्या भावना है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

मैं एक प्रश्न और भी पूछना चाहूंगा और इसकी चर्चा माननीय सदस्य यशवंत सिन्हा जी ने की है। हमारा व्यापार जर्मनी के साथ घाटे का है। हम से वह बहुत कम सामान खरीदते हैं और हम को ज्यादा खरीदना पड़ता है। यह प्रक्रिया बहुत दिनों तक नहीं चल सकती है। जिन चीजों को वे हमारे वहां से खरीद सकते हैं जैसे कि गारमेंट्स हैं, तो क्या आपने एम.एफ.ए. के बारे में चर्चा की? इस संबंध में उन लोगों का क्या सोचा है? इसमें उनको बहुत ज्यादा उधार देना पड़ेगा पूर्वी जर्मनी या पूर्वी यूरोप के सब मुल्कों का हमारे साथ संबंध के लिये क्या कोई बैंक सिस्टम होगा या एक तरफा होगा? अगर एक तरफा होगा तो यह ज्यादा दिन नहीं चल सकता है, जैसा कि कुछ जगह है, हमारे "मेल" में पहले से है, सोमैन्सवाले वॉई बैंक करते हैं। कुछ इस तरह की बात चलती है या नहीं, यह जानना चाहिये ताकि इस दिशा में हम लोग आगे बढ़ सकें।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने उसके राउंड टॉक्स की बात की, तो मैं इस बारे में भी जानना चाहूंगा क्योंकि हमारे लिये इससे आगे चलकर नीति निर्धारित करने में आसानी होगी कि हम इसको कैसे करें। जहां तक कृषि पदार्थों का संबंध है, यूरोप के कृषि पदार्थ बहुत ज्यादा सब्सिडाइज्ड है। इसको लेकर अमेरिका और उनके बीच में खूब टकराव होता है। हम तो बहुत छोटे लोग हैं, वहां कैसे पहुंच सकेंगे। लेकिन अगर ऐसा फोर्टिफिकेशन रहेगा तो आखिर हमारे पास सामान क्या है जो हम उनको बेच सकें? हमारे वृष्टिकोण से क्या वे कुछ लिबराइजेशन करने के लिये तैयार हो सकते हैं, ऐसा रख उनका आपको लगा या नहीं? मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रधानमंत्री जी बताये कि इस पर उनकी क्या राय है?

जहां तक बाल्टिक राज्यों के रेकम्नाइजेशन के बारे में बात है यह स्वाभाविक रूप से अच्छा होता कि हमारे देश की जमीन से इसकी घोषणा होती क्योंकि जब वे स्वतंत्र हो गये और सौविध्यत वालों ने नाम लिया है, तो हमें क्या ऐतराज हो सकता है। आपसे साफ कह रहा हूं कि मुझको ऐतराज इस बात से है। हमारी भूमि से इसकी घोषणा होनी चाहिये थी और पार्लियामेंट बैठे हुई थी। हमने देखा है दूसरे सदन में सरकार ने इस

गलती को स्वीकार भी कर लिया है, इसलिए मैं इसको ज्यादा प्रेस नहीं करूंगा। मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहूंगा जिसे माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया है कि राष्ट्र संधि का कैसे डेमोक्रेटाइजेशन हो। उन लोगों की क्या फीलिंग है बहुत दिनों तक जर्मनी जैसे राष्ट्र को या जापान जैसे राष्ट्र को या भारत को भी इस ढंग से नहीं रखा जा सकता है जिस ढंग से आज से 50 साल पहले से तय कर के रखा था। तो कुछ उसके स्वरूप में भी परिवर्तन हो, डेमोक्रेटाइजेशन हो। इसके बारे में जर्मन लोगों की थिंकिंग अभी तक मुझे नहीं मालूम है। दुनिया जानती है कि सात राष्ट्र मिल कर आज विश्व को डोमिनेट करना चाहते हैं। तो क्या परिस्थिति है, हम लोगों को प्रधानमंत्री जी अवगत कराएं।

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Nominated): I think it is the first time that we have broken a tradition. We would first go to 'C' and then 'W' but this time we have gone to 'W' and then we will go to 'C'.

What the Prime Minister refers to as the new Europe Order, is basically all white and all christian order; but there is, a new order which is developing, that is, China and Japan relationship, which is non-white, non-Christian organisation, or the relationship, that is coming up. I would like to know from the Prime Minister as to how the Germans view this new development which is coming in the world.

The second question is, the Prime Minister addressed a press conference in Germany. I would like to know as to how many non-Indians attended this press conference.

Thirdly, I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether the expenditure on this festival was borne by any of the multinational companies.

Fourthly, would it have been wiser at this stage when we are changing our stand—when I referred to 'C' and 'W', I meant 'Communist' and 'West'; that was the tradition that we will go to Communist countries first and then to Western countries—to defer the trip of the Prime Minister to Germany to a little later date, and

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whether our perceptions, and whatever perception that is coming out in the Western world, looking into the balance of payments that we have and the changes that we are bringing about in the Budget and in the industrial policy, would have been good for the country or bad for the country.

KUMARI CHANDRIKA PREMJI KENIA (Maharashtra): I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister on his successful visit to Germany. Chancellor Kohl described the Festival as the largest cultural presentation of a friendly country which has ever taken place in Germany and it is mentioned in the statement that the Festival is heading towards resounding success and is bound to have a decisive impact on the hearts and minds of the German people.

I feel that this Festival of India has created a greater awareness about India's culture, traditions, folk dances, classical music, development and progressive strides made by the country.

However, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister the plight of the artistes who participate in these festivals. They are the heart and soul of the festival. But I am sorry to say that when they are required to perform for such festivals, they are remembered and they are summoned. Once the festivals are over, they are disposed of. They are neglected and ignored and they would go into total oblivion. My question is: Will the hon. Prime Minister take steps to provide them with better incentives at least to the artistes who are taking part in such festivals; facilities like opportunities of training, housing facilities, jobs, stipends, scholarships etc.? Sir, you have also taken the initiative in organizing the International Conference on Indology. Perhaps, such type of international conference, on Indology will be organized in Delhi or in any other place which is suitable for such conferences. I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister on this initiative. Will the Government contemplate constituting an Indo-German Institute on Indology and, if so, in Bombay? We do have a Max

Mueller Bhavan functioning very well in Bombay. This will be for a very specific purpose. We can use this institute, which can be a joint collaboration of Germans and Indians on Indology. My next question is: What was the reaction of the German business community to the Government's policy to liberalise the Indian economy and open it up to the market forces? Do you feel that we will be able to attract larger investment from our German counterparts and officials? There is unlimited scope to increase our exports to Germany, as regards diamonds, textiles and garments. Sir, did you explore the possibility of increasing our exports to Germany.

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह ग्रहलुवालिया (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी को दी जाने वाली इस बधाई की बेला में मैं भी सम्मिलित होता हूँ और प्रथम सफल विदेशी यात्रा के लिए उनको बधाई देता हूँ।

जर्मनी के प्राच्य विद्याविदों के साथ जो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय की मुलाकात हुई और उनके साथ मुलाकात करने के बाद उन्होंने उनको जो आमंत्रण दिया तथा एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्राच्य विद्याविदों का सम्मेलन बुलाने की सोची तो मैं सिर्फ एक बात प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपने माध्यम से याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जर्मन नहीं है जो हमारे मुल्क के संस्कृत की विद्या अर्जन करके हमारे चतुर्वेद उठाकर ले गये और उन चतुर्वेदों पर शोध करके वे आज वर्ल्ड के सबसे बड़े आयुर्वेदिक मेडिसिन्स के मैन्युफैक्चरर, होम्योपैथिक के सबसे बड़े मैन्युफैक्चरर और बायोकेमिक के सबसे बड़े मैन्युफैक्चरर बने हुए हैं। जो असल वेद हैं, जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञात है, ये पढ़ने और शोध करने के लिए ले गये थे। हमारे प्राचीन ग्रंथालयों की चीज कैसे बाहर चली जाती हैं इसको रोकने के लिए आपने कामून बनाये हैं और तरह तरह के उपाय कर रहे हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो असल वेद जर्मनी चले गये हैं, क्या उनको वापस लाने की कोशिश करने के लिए कोई बात की गयी या नहीं की गयी और ऐसी कोई बात की जा सकता है या नहीं

की जा सकती है ? क्योंकि मझे जहाँ तक ज्ञात है आज भी विश्व का सबसे बड़ा संस्कृत का प्रकाण्ड पंडित जर्मन है । उन्होंने जर्मनी में संस्कृत पढ़ाने की क्यों कोशिश की, संस्कृत क्यों पढ़े, क्यों उसका ज्ञान अर्जन किया ? क्योंकि वेद और ग्रंथों के माध्यम से बहुत सी साधेंस उन्होंने सीखी । मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से गुजरिश कहंगा कि प्राच्य विद्याविदों को यहाँ बुलाने से पहले क्या यहाँ से भी वहाँ की संस्कृत और वहाँ की संस्कृति और उन्नति आदि इन चीजों को जानने के लिए कोई डेलीगेशन जाएगा या नहीं जाएगा ।

SHRI P. UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Prime Minister's visit was a short one. Half of it must have gone in lunches and dinners. It is not fair to expect him to elaborate completely on Indo-German relations on this occasion. I have one or two clarifications to seek of him.

The last sentence is very important.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): It has been referred to by some of the Members.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: It says: 'Of particular significance is the desire expressed by him to me to draw India closer to the New Europe that is emerging.' I would like to know whether any outline was discussed with the German Chancellor in regard to such new co-operation?

Secondly, the main purpose of his visit was to inaugurate the Festival of India there. From Press reports and TV shots we find that it has evoked a lot of interest in Germany. People were dancing to the tune of Bhangra. It is very good. It is a success. But my point is, these festivals are organised after two-three years of planning and considerable experience. But once the festival is over, there is no follow-up action on it. The interest which is generated by such festivals in these countries is forgotten, it is not sustained and there is no exchange of troupes after that. This is the general thing which is happening, whether it is

in regard to U.S.S.R. or France or the U.S.A. where such festivals have been held. Subsequently, there are no developments. There is no follow-up action. Will the Prime Minister take some interest in this regard? He has been the Human Resource Development Minister as well as the Minister of External Affairs. He knows both the I.C.C.R. and the Festival Directorate. Therefore, there should be some follow-up and sustained cultural exchanges. He should take care of that.

The third point is, many people say that the Germans are usually very stiff in negotiations and that their interest in buying things from India is gradually declining. One example is in relation to the export of leather goods. Now, some delegation of industrialists also accompanied him. Will he take care of it so that the interest of the Germans in buying things from India increases gradually year after year?

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BANDARE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I join the other Members in congratulating the Prime Minister on his very successful visit to Germany. In terms of sheer timing, it could not have been better. I do not agree with my friend, Shri Prakash Ambedkar, that the Prime Minister should have gone first to the East and then to the West. I think what has been done is correct.

Germany has become a fulcrum in the development of the new economic architecture of Europe and not only the economic relationship between our two countries, but the political relationship is also of great importance. I would ask only one question. Rather, it is two questions rolled into one. What are the efforts to strengthen this new political relationship between the two countries and, to what extent, will we succeed; in terms of the new economic policy, in ensuring greater co-operation and technological upgradation of our industry from Germany?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Hon. Prime Minister please.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank hon. Members for having shot all the possible questions, the answers to which would need several visits spread over several days. I have, in the first one or two sentences of my statement, described the visit as a goodwill visit, the primary purpose being the Festival of India, which by no stretch of imagination, could have been changed in order to suit a particular order of visits which some Members are prescribing to me.

The visit was decided three years ago. Rajivji was to go. Do I or do I not go? The simple answer was 'I should go'. Now, Members are free to criticise this one way or the other, any way they like. But this is a fact. Having gone there, do I simply light the lamp and come back? Would Rajivji have done the same? The answer is, no. He would have had talks with the leaders. There is so much to talk about. There is so much that has happened all around us, around our country, around their country and in any case the relations between the leaders of these two countries in the past have been so close, so informal, if I may say so, that the *parampaza*, the tradition had to kept up and strengthened if possible, to the extent one can. Now this was the second purpose.

Having again gone there a day in advance, having one day and having also found incidentally or maybe, to some extent deliberately, that a delegation of Indian industrialists had also visited the place, was on a visit independently of my visit to Germany at the same time, they were having indepth discussions with their counterparts in the light of the new policy changes that we had brought about, was it or was it not appropriate for the Prime Minister of the country of India to tell the German industrialists and businessmen what the changes are with a certain amount of authority which the Prime Minister alone can give it, not the others? They were telling the same thing which I was telling, but when I told the same thing, there was a little more authority behind it. Was it or was it not desirable to give it? The answer was, yes, it was desirable.

Therefore, the Prime Minister of India, when he goes there, he should not duck the opportunity of talking to those who are concerned with our economic relations and in our economic relations between the two countries it is the private sector, it is the industry, it is the business, it is the trade of that country which always plays the leading role. Therefore, it was considered appropriate that I should address them, I should have a meeting with them apart from the meeting that they were having with their counterparts. I have not had the time still to talk to our businessmen and industrialists who had gone there. Since of them may or may not have come back still because they stayed behind, they wanted to stay behind and talk in the light of my own explanation or projection. After they come back, I propose to compare notes with them. And with in the 24 hours or 30 hours of my stay after this meeting, whatever feedback I got at the reception, at the other meetings and the other encounters that we had with these people and our own people at the festival and elsewhere, my impression, in fact, my confidence grew to a very large extent that the presentation was good.

They asked whether the policy is going to last, whether there may not be any U-turn while implementing the policy, whether there was any danger of its being reversed. After all, if they are to invest here, it is quite legitimate for them to ask these questions and it is my duty to answer these questions to the best of my capacity, along with the authority as I just submitted, that is very important. So, all this was done and the feedback which I got was quite encouraging.

For the rest, I did not go as a travelling salesman, I did not go with projects in my pocket or briefcase. That will happen only later. What I got from them was an assurance, a friendly assurance that their interest in India will grow after what we have done here. They find it much more convenient for both countries to increase the flow of investment from Germany to India. It is not as if any one is talking

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people. They have taken the entire problem of Germany as the entire problem of the entire people of Germany and the Government there. That is how they are tackling their problem.

East Europe again needs help. In the Soviet Union, in the condition in which it is found today, Germany has already made some investment, a fair amount of investment, in any case more than any other country.

Naturally, in spite of all this, when there is an assurance to us, when there is an indication to us that India will not be put on the back-burner, that investment in India or aid to India will not be curtailed or denied on the basis of other priorities, I think that is all that we could expect at the moment. Beyond that, it was neither politic to ask nor politic to answer. So, this is what has happened, and I am quite satisfied that the quality, the temper of relations is going to be as good as it has ever been. In the new situation where there is an openness on both sides, transparency on economic matters and a great renewal of interest in India in cultural matters, we can expect much better relations, much closer relations in the years to come.

There was a question asked whether we had welcomed German unification. Sir, we have welcomed the German unification when the unification took place. Perhaps we were the first to welcome it. Now, after so many months if I wax eloquent about the unification,

हाद अज राहणीय बसरा—खुश बेशर
बेजार शुद्ध ।

That kind of thing it would be. It would be too belated to wax eloquent about unification.

In spite of that, I said in my luncheon speech, "I belong to a party which in its own manifesto has welcomed the German unification, and, therefore, I am from the Government which welcomes German unification." So, from the party itself, I started the point of welcome. Therefore, there is no question of not mentioning it.

Then, Sir about recognition of the Baltic states, Baltic Republics, I want to submit to the House the situation as it existed at the time the decision was taken. By the way, the decision was not announced from Bonn, but it was announced from Delhi. The decision was conveyed here, and it was announced from Delhi, on the soil of Delhi not on the soil of Germany. That is one mistake I would like to correct. It was appropriately timid. When a new nation is born, the recognition of that nation and the timing of the recognition have some significance. If you do it after fifty other countries have done it, you become the 51st. But if you do it after only two or three have done it, you become the fourth. And there is a difference. This difference, subtle as it is, needs to be understood. We need not have done it. We would have done it six months later and nobody would have asked us, "Why did you not do it?" It is not the Indian Limitation Act applying, it is not like that. It is a question of propriety. It is a question of your anticipation of the relations which you are going to have with these countries.

We are really not stepping on the toes of anyone. We have done it after the Soviets, in their own way, legally constitutionally have done it. So, we have not done anything against the interests of our friends. So, this was the time. It was a week-end—not my fault. So, I thought, "It is not necessary to wait until I come back. Take a decision. Get it announced here, and say that a statement will be made in Parliament in detail." That has been done. So, I have not foreign Parliament. It was not an oversight. It was a decision deliberately taken in order to see that proper timing is maintained. I would also like to inform the House that a decision has been taken to have a new Indian cultural centre in Berlin, because the capital is now shifting from Bonn to Berlin. We know Berlin has a very long tradition of Indology, of studies in Indian culture and Indian philosophy. We have some of the very eminent scholars there. As regards Pune University, I meet several scholars who are doing work in collaboration with Pune University and also with the Bhandarkar Research Institute. So, there is no question of their ignoring these institutions. Anyone who wants to do any work on Indology or Indian philosophy or Sanskrit

about charity. No one can ignore India as a country, as a country in this part of the world and as a country with a cultural, industrial and intellectual potential. And, therefore, with this potential India does not have to go begging. India only has to have to go begging. India only has to say, these are the facts, these are the new positions that we have taken. That is all there is to it. I don't have to go about and say, "Please come and invest in India." That sentence was not uttered by me and it was not necessary for me. So, this is the manner in which we handled the visit.

About other matters, Sir, our press friends, they are very perceptive, very imaginative, also anticipative. They had set up an agenda between me and Chancellor Kohl, even before the visit took place or the call took place. They said, he is going to raise the following questions—and I will have to answer! It so happened that none of the questions was raised and none of the questions was answered. So it is only a question of the agenda set in advance by perceptive pressmen not having materialized and, therefore, there is hardly anything which I can answer.

"Was the question of Defence raised, was the question of our human rights raised, was the question of Punjab, Kashmir, Hyderabad and Assam"—all that we are raising here in our Houses—"raised?" It was not possible for Chancellor Kohl either to know about it or to raise it. What he raised was the general tenor of our relations. What he promised was that he would continue the quality of relations—that is important—that he had with our leadership earlier. I assured him that from our side there will be full reciprocation of the spirit in which he was offering this. This is what happens at that level. Later on whether we have to tie up a joint venture here or a joint venture there, how much they are going to invest here, this I don't think Chancellor Kohl would be able to reel off at a moment's notice. This will come later. Investment decisions are not taken on the spot, investment decisions cannot be announced while the Prime Minister is add-

ressing businessmen. They were putting to me all kinds of questions because they wanted to know, and after satisfying themselves that whatever I was telling them was going to be really acted upon, they even asked about our bureaucracy. Now, I told them, in my 22 years of being a Minister at the State level and at the Centre, I have not come across a single case where I had any difficulty with the bureaucracy. I told them how the bureaucracy works. If the policy is clear, if the policy-making levels are clear-headed and there are no ifs and buts, the bureaucracy will certainly show results and we can make them show results. This is the assurance which I had to give them on the basis of my own personal experience and this went so well that whatever doubts were still lingering in their minds until that moment, I thought they were cleared. Our people told us that in their talk they had said, "Yes, most of the doubts have been cleared; we do not have any difficulty; now we can go ahead and take investment decisions." But they take time. Investment decisions are not taken by a man on the spot. They are taken at the board level, at the company level and all this will take time. I am not expecting any results next week. What I am expecting is a whole new chapter of relations where the new policy has clicked on the other side. This was expected. This expectation was completely confirmed. This is all that I could say.

Then, about aid, the assurance that I got, even without asking—in fact, Chancellor Kohl anticipated this. He told me about so many irons in the fire, so many commitments that were mounting on Germany and, perhaps, Germany has taken on these commitments more than any other country in Europe—commitments in the Soviet Union commitments in East Germany—of course, it is now one country, five more provinces being added to 10, becoming 15 provinces. We know the difference in the standards etc. which was there, which needed to be equalised still needs to be brought to a uniform level. and it is going to be a big problem for them. But, of course, they have taken it up. They are a patriotic

etc. will have to be in touch with these two and many other institutions in India. I am glad to say that each one of them has some correspondence with universities. They are working with counterpart scholars here. They told me it is always good to have two scholars working on the same theme, rather than one scholar from one country, who may or may not know the language and its usage. The scholar from the other side may not know the subject on which the book is written. Therefore, the research work that is being done by these Indologists is being done very systematically. They have this tradition. They have developed it over many many decades. Perhaps Germany is the country which started this earlier than many other countries. Other countries have caught up, no doubt, but then there is a big volume of Indological studies all over the world today. We really have not been able to keep track of what is being written on India. That is why a Conference of Indologists all over the world, at least top people on Indology would be a very useful idea. We would like to pursue it, I intend to consult Chief Ministers also. The Conference could be held at a place other than Delhi. There are some Indologists would prefer to go and have a conference rather than Delhi. We will decide on all these matters in due course.

Yes, there was some talk about the multi-fibre agreements etc. All these things figured in my talks with the businessmen, not with the politicians, not with the Ministers. Country to expectations, no one raised any of these questions. It was a question of assuring something to India and taking an assurance in return from India. That was the level at which the talks were kept and advisedly so, because we were in no position to go into the nitty-gritty. That we will do and the stage is set for a very successful and fruitful discussion on each of these matters.

I have been asked how many projects were cleared before I went. I was not really rushing headlong to do all the agreements, all the clearances so that I could go and place them before them

साहब हमने इतन किये हैं, That was not the intention at all. It so happened that six out of 15 were cleared. And if there had been any last minute delays, we told them, "clear them." That is all. There is no question of going out of the way to clear these things before the Prime Minister goes there. That was not the spirit at all. That was not the spirit in which it was taken on the other side. They knew that certain hurdles that came in the clearance of these projects had been removed. If the hurdle is removed, clearance becomes easy and automatic and there should be no difficulty any more. So, that was the spirit and the spirit was maintained.

Now, about the protocol. Yes, Sir, in India too we had a protocol. Until two or three years back we had a protocol that the whole of Delhi went to the Airport. All the diplomatic corps went there. It was three-and-a-half hours show there. Speeches were made at the airport itself. Yes, it was very good for those who did not want to work in the forenoon in any case. We have changed it. Only the Foreign Minister goes to the airport. He brings the dignitary whether it is the President or a Prime Minister to Rashtrapati Bhavan, where there is a salami given, where he is introduced to the officials etc. There is no question of the entire diplomatic corps crowding around Rashtrapati Bhavan. All that has been changed. As we have changed it, they never had it. The changed pattern which we have, they have been having for decades. When I was driving into the town the President of Bulgaria was coming from the other side. There were not too many cars. I asked the Chief of Protocol: "What is this happening?" He said "What is happening on our side is also happening on their side." This is the protocol they have and this protocol they observe. Each country has its own protocol and most countries now have abridged, have shortened the protocol because they don't want to spend too much time in these ceremonies. They would like to spend any time that is available in talks, in something much more substantial. That is the trend now and there is nothing new in this. When any Prime Minister goes, he is received by the Chief of Protocol. When any President goes, he is received by the same Chief of Protocol. Therefore, the main

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thing happens in front of the Chancellery where the reception took place. That is the main reception. That is the main event and from there we go into talks.

Yes, Sir, we did discuss what would be the forces that would be thrown up by the changes taking place in the Soviet Union. As we are seized of these matters, they are also seized of these matters. They are equally concerned. But then I would not like to dilate any more on those topics. This is neither the time nor the appropriate occasion. When the time comes, when the occasion comes, I will certainly take Parliament into confidence. But I would not like to say anything more on those things. All I can say is what we are conscious of everyone else is conscious of and we cannot expect a country like Germany not to be conscious of it. That proof, that evidence was there in our talks. I think, I have done...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): You have covered all the points.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: What about the last sentence of the statement?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I really don't see anything unclear in it. From 1992 the whole of Europe is going to be one market. We were told earlier, two or three years back, four years back when the idea was mooted that it was an attempt, it was going to be an attempt at fortification. As Mr. Mishraji said we had asked the EEC people, when I was the Foreign Minister at that time: "How come, you are going to fortify yourself? You are going to lock everybody out?" They said "No, we are not going to do that." But we did not quite believe them. We thought that when this big giant of the European market, single market comes, it might become protectionist. It might leave no chinks or anyone to enter. Now if that is going to happen—we do not expect that to happen but suppose that happens—then what do we do? Pass a resolution and keep quiet? There must be someone who takes your hand and takes you in. He shows you a chink. Do I have to say anything more than that?

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: What about NAM countries as one market?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: NAM countries develop into a market themselves, then naturally we will be able to talk to everyone on terms of equality. But keeping that apart, when there is a huge big market for all the countries in Europe, now, if you want an entry in that and we do want an entry into such a large market but we have a large market here too they cannot exclude a country like ours. Therefore, we have friends. And that I was told is that "You have friends." And on that score, we need not worry. That is all there is to it, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Sir, I want to ask this. (*Interruptions*). O second. There is no speech. Sir, the Prime Minister said here that the announcement was made in Delhi, not in Bonn, regarding the Baltic Republics of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. This was also a very insulting case for Parliament. The announcement was made in Delhi, but not in Parliament. When your Minister of External Affairs was here, why did he not announce it in Parliament? Why did your Office make the announcement? (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): The Prime Minister is responding. Let us listen.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have already answered that. It was a week-end. There was no way of making the statement in Parliament on a week-end. That is all there is to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): No special mention, (*Interruptions*). Shri K. Birla.