

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER BUSINESS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI
SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH) : I

have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee, at its meeting held on Thursday, the 23rd August, 1990, allotted time for Government legislative and other business as follows :—

<i>Business</i>	<i>Time allotted</i>
1. Consideration and passing of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1990	4 hrs.
2. Consideration and passing/return of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha:	
(a) Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill, 1990	4 hrs.
(b) The Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1990	2 hrs.
(c) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1990	1 hr.
(d) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1990	1 hr.
3. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990	2 hrs. (To be discussed together.)
4. Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1990, as passed by the Lok Sabha.	
5. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	
6. Consideration and passing of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1990, as passed by the Lok Sabha.	

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER VISIT TO MOSCOW, WASHINGTON, AMMAN, BAGDAD AND KUWAIT IN THE CONTEXT OF GULF CRISIS—Contd.

श्री राम नरेश यादव : महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने खाड़ी क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न संकट के मंत्र में कई देशों का दौरा किया। और वहां से लौटने के पश्चात जो वक्तव्य दिया है, वैसे तो वह काफी लंबा-चोड़ा है लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी जब माननीय

सदस्य श्री अब्दुल्ला अजामी बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस बयान के लिये सभी लोगों ने श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह की सरकार को बधाई और धन्यवाद दिया है। मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूं क्योंकि एक बात स्पष्ट है कि जहां तक प्रधान मंत्री का प्रश्न है और इस सरकार के मुखिया का प्रश्न है, जो भारत निगुट आन्दोलन का प्रणेता रहा, आज श्री सिंह के प्रधानमंत्रित्व काल में या नई जनमोर्चा सरकार के समय में चाहे श्रीलंका का प्रश्न हो, चाहे पाकिस्तान का प्रश्न हो या पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों की कोई और समस्या हो, उसकी तरफ जिस तरह

[श्री राम नरेश यादव]

से ध्यान देना चाहिये था, जिस तरह से उन्हें हल करना चाहिये था, वैसा नहीं किया गया। इसलिये यह मामला बिगड़ता चला जा रहा है।

इसलिये महोदय, मैंने और मेरी पार्टी ने केवल विदेश मंत्री को बधाई और श्रुत्यवाद दिया है, पूरी सरकार को नहीं दिया है क्योंकि प्रधानमंत्री यदि सतर्क रहते तो जब यह मामला खड़ा हुआ, उसी समय इस बात का ध्यान रखकर कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का सवाल है, हमारी आजादी का सवाल है, कुछ कारगर कदम उठाते खाड़ी देशों में जिस तरह स्थिति है, कुवैत में हमारे 1 लाख 72 हजार भारतीय नागरिक रहते हैं और खाड़ी देशों में कुल मिला कर 15 लाख भारतीय रहते हैं और जब माननीय विदेश मंत्री यह स्वयं स्वीकार करते हैं कि बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान ने खाड़ी देशों में अपनी सेना भेजने का फैसला किया है और ईरान और कुवैत तो भारत के बिल्कुल नजदीक हैं, इससे एक बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि हमारे देश की एकता पर, हमारे देश पर एक राष्ट्रीय संकट आसना दिखाई पड़ रहा है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हालत वहाँ पर है, जैसी हालत में वहाँ पर लोग फंसे हुए हैं उनके लिए खाने की चीज नहीं है, औषधियों का संकट है, रहने का संकट है, जो लोग वहाँ से भागकर आ रहे हैं, उनके परिणाम इस देश को भोगने पड़ेंगे, यह बात अपनी जगह पर सही है। एक तरफ श्रीलंका से लोग आ रहे हैं और यह मानवता का प्रश्न बनता जा रहा है, तो जब विदेश मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण बनाने का काम शुरू किया तो उनके दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आई और जिस तरह से सहानुभूति उमड़नी चाहिए थी उनके लिए आपने क्या किया? जो लोग मारे गए उनको 25 हजार रुपया देने का आपने ऐलान किया है, विदेश में दो दो लोग मारे गए और राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा सरकार 25 हजार रुपया

देकर भारत की शान पर बट्टा लगाने का काम कर रही है। मरने वालों को जो सम्मान देना चाहिए था वह भी सरकार ने नहीं किया है, यह भी बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उधर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए था। यहाँ पर कोई अपराधी मारा जाता तो सरकार 1 लाख रुपया देने का फैसला करती है और बाहर के मारे गए लोगों के लिए 25 हजार रुपया दिया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उनके परिवार के लोगों को नौकरी में लेगी और कम से कम उनको एक लाख रुपया देगी, इस बात की मंत्री जी घोषणा सदन में करेंगे?

महोदय, एक बात स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई पड़ती है कि जो वहाँ पर वातावरण बनाने का काम आपने किया है, आप जॉर्डन भी गए, ईराक भी गए, वाशिंगटन भी गए, मास्को भी गए, लेकिन इतने लंबे 11 पृष्ठों में भाषण में आपने अपनी यात्रा के दौरान जो वहाँ पर बातचीत की, उसमें सहमति के क्षेत्र का कहीं कोई खास पता नहीं चला। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 82 करोड़ का देश एशिया का है, इतने बड़े देश में विदेश मंत्री आप बाहर जा रहे हैं, सहमति का क्षेत्र तैयार करने जा रहे हैं तो कोई भी देश आपकी राय से सहमत होने के लिए तैयार नहीं है? आप क्या करने के लिए गए थे? इसके पहले भी मैं संकेत कर चुका हूँ कि भारत की वैदेशिक नीति बिल्कुल विफल रही है जिसका अन्य देशों पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है। इसलिए आप इस बात को भी बताएँ कि भविष्य में आप अन्य देशों से जिनसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सहायता ली जा सकती है, सहमति प्राप्त की जा सकती है, या भारत पर जो खतरा दिखाई पड़ रहा है उससे देश को बचाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं?

महोदय, इसके साथ ही

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : महोदय! नहीं, महोदय...

श्री राम नरेश यादव : महोदय, प्रायः इस समय यहां पर महोदया बैठी रहती थीं, इसलिए कह गया। क्षमा करेंगे.. (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : राम नरेश जी, जरा बैठ जाइए। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करूंगा कि वे दो दो मिनट में अपनी बात कहकर बैठ जाएं क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय का जवाब भी आज ही होता है। कल बहुत काम है। आप सदस्यों ने और पूरे सदन ने उनके वक्तव्य का स्वागत किया है। इसके बाद मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि बहुत कहने की जरूरत है।

श्री राम नरेश यादव : इसलिए जो समस्या है वहां से लोगों को लाने की, इस संबंध में जितनी भी सहायता हो सके, जितने भी प्रबंध हो सके उनको करना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और मैं चाहता हूं कि विदेश मंत्री जी सदन को अवगत कराएं। किसी तरह की कोई दिक्कत उनकी व्यवस्था करने में नहीं होगी, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी इस प्रश्न का स्पष्टीकरण दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI P.K. KUNJACHEN (Kerala): Sir, I congratulate the Minister for carrying out a successful task at this juncture. The situation is very grave. On the plea of protecting Saudi Arabia, America is marching its Army, Navy and Air Force there. We cannot view the intentions of America in a good way because America has earlier captured Granada. Similarly, the whole world knows what they have done in Panama. So, their declaration of coming to Saudi Arabia on the plea of protecting Saudi Arabia cannot be taken on its face value. It has to be admitted that they are trying to use force on the plea of protecting Saudi Arabia. At the same time, we never agree to the

occupation of a country by using force. That also is there. We will have a say that.

Now I will come to the main issue concerning India. I am not entering into other matters. We have already seen what the Minister has done. The first thing is to bring the Indians here. In the war-like situation that is existing there, many people, especially children and women, will be coming. Necessary arrangements have to be made for that. All the necessary aeroplanes and necessary vehicles should be arranged. A majority of the women and children coming from the Gulf countries are Keralites. Their number is one lakh or more. If my understanding is correct, about 50,000 to 70,000 children are coming. They have to continue their education. Children are coming from Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other Gulf countries because of war-like conditions. Their education is a problem. When these people come from there, they are losing their wealth. They have to bring whatever can be brought, their money, their valuables and other things. At present, they are concerned with their lives. That has to be thought of.

You will have to think about their rehabilitation problem. Otherwise it will be difficult later on. (Time bell rings) We never know when the situation is going to worsen. Our diplomatic initiative should be there. India is a big country. So, our diplomatic initiative has to continue in order to see that re de-escalation takes place.

Sir, for looking after the problems of Indians, a separate cell should be established at the Central Government level. Then only speedy steps can be taken on all these problems. I would like to know whether the Government will think of establishing a separate cell for looking after all these matters. Telecommunication arrangements

[Sh. P. K. Kunjacchen]

have to be made. Postal arrangements have to be made. All these things have to be done. A separate cell has to be established to look after these things. I request the Minister to see to it. Thank you.

डॉ० अब्दुल अहमद खान (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे गुजराल साहब बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, अच्छे मिनिस्टर हैं लेकिन जैसे ही वक्तव्य दिया गया वधाइयों का तांता लग गया। मैं इससे डिफर करता हूँ। जैसे वह अच्छा काम करते हैं लेकिन जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है और इस विजिट में जो कार्य उभर कर आये उसमें कुछ ऐसे मौलिक प्रश्न हैं जिनका जवाब होना चाहिए था। उस यात्रा में बात होनी चाहिए थी वह बात भी नहीं है। इस यात्रा में जो देश के अंदर असुरक्षा के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं उनको किस प्रकार से दूर किया जाए, किस देश से इस संबंध में वान की जानी चाहिए थी, इसका इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है। जो हमारे देश के ऊपर 10—15 करोड़ रुपये का भार पड़ने वाला है उसको कैसे कम्पनसेट किया जाए इसका भी जिक्र इसमें नहीं है।

पेट्रोल पदार्थों की कमी आ रही है। क्या वे देश हमको ये चीजें देंगे उसकी पूर्ति किस प्रकार से होगी, क्या इस संबंध में कोई ठोस बात किसी देश से की गई है? इन बातों का जिक्र इस बयान में नहीं है। पाकिस्तान अपना डिप्लामेसी से अपनी सैनिक शक्ति बढ़ा रहा है। क्या उस संबंध में किसी देश से लोबिंग की गई है ताकि उसको अपने पक्ष में किया जाय? इसका भी इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है। ये कुछ मौलिक और मूलभूत प्रश्न हैं जो अन्तराष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि से जुड़े हुए हैं। इसी संबंध में मैं कुछ मौलिक प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। सेक्योरिटी कौंसिल ने जो सेंक्शन लगाई है उसका सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव भारत पर पड़ने

वाला है। लगभग 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का आर्थिक भार पड़ेगा, चाहे वह पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से हो, चाहे दो लाख आदमी या 15 लाख आदमी जो खाड़ी के देशों में हैं, उनके आने के कारण जो विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी होगी उसके कारण हो, या उनको रोजगार देने के कारण हो, या जो हम उन देशों को निर्यात करते थे, उसमें कमी आने का कारण हो, लेकिन इतना बड़ा आर्थिक प्रभाव पड़ने के बावजूद सेक्यूरिटी कौंसिल ने हमको कंसल्ट भी नहीं किया, हमको इग्नोर किया और इतना बड़ा निर्णय ले लिया। क्या भारत इतना कमजोर हो गया है कि उसको पूछना भी उचित नहीं समझा गया है और इतना महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय ले लिया। इसी प्रकार से जो अन्य देश प्रभावित हैं उनको अमेरिका कम्पनसेट कर रहा है। जापान से कहा गया है कि वह कम्पनसेट करे। टर्की, मिश्र, सारिया मोरक्को और सिनेगल को पूरी तरह से कम्पनसेट कर रहे हैं। भारत को कम्पनसेट करने की बात किसी ने भी नहीं कही है। भारत को इतना नुकसान हुआ है। कोई मदद करने की बात नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस संबंध में आपने क्या किया है? एक जगह आपने कहा कि कहीं इस प्रकार की समस्या हो तो हमको एप्रोच कर सकते हैं। लेकिन क्या भारत ने इस संबंध में कहीं कोई प्रोटेस्ट किया है। आपने इतनी लम्बी यात्रा की। आप एशिया और वाशिंगटन गये। क्या आपने कहीं कोई प्रोटेस्ट किया है? हमारा इतना नुकसान हो रहा है, इस संबंध में हमसे क्यों नहीं पूछा गया?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज खाड़ी में फौजों का जमघट लगा हुआ है। अरब देशों के बीच में नान-एग्रेशन की टूटी है। इराक कहता है कि अरब देशों से उसका कोई झगड़ा करने का इरादा नहीं है। इसके बावजूद अमेरिकी सेनायें भारत के दरवाजे तक आकर खड़ी हो गई हैं। दो दिन पहले मैंने इस संबंध में चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी

और यह कहा था कि अमेरिका के ढाई लाख सैनिक और 50 जंगी जहाज और चार सौ लड़ाकू विमान आसमान में आ चुके हैं और सैटेलाइट लग चुके हैं जो इराक की हर चीज को देख रहे हैं और जरा-सा उनको मोड़ दिया जाय तो वे भारत को भी पूरा देख सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से हमारे दरवाजे तक हम घेर लिये गये हैं। इस संबंध में इतनी असुरक्षा पैदा हो गई है कि पाकिस्तानी सैनिक उनको जाँच कर रहे हैं। इससे पाकिस्तान का हौसला बढ़ेगा। अभी हाल में काश्मीर के अन्दर जो छुटपुट घटनाएँ हुई हैं उसकी परिणति चाहे जिस रूप में भी हुई हो, लेकिन इससे असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो गई है। हमने दिआगो गार्शिया में फौजों को नापसन्द किया था। जब इतनी फौजे हमारे दरवाजे पर आ चुकी है तो क्या हमने कोई प्रोटेस्ट किया है या कोई बातचीत माननीय मंत्री जी ने की है जिससे ये असुरक्षा के बादल हट जायें ?

इस संबंध में एक बात मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती बेनजीर मुस्लिम देशों में जाती रहीं और अरब कन्टीज में लोबिडिंग करती रही और भारत के विरुद्ध काश्मीर में जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार करती रही हैं उसके पक्ष में बोलती रही, लेकिन हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी इतने देशों की यात्रा पर गये हैं और प्रधान मंत्री भी जाते रहे हैं, क्या हमने किसी देश से अपने पक्ष में कोई लोबिडिंग की है और जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार पाकिस्तान कर रहा है उसके दुरुपयोग के प्रति और मिलिट को भेजने के प्रति और भारत में जो वह आतंकवाद फैलाना चाहता है उसके संबंध में किसी राष्ट्राध्यक्ष को अपने पक्ष में करने के लिए कोई लोबिडिंग की है ? इसके साथ साथ जो तेल की कमी होगी उसकी पूर्ति के लिए आपने किसी से कोई ठोस बातचीत की है और क्या कोई देश आपकी मदद करेगा ? अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रिलेशन्स के संबंध में, विदेश नीति के बारे में,

हमारी स्थिति होचपोच हो चुकी है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम को जो कुछ भी कर रहे हैं, चाहे खामोश हैं, चाहे बोल रहे हैं, कहीं जा रहे हैं या आ रहे हैं, आखिर हम किस को खुश करने के लिए यह सब कर रहे हैं, इसके पीछे क्या स्थिति है ? हम भी अरबों से दोस्ती का दम भरते हैं, लेकिन अरब देशों में आज अमेरिका और पाकिस्तान की मेनाये जमी हुई है। ईराक ने हमेशा हमारा साथ दिया है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी अमेरिका के कहने पर हमने उसको कंडेम किया। अमेरिका ने जो आर्थिक प्रतिबंध लगाया तो रूस बिल्कुल खामोश रहा और हमको इनका बड़ा भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। आखिरकार यह जो सारी हथौथों की स्थिति हो गई है, इस संबंध में हमारी क्या नीति है, क्या पालिसी है, कौन हमारा साथी है, कौन हमारा दुश्मन है, किससे बातचीत करना चाहते हैं, इस बात को माननीय मंत्री जी क्लेयर करें ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह):
श्री जायसवाल। जायसवाल जी आप एक मिनट में अपने प्रश्न कुछ पूछ लें।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रूस ने जो पेशकश की है तेल की, उसको लेने में क्या भारत सरकार को कोई हिचकिचाहट है ? अगर है तो क्या है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तेल की सप्लाय और कीमतों के बारे में आप जहाँ भी गये वहाँ पर आपने बातचीत की तो क्या तेल सप्लाय बढ़ाने और कीमतों को कम करने के लिये कोई ठोस निष्कर्ष निकला ? अगर निकल तो क्या निकला ?

तीसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि आप रूस भी गये और अमेरिका भी गये और दोनों इस बात से सहमत हुए, कि भारत ऊपर जो बोझ पड़ा है उसके लिये

[श्री अनन्त राम जासवाल]

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग की ज़रूरत है ।
इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग का मतलब क्या
है, मंत्री जी इसको साफ करेंगे ?
धन्यवाद ।

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRO-
DIA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman
Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the
visit of the hon. Minister of Ex-
ternal Affairs and also the visit of
the Minister of Civil Aviation, par-
tially. Why do I say so? Because,
diplomatically at least, in these
countries, you have done a good
job and the Indians are considered
to be safe. I am not going to touch
upon the political side of the issue
because my colleagues have earlier
dealt with it in detail. Moreover,
the time is limited.

But since you visited these
countries, I would like to ask you
one thing. We have seen some news
that some Indian women have been
molested and raped. Have you
received any such information during
your visit?

Now, when we consider the ques-
tion of the safety of our people, it
involves bringing back nearly two
lakh people. It is not easy. I
understand, even if we operate one
ship a day, it will take more than
a month. I do not think you have
employed any ships for the trans-
portation of these people. Do you
have any plans to provide a number
of ships? I am talking about the
vessels, ships. Do you have any
such plans so that more people
could be transported simultaneously?

Sir, these people who have
gone to these Gulf countries have
been sending huge amounts, in the
form of foreign exchange, during
the last many years. I wonder if
Government has any intention of
setting up a fund for the rehabilita-
tion of these Gulf returnees, be-
cause, at the time of their distress,
we should come to their rescue
since they have been helping to

strengthen our balance of payments
position.

Another thing is, as you know,
some of these workers have taken
loans—Rs. 25,000, Rs. 30,000—
before going to these countries.
some of these people who have
gone there suddenly find that their
jobs are gone. What are you going
to do for these people? They will
remain as bonded labour in the
country the rest of their life.
Does the Government has any plans
in regard to these people? When
they come back, you should at least
reimburse this Rs. 25,000 or Rs.
30,000 or whatever is the amount
so that they can start exactly from
where they left.

Then, there is the important
question of oil supply. Only one
or two days ago, there was a great
concern expressed over this problem.
There is a rumour that there might
be rationing and that the price of
oil might go up. Only yesterday,
the excise duty on cars was hiked
in order to curb the consumption
of oil. There is a fear that there
may not be enough supply even for
our defence purposes. Can I have
an assurance that during your visit
you have made arrangements for
getting enough supply of oil not
only for defence but for other pur-
poses as well? Already, kerosene
is sold at hundred per cent premium
in many parts of the country. Have
you made enough arrangements in
regard to the supply of petroleum
products?

Now, thousands of people are
crossing into Jordan. I understand,
there is only one flight a day which
can carry 375 people. What is
your plan to bring those thousands
of people who are there with no
money, no food, no shelter? May be,
you say that food and shelter is
available. In spite of that they
are worried, their family members
are worried. Would you like to
employ more aircraft, not only
from our own resources but by

loaning, leasing or even transferring or cancelling some of the flights, taking even Air Force aircraft so that we can have ten or twenty aircraft per day from that area, if possible technically?

Just now, Mr. Jacob said that borders have been closed. If the borders have been closed, have you made any arrangements with Jordan so that borders are not closed at least for Indians? Sir, the people here are very much concerned about the whereabouts of their relatives who are thousands of miles away. Have you any system by which they can know that their relatives are all right? I know Mrs. Pumen and her daughter visited just two days before this thing happened. There is no news about them. Her husband, her family members are so much worried. I have personally written to your office. Many people have written to many Government departments. If you have any information system, at least that will make things easy.

Yadavji mentioned about Rs. 25000 compensation. This is really shameful. You could increase it to Rs. 1 lakh. (*Time-Bell*). This is a very serious matter. The important thing is, some of the people have lot of gold, jewellery, cash. All these properties are left over there. Have you made any arrangements so that a certificate can be given by the Iraq Government while these Indians leave so that at least their property is safe and in some form that can come here? Or, when they come to India, would you allow them to bring all the property, whatever they can bring, and the Customs will not harass them

What special arrangements have you made for those who are coming from Kuwait with all their hard earnings after so many years? My friend has mentioned about Kuwait relief Well. Would you like to open a cell which can provide rehabilitation facilities to the Indians

who are coming from Kuwait? Finally, it appears that the Iraq Government occupation is recognised *de facio*. If it is not, please clarify that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Shri M.A. Baby. I called you earlier also.

SHRI M.A. BABY (Kerala): Thank you very much. I was busy sorting out something with Gujralji in relation to the persons who have returned from Kuwait.

First of all, I would like to join the spontaneous feeling of this House in congratulating the hon. External Affairs Minister and those who have been ably assisting him and the people who have been manning our missions in these Gulf countries in spite of very complex and difficult situation. They have contributed greatly for making our External Affairs Minister's mission a success. Sir, I had an opportunity to meet those who had accompanied Gujralji yesterday night. A day before I remember a mention was made by my hon. colleague Mr. John Fernandes relating to the unhealthy reportage appearing in some section of the press, creating fear psychosis and I also joined hands in expressing my concern over that. Even some parliamentarians criticised the Doordarshan coverage of a few people who had reached Bombay, Trivandrum and all that. They have appreciated the efforts of the Indian Government and said, though the situation is tense, there is nothing to be panicky about. Some hon. Members have said that these are all tailored reports appearing on Doordarshan. Now I would like to clarify from my own personal experience of sincerely talking to some people who reached Delhi yesterday that this fear psychosis that has been created by a section of the Press and those who have fallen prey to such reportage and all their propaganda have been proved

[Shri M.A. Baby]

wrong. In the statement of the Minister, I would specially like to draw the attention of the House to point No. 8 on page 6. This is a very balanced, healthy presentation of facts and a perspective plan for future has been given.

A hue and cry is being raised that if Government of India immediately brings all the Indians from the Gulf countries, what would be the impact of the whole thing? How we should react in a similar situation? I do not want to repeat what is written there. While we should give priority, to bringing back children, women those who are not physically healthy and all that, those who are working there should be consoled and some confidence and courage should be instilled in them. Those who are willing to continue should be allowed to continue and if some sections of the Indian population over there feel like coming back with their feelings, then, of course, whatever possible, practical arrangements could be made by Government of India should be made. This is my first point.

Secondly, I would like to make one observation regarding the overall situation. Now on the pretext of reacting to the Iraqi occupations of Kuwait, a very huge and unprecedented military build-up has been made by the USA. Since in the Vietnam episode, since the US attack on Vietnam, such a big US military build-up has never taken place in our Asian part. So how is Government of India viewing this particular experience, especially from the point of view of our non-aligned status and the littoral states and countries in this continent which take a non-aligned position. If we allow this US military build-up to continue, what would be the ramification of this? This is very important and I expect a clarification from the hon. Minister.

Then, Sir, there should be a long-term comprehensive inter-departmental exercise by Government of India to work out a plan. If the situation is not going to get defused in the Gulf area, there would be a large scale repatriation taking place and lakhs and lakhs of people will come back to India. So far as my State, Kerala, is concerned, this will create an unprecedented socio-economical fall-out. How can we deal with the situation, for which no stop-gap arrangement will help? Let us hope that the wish expressed in the statement itself that the situation will get defused and even those who have come back will go back to the respective countries and help in the maintenance of our balance of payments position and all that comes true. But still to be on the safer side, Government of India should initiate an inter-departmental comprehensive plan because the Finance Ministry may have to be brought into the picture. Being one of the senior Ministers in the present Union Cabinet, I would like to submit this point to him. In relation to this, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that the Kerala Government has submitted a comprehensive plan of Rs. 750 crores.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: That is totally insufficient.

SHRI M. A. BABY: That is insufficient, but this was submitted. Now that has to be revised and that has to be updated, considering the present situation.

Another important point: Only, perhaps, one area which is not sufficiently clear or an area which is slightly vague in this statement is regarding sending of shipments of food, medicines and other things. There is the statement that our honourable Minister had discussions with the US people also, other Heads of State and important people. It is stated that the United States may not have any opposition to

sending food, medicines and other supplies on humanitarian grounds. But, still, an element of apprehension and ambiguity is seen there. May be, apprehending that the Iraqi forces may take advantage of these, there is a possible intervention by US warships. But, in this particular aspect I want to say, India being India we should send shipments of food, medicines and other essential stuffs and see what the United States will do. If they are going to stop it, then it means they have double standards.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH):
Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi.

SHRI M.A. BABY: Sir, this is a very important point.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I will take note of it.

SHRI M. A. BABY: Therefore, this is what I would like to mention regarding that.

My honourable friend, the earlier speaker, has mentioned that we should continue our diplomatic initiative. With the kind of prestige and respect that our country is enjoying in the international community, we should continue our diplomatic initiative, and I am fully confident that the present Government, especially the Minister in charge of External Affairs, is capable of undertaking this exercise. In spite of the most delicate and complex international situation, the Minister has undertaken an unbelievably successful mission, and I wish him success in the coming days and hope that this diplomatic initiative will continue in the coming days. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while appreciating all the efforts on humanitarian considerations, I would like to invite the attention of the Minister to his

last line, that 'Both the Arab League and the Non-Aligned Movement have an important role in this regard.' I am sure, Sir, that he has not gone to Kremlin and White House for arranging some aircraft for evacuation. It must have been a diplomatic activity, and what diplomatic activities or what diplomatic initiatives India has undertaken, though late, we shall be interested to know. He has reported to the House about all the humanitarian aspects of it. We shall also be interested to know what the reaction of Moscow and Washington was in this regard.

Secondly, Sir, Iraq is a friendly country to us, Kuwait also is a friendly country to us. Saudi Arabia and Iraq are under a treaty of non-aggression, and our stakes are very high in this region. While the self-imposed policeman was allowed to make his army enter our territory, when from time immemorial we have been protesting against the presence of foreign armies in the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean, why has India been so silent about it now? We are sorry to make this observation.

Thirdly, Sir, Iraq has very wisely suggested that Israel should release its Arab territory and also Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. We have been always demanding this, we have always been supporting this. Now we have not uttered a single word about this Iraqi proposal. It has been appreciated in all the Arab countries and we have been so friendly with the Arab countries not only in the last 40 years but during our freedom movement also. So, we shall be interested to know what the reaction of the Government of India is about this Iraqi proposal.

Lastly, Sir, we are only sorry to say that India has failed to take any diplomatic initiative in this regard, and we have left it to self-appointed policemen to play their

[Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi]

role, an our role has been minimised. We shall like to learn from the hon. Minister what diplomatic initiative they are likely to take or they have already taken.

Thank you.

उपसभा यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह):
श्री ए० पी० गौतम, एक मिनट में अपनी बात कह दीजिए।

श्री आनन्द प्रकाश गौतम (उत्तर प्रदेश)
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय गुजराल साहब की उपयोगी और सफल विदेश यात्रा के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इराक और कुवैत के संकट में फंसे भारतीय, जिनकी सारे देश को चिंता थी उनके बारे में गुजराल साहब ने बहुत प्रयास किया और बहुत सारे सुरक्षित भारतीय हमारे देश को वापस आए और बहुत से लोग वहाँ अभी वापस आने बाकी हैं। कुछ लोगों की वहाँ दुर्घटनाओं में जाने भी गई जिनके लिए हम सब बहुत दुखी हैं। ऐसे लोगों की संख्या माननीय मंत्री ने दो बताई है, मेरी ईश्वर से प्रार्थना है कि यह संख्या दो से अधिक न हो, लेकिन फिर भी जिज्ञासा है कि क्या इस दिशा में जानकारी करने के लिए कि और भी संभावनाएं ऐसी हैं क्या और भारतीयों की वहाँ जाने जाने की कोई संभावना है या उसके बारे में जानकारी के पूरे प्रयास कर लिए गए हैं? मान्यवर, बहुत अच्छा है और हम देश के वासी प्रसन्न हैं कि बहुत सारे लोग हमारे देश को सुरक्षित वापस आ रहे हैं लेकिन जो अभी लोग वहाँ फंसे हुए हैं उनके लिए कुछ खाद्यान्न और दवाइयों का संकट भी है जिसके बारे में आपने कहा है कि वहाँ जहाज के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न और रसद पहुंचने की कार्रवाई करने की किसी प्रकार की कोई रोक नहीं हुई ऐसा कुछ वहाँ पर बात-चीत करने से मालूम हुआ है? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस दिशा में खाद्यान्न और दवाइयों को भेजने का हमारी ओर से, हमारे देश की तरफ से कोई प्रयास अब तक किया गया है और उसमें कोई कठिनाई आई है या नहीं? महोदय, जब आप विदेश यात्रा में गए थे तो देश के तेल संकट की ओर से जो

हमारा देश तेल संकट से ग्रस्त हो रहा था, उस दिशा में जो आपकी चिंता थी वह वास्तविक थी और वह स्वाभाविक था कि आपको चिंता होती और उस दिशा में आपने खाड़ी के देशों से और वहाँ पर जा करके इस संबंध में बात-चीत भी लोगों से की है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में जो बात-चीत की है आपने उसके जो परिणाम आए हैं उनसे क्या इस बात की संभावना लगती है कि इस देश में आगे आने वाले तेल संकट से आप पूरी तरह से निपट सकेंगे?

अंतिम, मान्यवर, मैं एक और बात आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि खाड़ी के देशों में जो पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश ने वहाँ पर अपनी फौजें भेजने का जो फैसला किया है वह एक निश्चित ही उस दशा में हमारे देश पर भी उसका प्रभाव पड़ सकता है, ऐसी कुछ संभावना आपने जाहिर की है? यहाँ आपने कहा है पैराग्राफ 16 से कि अगर वहाँ तनाव या संघर्ष बढ़ता है तो इसका हमारे ऊपर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और हम देख रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश ने खाड़ी के तनाव के क्षेत्र में अपने सैनिक भेजने का फैसला किया है और आपने यह उम्मीद भी जाहिर की है कि पिछले तीन सप्ताह में खाड़ी के क्षेत्र में तनाव में जो वृद्धि हुई है आने वाले दिनों में वह कम होगी और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय इस तनाव को दूर करने के लिए और इस क्षेत्र में शांति स्थापित करने के लिए कृत-संकल्प प्रयास करेगा, मान्यवर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दशा में, ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमारे देश की ओर से क्या भूमिका और क्या प्रयास होंगे?

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH):
Mr. John F. Fernandes. Just two minutes.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (Goa): Yes, I will do that, Sir.

I compliment the hon. Minister not only for making a very lengthy and comprehensive statement, but also congratulate for being the first Foreign Minister to visit Baghdad.

I feel we command and deserve respect in the international community, because of the role we played as one of the leaders in the NAM.

Now, I would like to seek clarifications from the Minister.

Day before yesterday through a Special Mention I had mentioned that it should be the effort of the Government of India to keep the option of the sea-route also open. There I had suggested that we should use the good offices of the International Red Cross and we should also move the Indian Navy to stand by, not for attack, but to evacuate the Indians, because there is every possibility of airports being closed. We do not know what is going to happen. Tomorrow being the last day for the foreign Missions to be closed any options may follow and airports also may be closed.

The hon. Minister has mentioned in the Statement that there is an unprecedented crowd that the Indian Foreign Mission. May I know from him whether the staff in the mission are being strengthened? There are lots of reports in the press that the expatriates going from Kuwait and Gulf States are being shabbily treated by our Mission people. So, I would like to know whether our staff are being strengthened there or not.

The Minister has also mentioned that our Embassy in Kuwait will be closed from tomorrow. I would like to know whether any Consulate will be retained there to help the Indians there because I think Basra will be too far off. A branch office could be maintained or some other effort made in this regard so that the problems of the Indians are alleviated.

The Minister has mentioned that 507 Indians were detained. May I know on what charges they were detained and whether there were any ladies among the detainees.

Border with Iraq and Jordan is closed and a lot of Indians are stranded in Amman. What arrangement has the Minister made to lift Indians from the stranded places ?

I am happy that the Foreign Affairs Office has started working in the States to deal with the problems like in Goa, but they do not have any communication facilities with the South Block. I would like the Minister to start a hot-line with those offices and see clarifications are issued by some officer on the spot. When people come from Kuwait, lots of stories they carry with them and these stories create panic among the people. Therefore, I would request the Minister to see that some clarifications are issued from the regional offices on the spot.

I am happy that the Railway Minister has also come to the rescue of our unfortunate Indians. I would request the Foreign Minister to use his good offices to impress upon the Civil Aviation Minister also to see that free travel facilities are given to ladies and children who are not accompanied by males.

The Minister has mentioned that he will be lifting food to the troubled area. May I know from the Minister whether there is shortage of medicines also ? If so, will medicines be provided to our people

SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY : I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government of India, specially our beloved Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs for having conducted the tour for bringing peace of mind to the people of India and for having gone to the Super Powers viz. the Soviet Union and the United States of America thereby getting a feather on the crown of the diplomacy of India. Now, we have at least got a little relief in our heavy heart regarding the apprehension of the imminent

[Shri T. A. Mohammed Saqhy]
danger of war in the Gulf area. We have also got some relief in our mind about the supplies of oil, because of what has been stated by the External Affairs Minister in his statement. He has made his endeavour to mobilise oil supplies for our country.

7.00 P.M.

In Kuwait there are thousands of people from the State of Tamil Nadu also. So an Information Bureau must be set up in Madras also. My hon. friend, Mr. Jacob said that a plane should be flown from Baghdad to Trivandrum. I suggest this plane should be linked to Madras also so that the people of Tamil Nadu also can return.

SHRI M. M. JACOB : We have no objection.

SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY : We will also be benefited. I want to give a suggestion. In future those who want to go abroad for jobs from India should compulsorily get themselves insured so that they can be rescued during this sort of situation. The Minister said that a ship-load of food, medicines and other things will be sent to our people living there. I feel that these should be sent to them immediately. We should not while away the time. By the time our ship goes there they should not feel helpless. I would suggest that a date should be fixed immediately and a ship-load of food, medicines and other things should be rushed to them immediately. With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH) : Now the Minister will give the reply.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी एक मिनट ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : नहीं, नहीं, एक मिनट भी नहीं । आज आप

कृपया छोड़ दीजिए क्योंकि बहुत देर हो गई है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . राम अवधेश जी, देखिए अगर आपका पहले से नाम रहता तो मैं समय दे देता ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : अगर मंत्री जी चाहें, तब ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : नहीं, नहीं, आप बैठ जाइए । मैं आपसे ही प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ, आप बैठ जाइए ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all let me express my humble feeling of gratitude over the sentiments expressed by all my friends of this hon. House. It overwhelms me but it also makes me very conscious of the responsibilities and also makes me more conscious of the fact that we are in the midst of a very deep crisis. The deep crisis does not pertain only to this country. It pertains to the region or may I go beyond—the dangers are now in a way coming all over the world. It is very disappointing in one way that particularly when the cold war had ended only about two or three months ago and particularly at a time when we were hoping to see that the future of human race in a very different perspective this situation has arisen. India's stand on this issue is well known. India's postulates or policy postulates have not been framed today. They were framed by the leading personalities and leading fathers of our nation. The Father of our nation Gandhiji himself spelt out postulates and with him a great man like Jawaharlal Nehru gave it a shape. If we inherited that tradition, whatever humble contributions a man like me is making, it is in order to uphold that tradition. Therefore, if in any way I have served the nation in a humble way, the gratitude should go to those great personalities who have shown us the way and placed the path. Therefore, when I say that we will try to uphold the traditions

left by them, I am in a way trying to say that the traditions of India are great. Let all of us, Indians feel proud of it. Whatever our politics, whatever our policies, whatever our other affiliations, one thing is certain and that is in the hour of crisis, we are one and I think that is manifested in today's debate for which I feel not only grateful but I feel proud that the Indians belonging to any way of thinking have the capacity to rise above ourselves and above other considerations. Therefore, when I reply to these questions raised by the hon. Members, I am doing in that spirit. I am very much touched by the mention made by Shri Ram Naresh Yadav and other friends that more money should be given to those who have unfortunately faced deaths in that far-off country. I accept it. I raise the donation to Rs. 1 lakh as desired.

श्री राम नरेश यादव : बहुत धन्यवाद है आपको इसके लिए ।

SHRI I. K. GUJARL : The Jordan border closure news came today. This caused us concern. When I was in Jordan, I knew that the border crossing was very difficult. And also because it is in the midst of desert, the general conditions are very bad and this border crossing has been so infrequent that many people have not crossed over. Therefore, both the manpower and the facilities were very oblique. I had mentioned these to King of Jordan also during my talks with him and he had promised to take some steps in this direction. But the latest news that we get, tells us that perhaps some sort of a cholera epidemic has overtaken that area. It causes us deep anxiety and I am doing whatever we possibly can to see that situation is met in whatever way we possibly can meet it. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. M. JACOB : Is there any international health care

agency working in that area because of influx of people there ?

SHRI I. K. GUJARL : You see every country at the moment is looking for its own citizens and I think, every country has its own problems. So international effort may come later but I am quite keen and willing to do whatever we can as a nation first. Therefore, it is our responsibility to discharge it. The embassy staff, as rightly pointed out, needs to be supplemented. It is being supplemented. Only last night, I have asked the Chief Minister of Kerala to give me some officers from Kerala, whom we can post on the border. By doing so, language will be facilitated. Also, supplementing from outside is welcome. I am not sticking to this thing that only Indian Foreign Service people should do every job because all voluntary efforts will be welcomed and involved in this. Repatriation is a huge problem. Let us understand the dimensions of it and when I said in my statement that we should try to keep it down as much as possible, I am looking at it from both the points of view. I am looking at it from the point of view of the fact that a large number of people to be brought here by itself causes a great deal of logistic strain. How many planes can go; how many planes can be allowed to go because kindly keep one thing in mind that in Iraq the environment of war prevails at the moment ? Their air corridors are definitely thinking in terms of the situation that they may have to face. Therefore they are not in a position to open all their airfields and all their air corridors for us to send our planes in any number as we like. They are cautious about it. They are coming forward in a very limited way and step by step. Uptil now, they were only agreeing that we can send our planes up to Amman. They were not letting any air plane come to you. During my visit, I succeeded in persuading them to let some flights start from Baghdad and Basra and if

[Shri I. K. Gujaral]

it goes well, I was assured, the number of planes may be supplemented further and the flights may start from Kuwait itself. But I am keeping my fingers crossed and I hope circumstance and time will permit this to happen. How many want to come, I do not know really. This sort of a census should neither be taken nor asked for. I think perhaps psychological change will come. When we are in a position to offer seats, then the thinking changes. Uptil now, there is a difficulty because people think, they are bottled up and therefore everybody wants to get out. But once they know that they can come out, then the rethinking begins. Then they start rethinking of their jobs; then they start thinking of the wealth that they have built there, the property they have built there. All these are valuable things in life and it is not easy to part with such things—human beings as we are. I also understand, therefore, the challenge of rehabilitation. It is not a question of a party. It is not a question of a Government. Let us understand the rehabilitation of a large number of people who have been used to having very good jobs. It is a very difficult problem. Therefore, for me to reply to these queries straightway as to how we will do it, honestly speaking, I do not know. How much we can afford, honestly speaking, I do not know. How much our finances can afford, I do not know. How much nation's finances can afford, I do not know. I say it with a great deal of humility because it is not for me alone to reply to all these things. It is for all of us to get together to rethink about these things and I think, the dimension of rehabilitation will depend upon how much we all pool together—the Government, the people, the State Governments, everybody—and I think, that is one challenge to which the nation must rise and I think when the nation rises to it rather than only delivering speeches of sympathy, if we try to mobilise

funds on public basis that will be a welcome thing. Why not? I think we, in India, are in a position to do something more on a private level than even on Governmental level. Leave certain aspects to the Government. Repatriation, for instance, is a very expensive proposition. Kindly appreciate the fact how much one sea of aeroplane costs in bringing a person from a far off land to India. You will also be sending the plane empty first, getting it filled there. It is a two-way traffic. I am not going to give you the statistics because I do not know mathematics well. But I know one thing and that is that this is something. After all, whether it comes from the Government's pocket or from the private pocket, ultimately it comes from the nation's pocket. Therefore, the nation has to decide by itself whether in Parliament or outside how much effort you want to make. I think one of the traditions of India, a great tradition, is that in an hour of crisis, we all do our best. So let us all do our best and that, I think, would be the right path to this thing. I do hope the situation will improve; I do hope the tension will be defused; I do hope that we will not see a war coming. And perhaps, then only our people can think of pursuing the vocations they have been used to. I have given the details about the situation there. And I think I spent two days and one night there. I can say, with certainty, that whatever I have stated, I believe in it. Therefore, it will be wrong for you, or for any Member here, to think more of rumours and not of what I am saying. If I have not gone there and not made a statement, you could have reasons to doubt. But I think it is better you kindly take my statement at its face value. And that will help us a great deal.

Food shipments, definitely we will try. But you know the international situation. Many amongst you have long experience in international life. Many amongst you on both the sides of the House have

run Governments. Many of you had been Ministers themselves. Many of you have held responsible positions. So you know what all these imply. It is not only enough for me to say, 'I will do this ; I will do that' and pose. I think we should approach the problem in humility because the problem is gigantic. Therefore, I approach it with humility. And in humility I say this that India, living up to its traditions, will do its best, contribute its best to defuse the situation. I do not want to adopt any high profile about it. I do not want to make lofty statements. But I can only assure the House on one and that is, I and the Government that I represent will do our utmost to uphold the traditions of India. That is, war should not be there. And the nation and the world should be saved for peace and that effort, I will continue to make. How shall we go about it ? Whom shall we consult ? What sections of world shall we consult-, I think you will agree with me that this is not the stage at which I should discuss it. It should come gradually. I can only assure you that. Please do not ask me to tell you as to what I told Mr. A or what I told Mr. B or what Mr. C told me. Kindly leave some part of it to the diplomatic parlance because this is a changing situation and this changing situation, we are still to identify. And the process of identification is there as to which countries we can sit together with. There are certain organisations which are there. The Non-Aligned Movement is one. I am in touch with the Non-Aligned Chairman, Yugoslavia. Even before the crisis developed, a meeting of the Non-Aligned, some leading members of the non-aligned countries, had been fixed to be held in Yugoslavia on the 10th and 11th September. I am going to participate in that. And since this situation has arisen, I am certain, that this will be uppermost in the minds of many. Many countries are concerned about it. For instance, I reached here last night. And this morning there was a telephone call from

my colleague, the Foreign Minister of Philippines. He wants to come here tomorrow to talk to me on this. He is coming tomorrow. I will discuss with him also. Similarly, we have signals from many other leading countries in the world wanting to know what can be done. Every one is groping and I am also in that state of groping, to help. Not that we do not know what to achieve. But how to achieve that is, something which every country and every responsible Foreign Minister today, would be thinking of. And that is what I found when I went to the various countries that I have mentioned. And I think it is in that process that new comradeships, new friendships and new alignments will take place.

One thing is very clear that I am not blaming this side or that side. I can only say that in our statements we have been very moderate, we have been very restrained and I think that has been appreciated the world over. It has been appreciated that India did not try to lose its wits or shirt on the first move. India, true to its tradition, once again has used restrained language and has tried to understand the situation and India has tried to understand what to do and how to achieve the desired goals. Well, there are certain issues that have been raised regarding the jobs, the assets. It is possible that some of the people who might come may succeed in bringing back some of their jewellery or ornaments. We are working out a scheme—I think in a day or so we may finalise it—whereby the customs authorities should let people bring in and it can be kept in a locker under a bond which they can take back when they go back. I think some such scheme can be worked out and will be worked out. On the policy that I have tried to spell out, Mr. Vice-Chairman, both in the statement and in these brief remarks, I hope I continue to enjoy the confidence of the House....

SHRI KAPIL VERMA : What is the role of Pakistan in the recent

[Shri Kapil Verma]

Gulf crisis ? You visited the U.S. What is the impact of it on the bilateral relations and on the chances of war ? Would you kindly throw some light on it ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If you kindly read my statement carefully and also with the shrewd mind that you have if you also read between the lines, I think I have replied to this and don't please ask me to explain or to elaborate any further at this stage. And I think it is not good for me to elaborate further because my appreciation basically is there. But again sometimes some rash statements do more harm than good and I am very conscious and cautious in these situations. I know that Pakistan sending army there—I have said it in my statement Bangladesh army being there, are going to create some situations for us. I am conscious of that.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : There is resentment in Pakistan also.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Well, I am sure that all peace-loving people, whether they live in Pakistan or they live in Bangladesh or they live in India or they live anywhere in the world, are feeling concerned and have voiced their concern.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA : Have you conveyed our concern to the Americans with whom you met? You went to America, to Washington also. I hope you have conveyed our concern to them about their giving more arms to Pakistan.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Vermaji, the seasoned statesman that you are, you would agree with me that there is never a free ride and, therefore, anybody who wants to take a ride sometimes demands a price. Let us not worry over that. Let us keep on observing. And I can assure you that we will respond to every situation.

SHRI M. M. JACOB : Sir, time is an important part of it. Whatever you are proposing today must be done soon ; otherwise, the effect will not be there.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Whatever I am supposed to do, I would not say I would do soon, but I would say I would do at the appropriate time.

उपसभ्यक्ष श्री (शंकर दयाल सिंह)
अब सदन की कार्यवाही कल सुबह 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 24th August, 1990.