

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आपने दोनों को बोलने का मौका दिया मुझे क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ? मैं दो टूक शब्दों में भाषण खत्म करूंगा । मैं उस पर बाद में बोलूंगा । मैं सीधी सी बात करता हूं कि यह नेशनल फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट यह वही गवर्नमेंट है जिसने अपने मैनिफेस्टो में सिविल लिबर्टी की बात की है और कहा कि Civil liberties and human rights will be protected and strengthened, the 59th amendment of the Constitution, the Post and Telegraph (Amendment) Bill and other laws violative of civil liberties shall be withdrawn. Under-trials shall be safeguarded from harassment. The institution of Executive Magistrates wherever they exist shall be dispensed with. U. N. conventions against torture and those relating to prisoners and refugees shall be ratified and adopted. Suitable prison reforms will be under taken on a systematic basis. मेरे बोलने का सिर्फ यही मकसद था कि इन्होंने पूरे हिंदुस्तान की 85 करोड़ जनता को जो बात कही है .. (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : मैं केवल आपको मूव करने को कह रहा हूँ ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : मैं इन्हीं चीजों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुये अपना मोशन मूव करता हूँ और मैं कल इस पर वाद में वक्तव्य रखूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि मैं मोशन मूव करता हूँ । ये पूरा मोशन पढ़ें ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : मैं अपना मोशन पढ़कर सुना देता हूँ । अटल बिहारी जी सुनना चाहते हैं :—

Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House disapproves of the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Ordinance,

1990 (No. 3 of 1990), promulgated by the President of India on the 5th July, 1990.”

Sir, it is against the manifesto of the National Front Government and in my eyes it is a black law, black law, black law.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : पहले से निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर, इंद्र कुमार गुजराल जी महत्वपूर्ण वक्तव्य आपके सामने पेश करने वाले हैं । मैं उनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे अपना स्टेटमेंट आपके सामने दें ।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER—

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW, WASHINGTON, AMMAN, BAGHDAD AND KUWAIT IN THE CONTEXT OF GULF CRISIS

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as the august House is aware, I have been on a tour of some of the major countries concerned with the present Gulf crisis during the last seven days. I would like to take this first available opportunity to give a detailed report to the House regarding the highlights of this tour which took me first to Moscow, then to Washington followed by visits to Amman, Baghdad and Kuwait in that order. As Honourable Member are aware, my colleague, the Minister of Civil Aviation Shri Arif Mohammed Khan has also been just recently visiting several Gulf countries to see for himself the condition of Indians there, to make arrangements on the spot for the repatriation of distress cases, and to persuade the Governments of those countries to make available to us additional oil supplies. I am sure the House would like to express its appreciation of the effort that he has made and commend him for the success of that effort.

[Shri I.K. Gujral]

The primary reason of the tour was our deep concern for the welfare security and well-being of the large Indian community that lives and works in Kuwait and elsewhere in the Gulf. We have approximately 172,000 Indians in Kuwait, and in the Gulf as a whole about 1.2 million altogether.

I spent nearly 2 days in Kuwait and used this opportunity to meet as wide a cross section of the Indian community as possible. I went to their school and to their residential areas, held two meetings at the Embassy which were attended by thousands of our people, and another two meetings at their residential areas, again attended by several thousands in each case. I spoke to individuals and groups where they lived and elsewhere. Their enthusiasm was tremendous. Several times during my address, slogans of "Bharat Mata Ki Jai" were shouted and they greeted me with applause and warmth. There is naturally considerable anxiety about the future and a great deal of tension at present. However, visiting several places in Kuwait, I could see for myself that while the law and order situation is not normal there is no cause for grave anxiety. There was looting in some cases including the property of a few Indian nationals, but severe punitive steps have been taken by the authorities and this problem has by and large been brought under control. Electricity, water and essential services are functioning normally. Medical services are available for emergencies. Closure of banks has been a problem, but one bank opened the day I arrived and other banks are expected to open in the next few days, so that people are able to draw cash for their needs. There is no doubt that in Kuwait, shortages of food have appeared, making rationing inevitable; almost all shops are closed, but some co-operative stores selling essential goods and food items are open. But the Indians I spoke to and the leaders of associations informed me that while a number of items are not available, and most shops are closed, basic rations

are available for the time being. Common Kitchens have been set up for those among the Indian community who are most needy and over 6,000 persons are being regularly fed at these Kitchens. I conveyed to the leaders and all those whom I met that their families and friends were anxious to receive news about them that they should write letters and give them to me to carry back to India. Thus I brought 15 large sacks full of letters back with me for posting.

I should mention the excellent work done by our Ambassador in Kuwait and the officers and staff of the Embassy who have undergone great hardship at this time of tension and daily difficulty and have nevertheless worked round the clock to ensure that the welfare and needs of the Indian community are met by whatever means are available during the period of shortages. I myself have seen the unprecedented crowds that gather daily at the Embassy, people who are in need of travel or other documents seek advice on what to do or ask for arrangements for repatriation. The Embassy has, with limited staff in such an emergency coped extremely well in handling the situation. Our Ambassador in Baghdad and the Embassy there are similarly to be highly commended, for the current repatriation route is by land through which hundreds of Indian nationals arrive in Baghdad each day, they have to be fed and looked after and arrangements made for adequate transport. The Ambassador and his staff have devoted themselves entirely to this task on a round the clock basis despite several impediments regarding non-availability of accommodation and transport.

The future of our Embassy in Kuwait was discussed with the authorities. Iraq has decided that no Embassy will be allowed to continue after 24-8-1990. There is little option for the Missions located in Kuwait, but to comply with the decision. Both in order to look after the welfare of the Indian community more effectively and facilitate repatriation, for which

Basrah is likely to be the most used route, we are taking measures to strengthen our Consulate General there. I am confident that this arrangement will work satisfactorily. We are also taking steps to improve our communications with the Consulate General in Basrah to facilitate this work.

The authorities in Kuwait have been courteous and considerate to Indian nationals, and there have been no serious complaints on this account. I have, however, with deepest regrets to inform the august House that in the crossfire on 2nd August, two Indian nationals lost their lives. I am sure that the House would join me in conveying to their families our deepest condolences and sympathy. We have also decided to pay Rs. 25,000 as grant to each family, and are taking up the issue of their dues with the employers. There was a report of another Indian national who died, but this has not so far been confirmed. Apart from this another Indian national was seriously injured; there are a few other reports of minor injuries. We had received reports regarding Indian missing or detained by the Iraqi authorities. I took all this up during my discussions and was assured that there were presently no detained Indian nationals. Nevertheless, on my request, the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister & Foreign Minister agreed that specific instructions would be issued to the concerned Iraqi authorities to verify if any Indian national had been detained through mistaken identity, and that they would be released immediately. 507 Indian were detained on the first day, that is 2nd August. They have since been released and have left Baghdad for Amman by air, for India. Some other specific cases were brought to my attention. The crew of an Air India flight had been stranded in Kuwait. I am glad to inform the House that they have since been repatriated. Indian nationals on board a British Airways flight transiting through Kuwait were also stranded. Some of the ladies and children were brought back by me in the special aircraft in which I travelled.

Arrangements are being made for the repatriation of the others.

Here I must commend the Indian association leaders and other community volunteers in Kuwait who have put in a great deal of hard work and effort, to ensure that during difficult times for the Indian community, they are looked after, their requirements of welfare met and they are fed. Many of the more prosperous Indians are feeding hundreds of the more needy at their homes daily; they are sharing what they have for the benefit of the community as a whole. I congratulate them; I assure them that the people and the Government of India appreciate the services they have rendered to such a large Indian community. I am confident that this House would agree that the contributions being made by them are in accordance with our highest traditions.

I informed the Indian community that while those who need to leave owing to genuine distress, medical assistance or other humanitarian grounds may do so, we do not see any reason for haste or panic in leaving Kuwait. Our people have done well there, they have contributed to the development of the nation, and the present circumstances though difficult should not be a cause for panic or hasty departure. I advised the leaders and members of the Indian community to further strengthen the voluntary organisation that have so far done extremely well in keeping up the morale and rendering service to the community. They were asked to decide among themselves what should be the priority in regard to repatriation. At the same time, I assured them that we were closely watching the situation; we had made arrangements for repatriation of Indian nationals on a regular basis and we would gradually step up the numbers who could be repatriated. On these points I had detailed discussions with the local authorities in Kuwait who agreed to provide all facilities for the Indian community. In fact, they urged that the Indian

[Sri I. K. Gujral]

community should stay on and continue to contribute to the economy. I myself brought back with me 200 of our nationals, including a few expectant mothers, other women, children and distress cases in the Air Force aircraft in which I returned. The conditions of travel were exacting but the demand was such that I felt obliged to help out to the extent possible. I would like to thank the Captain and crew of the aircraft for the great help they gave during the flight.

The present route for repatriation is very inconvenient. It is by road from Kuwait to Baghdad and then to Amman from where Air India picks them up. In the present situation the journey takes 48 hours or more; it is hazardous and exhausting, it is not suitable for women and children or the elderly. We have, therefore, arranged with the approval of the Iraqi Government that an Iraqi aircraft will be chartered from Basrah which is close to Kuwait to take Indian nationals to Amman from where Air India will pick them up. Presently it is planned to start with one flight per day, but this can be increased later according to the requirements. The Iraqi Authorities are also processing our proposal for direct flights from Baghdad or Basrah to India and we hope this will be finalized in a short time. It has also been agreed that passenger ships might be used, but this is dependent on the present state of interdiction policies and we are seeking further clarifications on this point. We are, in any case, setting up offices on both sides of the Iraq-Jordan border to facilitate passage by the land route. Two officials have already been posted on the Jordan side and two more are being posted on the Iraqi side. Steps have also been taken for adequate reception at Bombay and Trivandrum and for facilitating onward journey for which the Minister of Railways has agreed to provide free tickets. One ship owned by

non-resident Indians, M.V. Safir has been in Kuwait since the crisis began. During my discussion it was agreed that the ship and its crew will be released. Efforts are also being made to see whether some members of the Indian community can be repatriated on board this vessel as well.

Another point discussed with the Government of Iraq was regarding the supply of food to the Indian community. I mentioned to President Saddam Hussein, the shortages and rationing faced by them and it has been agreed that whatever can be done within the existing circumstances will be done. What is needed is to improve the availability and I will come to that presently.

During my discussions with President Saddam Hussein, Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and other Iraqi leaders, I brought to their attention the numerous problems faced by the Indian community in Kuwait. I stated that they needed assistance by way of additional facilities for travel by road or air, provision of necessary documentation, enforcement of law and order in the areas in which they live, medical aid etc. They promised to make every effort to solve these problems. I would like to express my gratitude particularly, to President Saddam Hussein and to the Iraqi authorities for all the help that is being rendered to the Indian community.

The question of interdiction was discussed with the Secretary of State, Baker in Washington, and I was informed that food supplies for humanitarian purposes as also medical supplies going by sea will not be stopped. We have, however, to see whether it is going to be really possible.

An important question discussed by me particularly in Moscow and Washington was the question of oil supplies at a reasonable price

As the House is aware over 40% of our oil imports including supplies from the Soviet Union, originated in Iraq or Kuwait. The responses that I got during my discussions both in Moscow and Washington were generally encouraging. Mr. Baker told me that the US supported the proposal for an increase of productions by Gulf producers and others so that the overall shortfall, and its adverse effects on prices and availability, could be minimized. The Soviet Government immediately agreed that they would seek alternative source for the supplies of oil which had hitherto originated in Iraq and said they would welcome a delegation from India to work out the details immediately, they also offered oil of Soviet origin, an offer which would be examined to see if this can be availed of by India.

There is also the overall question of the adverse effects on the economies of countries like India, of the current developments in the Gulf, particularly of the application of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council. So far as the mandatory sanctions themselves are concerned, India would naturally keep step with the world community. However, in the present inter-dependent world, severe or draconian measures applied in any part of the world cannot but have adverse effects in the rest of the world. The UN Charter had visualized this problem, though not to the extent that it is presently today, and had provided for recourse to the Security Council with regard to the solution of any special problems that may arise. In my discussions in Moscow, the Soviet Government agreed that this was a matter on which joint efforts are needed at the international level to ease the burden on countries like India which are severely affected. The subject was also discussed in Washington where I was told that the US also believed that there must be international cooperation

to ease the burden on countries like India which were most adversely affected. We have already commenced consultations in New York with several countries similarly affected, to explore the possibility of taking action through the UN.

I, now come to the situation in the Gulf in general. This was discussed at length in all the capitals I visited. There are problems which must be of priority concern for India such as the future of the Indian community, oil supplies and prices and the burden of sanctions. At the same time, we have also to think of the possibility that exists for the de-escalation of the crisis before it engulfs the whole world. Any measure for de-escalation will be in keeping with the general trend of recent years towards global detente and strengthening of peace.

We in India are equally concerned about the destabilising effect of this crisis for our region. The Gulf region is a neighbour of South Asia. Escalation of tension or conflict there will have serious repercussions on us. We have already seen that Pakistan and Bangladesh have decided to send troops to the area of tension in the Gulf. This could very well be used as an excuse for further militarization of these countries, thus posing a threat to the security of the whole region. This makes it incumbent upon all of us to look for openings for de-escalation and defusion of tension.

Here, I am not proposing that we assume a mediatory or good offices role. I made this clear to all the leaders met. Nevertheless, one of the objectives of the discussions was to find whether there was any chance of reversing the on-going escalation. This can only be explored tentatively at this stage. Though my discussions during the tour did not reveal much of a meeting ground. It is imperative that efforts to this end continue.

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

Clearly, humanitarian considerations are uppermost in our mind because of the large Indian community in the whole region, there are, however, nationalities of other countries too, including Iraq and Kuwait who are adversely affected by the food shortages and other circumstances. As I already stated, there is agreement among all concerned that food supplies for humanitarian purposes can be sent. However in the context of the present "interdiction" policy, we do not know whether it is really going to work. We are considering the possibility of sending a ship load of food from India to alleviate the suffering of the people of all nationalities caught in the current crisis. It would also be a good idea to explore whether the Red crescent or Red Cross Societies could play a role regarding the welfare of the foreign nationals in Iraq and Kuwait.

Finally I would like to take advantage of this occasion to restate our position on some of the major aspects of Gulf crisis. Immediately after the onset of the crisis, we expressed our regret that the differences between Iraq and Kuwait could not be settled peacefully and stated our well-known position against the use of force in any form in inter-State relations and called for the soonest possible withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. At the same time, we have expressed our disapproval of unilateral action outside the framework of United Nations by any country or group of countries to enforce the mandatory sanctions decided by the Security Council. We are also against the induction or presence of foreign military forces in this region.

It is our hope that the escalation that has taken place in the last three weeks in the Gulf will, in the coming days, be reversed and the international community will see the wisdom of making determined effort to defuse the tension and restore peace and

stability in the region. Both the Arab League and the Non-aligned Movement have an important role in this regard.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इससे पहले कि स्पष्टीकरण पूछी जाएं, मैं विदेश मंत्री को उनकी सार्थक यात्रा के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री एन० के० पी० सा० बे (महाराष्ट्र) :
मैं अपने आप को अटल जी ने जो भावनायें व्यक्त की हैं उनसे असोसियेट करता हूँ । बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ है, यह काम बढ़िया हुआ है । मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I join to congratulate my friend, Mr. Gujral, for having taken this step and for trying to solve the problem of Indians in Kuwait.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu) : On behalf of AI-ADMK Party, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister for External Affairs for the wonderful work he has done. We are all very happy.

SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHAY (Tamil Nadu) : On behalf of DMK Party, we also congratulate the hon. Minister for having done such a good job.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA (Punjab) : I also congratulate the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : I wish to thank members from all parties for congratulating Mr. Gujral.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR (Uttar Pradesh) : Why should you do it ?

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH (Maharashtra) : Mr. Gujral is a

Minister who gives the best answers, who keeps us satisfied and to whom the whole country is looking. He is one of the best Ministers we have.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): Mr. Jaipal Reddy has qualified himself to be the Minister of State for External Affairs.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : सदन को भावना यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो कार्य किया है, उससे सरकार और देश दोनों का सर ऊंचा हुआ है। इसके लिये सदन की ओर से उनको बधाई दी जाती है।

श्रीराम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, इस अवसर पर मुझे एक और बात निवेदन करनी है। स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं ने जिस तरह मेमहायता की है उसके लिये पूरा सदन और हमारे देश के लोग बधाई देना चाहते हैं और धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं। देश हित में जितना बढ़िया काम उन्होंने किया है, उससे अच्छा काम नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये पूरे सदन की ओर से उनका बधाई जानी चाहिये, यह मेरा सुझाव है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH) : I am now going to take up clarifications on the statement by the Minister. Earlier it was decided that one Member from each party will take part in the clarifications. But now I want to tell you that from the Congress Party, two or three members can take part. So I call Shri Kapil Verma. Vermaji, the only thing I have to tell you before you start asking your clarifications is that you see the time. We want that within three or four minutes, each Member should finish asking clarifications.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Chairman has agreed for five members on behalf of the Congress Party. That I thought I should convey to you.

SHRI M. M. JACOB (Kerala) : It was agreed upon also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH) : Thank you.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : The Minister first got congratulations and now he is going to give clarifications.

चौधरी हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह ऐसा मामला है जिसके बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा मेंबर जानकारी लेना चाहेंगे...
(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : आप बैठ जायें, उनको तो बोलने दें।...
(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइये, उनको बोलने दीजिये।

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Minister has made a very long statement consisting of 20 paragraphs. It will take time for considering them in great detail, but the House has already expressed its opinion. I would, therefore, limit myself only to seeking certain clarifications and making some suggestions to remove the hardships of the people there.

Sir, before the Minister went there, there were a lot of complaints voiced in both Houses of Parliament that, probably, the Missions were not looking after their work properly and the people there had shortage of food, drinking water and other things. The Minister has spoken highly about the work of the Missions. Well, let us see how things develop. But, some valuable time was lost. Had the Minister gone there earlier, probably things would have shaped better. A ship could have been sent from here to bring them back in time before the situation deteriorated. Anyway, I have three or four points which I want to stress.

[Shri Kapil Verma]

The first thing I want to know from the Minister is this : There are about two lakh people there. The Minister must have made an assessment of the percentage of the people who want to come back here. I am asking this because, earlier, 4,000 to 5,000 people came here through various modes—air, ship and other things—and the points of exist are very few. As the Minister has said, the land route from Basra has been closed. He has announced that only one flight will be arranged from Baghdad or Basra. One flight can take about 250 people. So, I would suggest that some more flights should be arranged so that they can bring them back here.

The second point I want to stress is this : Will the Minister explore the possibility of direct flight from Kuwait ? Because the land route has been closed, now the main transport is by air. So, will the Minister arrange for a flight from Kuwait directly and will he also explore the possibility of having a ship service from Kuwait directly to Bombay or Cochin so that people can come back here ?

Another thing is about food supplies. The Minister has already admitted in his statement that there is still shortage of food there. Probably, rationing has been introduced there. So, that confirms the stories of shortages that are coming from Kuwait, and our colleagues in both Houses of Parliament have been voicing that there is severe shortage of food and people are suffering very greatly. I am glad that the Iraqi President has assured that something will be done about it, but it will take time and I am concerned at the fact that our Embassy in Kuwait is going to be closed tomorrow, probably, under general orders. I hope something will be done to have some skeleton staff because of our good relations with Iraq. So, will the Minister approach the Iraqi Government to have some skeleton staff at Kuwait

so that some work can be done there because, at a time when our people are facing a grave crisis, if our Embassy at Kuwait is closed it will cause real hardship to them ? Of course, Basra will help but it is in another country.

Another thing I would like to say is that a sum of only Rs. 2,5000 has been given as grant to each of the families of those who were killed. The Minister will agree that this is too small an amount.

Now I will come to two more points. One is, the USSR has agreed to make alternative arrangements of crude supply because they are giving us 40 per cent of our oil requirements. They are giving us alternative sources because at Basra the oil supply source has been closed. The oil supply was being done through Iraq, and that has been closed. I want to know how much quantum of oil supply the Minister has arranged through the USSR and what is the total quantum of supply that both the Ministers have been able to arrange because the oil position is very very serious in this country. We have been discussing it in public interest and not to create any scare.

The most important point is the security of the country, the defence of the country. The Minister has already mentioned that probably Bangladesh and Pakistan are sending armed troops contingents to that area. That is a very big problem. It has sinister implications for us—will the Minister listen to me please ? —because Pakistan will be again a front-line State. Till Afghanistan conflict was in the picture, all kinds of armaments all kinds of sophisticated aircrafts and armaments and spy planes and everything else was going to Pakistan. Now there will be the excuse of this war, the Gulf War. Again those things will go to Pakistan. Pakistan will naturally use them against us, against India. You have talked to American officials. Have you taken an assurance that somehow some arrangement will be made

to ensure that these arms will not be used against us ? Maybe they cannot give any assurance because it is their client state and it is a front-line state. It has created very great suspicion and alarm in our mind that those armaments that Pakistan is going to get from America in the name of the Gulf War, is going to be used against India. After Benazir's removal and after the new developments that have taken place in Pakistan and the developments that are taking place on our borders, what the chances of war are, whatever they are, good or bad, the Minister will be able to say. The Minister has promised me the other day that he would tell me something about it when the two Foreign Secretaries would meet. I hope some indication he will give. I hope he will keep the promise and tell us whether war is nearer or farther because of latest developments. What is the impact of the U.S. arm supplies being given to them ? What is going to happen ? Sir, our security consideration is the most important consideration. I hope he will take the House into confidence.

Thank you.

श्री. माधुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मेरे दल के नेता श्री बाजपेयी जी ने पहले ही बधाई दे दी है, मैं उस बधाई को एक बार फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ और यह याशा करता हूँ कि अभी आरिफ भाई वापस नहीं आये हैं, उनके वापस आने पर हमें इतने ही हिम्मत बढ़ाने वाले और अच्छे मन्त्राचार मिलेंगे जैसे गुजराल साहब लाये हैं। इनके साथ ही मैं अपने दल की आवाज मिलान चाहता हूँ। साथ में उन्होंने कहा है कि सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल में जो मैनडेटरी सैंक्शंस हैं उस संबंध में भारत अन्य देशों के साथ मिलकर चलेगा यह बिल्कुल उचित ही कहा है। इसी भांति उन्होंने कह है सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल की सीमाओं के बाहर जाकर जो कुछ किया गया है उसको हम डिसएप्रूव करते हैं, उस पर भी मैं अपने दल की ओर से

सहमति प्रकट करता हूँ, और मैं इस बात पर बधाई देता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने बड़े साहस और हिम्मत के साथ यह दृष्टिकोण, अमेरिका, रशिया में और जहाँ जहाँ पर गये, वहाँ रखा। इससे भारत की गरिमा बढ़ेगी, कम नहीं होगी। लेकिन कुछ सवाल तो हैं। आपने अपने बयान में कहा है कि अमेरिका में बात करते समय वाशिंगटन में यह बात कही कि यदि दवाइयाँ लेकर जहाज जायेंगे तो उन्हें रोका टोका नहीं जाएगा। वस्तुतः में उस अगला वाक्य है कि देखें आगे क्या होता है। अर्थ यही है, शब्द शायद हिंदी में ये नहीं होंगे। लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहा है कि हम खाद्य पदार्थों के जहाज भेजने की उम्मीद करते हैं। यह बहुत अच्छा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वाशिंगटन का रवैया इन दोनों बातों पर अलग था ? क्या वे केवल दवाइयाँ भेजने की इजाजत देंगे, रोकेंगे टोकेंगे नहीं परन्तु जो खाद्य पदार्थों के जहाज जायेंगे उनको नहीं रोकने टोकने का वायदा किया गया है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं किया गया है तो यह बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। मैं इस सदन में—मंत्री जी कहें न कहें—अमेरिका के लोगों से, वाशिंगटन में बैठे अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वे भारत के लोगों के लिए खाद्य पदार्थों के शिप को रोकेंगे तो यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा।

It will be a sin against humanity. यह मानव समुदाय के प्रति उनका अत्याचार और अनाचार होगा। उन्हें ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं कहा है, हमारे मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जो जहाज जाएगा उसके खाद्य पदार्थ केवल भारतीयों को नहीं देंगे, दूसरों को भी देंगे। उचित है। यह हमारी परंपरा के और हमारी संस्कृति के अनुकूल ही यह बात है।

दूसरी एक और गम्भीर बात है। बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान ने सेनायें भेजी हैं। यह ठीक है क्योंकि पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश, दोनों की नीयत एक ही है।

[श्री जगदीश माथूर]

मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस ओर भी अमरीका में उनके अधिकारियों के साथ मंत्री जी का इस पर चर्चा हुई? हम ने कोई आबजैक्शन या एतराज किया, या उनको यह संदेह प्रकट किया कि पहले जैसे कई बार हो चुका है, हथियार देते हैं और आप आश्वासन देते हैं कि पाकिस्तान हमारे खिलाफ उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा, लेकिन फिर भी दो बार दो युद्धों में इस्तेमाल हुए हैं।

क्या इस प्रकार का आश्वासन लिया गया है कि नहीं लिया गया? और यदि नहीं दिया है तो उसके कारण क्या हैं?

दूसरे, वक्तव्य में यह भी कहा गया है कि अमरीका और रूस दोनों इस बात पर सहमत हैं कि किसी न किसी प्रकार से स्थिति को रोका जाए, इसको धीमा किया जाए।

मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि उनका परसेप्शन क्या है? क्या अमरीका, रूस दोनों बड़ी शक्तियां वास्तव में सिसियली ऐसा चाहते हैं? यदि चाहते हैं, तो उनके एटीट्यूड में अंतर क्यों है? अमरीका सेक्यूरिटी काउंसिल के बाहर जाकर रोक-टोक कर रहा है, जबकि रूस ने ऐसा नहीं किया है, तो क्या यह संभावना है कि निकट भविष्य में दोनों शक्तियां संयुक्त रूप से प्रयत्न करें?

आपने मीडिएशन की बात कही। मीडिएशन करना भी नहीं चाहिए। हमें एक दूसरे की बात में—जैसे हिंदी में कहावत है कि किसी के फटे हुए पैंर डालने की हमें आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन उनका परपेप्शन क्या है?

इसके साथ ही जैसा मेरे साथी ने पहले पूछा है कि आपको क्या लगता है? आपने जो अंत में आजा प्रकट की है कि जल्दी ही मामला धीमा हो जाएगा, डि-एस्केलेशन हो जाएगा, लेकिन आपको क्या लगता है कि युद्ध बढ़ेगा, घटेगा और उसका हमारे ऊपर क्या असर होगा?

आपने वक्तव्य में यह भी कहा है कि रूस ने, अमरीका ने और दूसरे देशों ने भी यह चिंता प्रकट की है कि भारत जैसे देश के ऊपर आर्थिक दृष्टि में कोई कुप्रभाव न पड़े, इसका अभिप्राय क्या है? क्या केवल तेल की कीमतों या तेल की सप्लाई तक ही सीमित हैं, या अन्य भी कोई चीजें हैं? इससे कोई सैनिक, असैनिक या आर्थिक क्षेत्रों के अलावा भी इसका कोई प्रभाव है, जिसकी आपने चर्चा की है

इन चार-पांच बातों का मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal) : The Statement perhaps may be taken to be the best under the situation. There cannot be, I think, any better statement, but the main point the Minister will have to answer is how the international Comity of Nations can undo the wrong committed by a particular nation. It is true that Iraq has committed a grave wrong, but how that is to be undone? That is the point before the world and that is a point on which India has also to place its views. Why I start with this question—and I would like the hon. Minister to tell us—is why America is so desperate? Why the biggest military build up is sought to be done in the Gulf countries after World War II? It exceeds the military build up America had done in 1948 when the Berlin crisis had crept in. It is much more than what America had done to send supplies to its troops when it was fighting against Vietnam on the soil of Vietnam. Why America is so desperate? That is the first question I ask the Minister. Now, why do I come to this point? It is quite well known that America is arrogating to itself the role of guardianship of international Comity of Nations. America is acting without the Security Council's Resolution. I have no hesitation to say that the American action in so far as it is outside the scope of the Security Council's decision is unilateral and hegemonistic.

America is arrogating to itself the role of world policeman. Why ? If America is allowed to do it, will the same may not be repeated by the same country elsewhere in the world ? Therefore, my second question to the Minister is whether the Minister agrees that there is a serious dangerous potential inherent in the role that the America seeks to play at the moment in the Gulf. Why I say so is because on the Operation Desert Shield—that is the nickname of the operation now being undertaken—America has already spent more than \$1 billion for the supply of ammunition, food and other military hardware to man its military build-up in the Gulf. Therefore, the point is what is the reason for the desperation ? It is because America does not want any strong country in that region to develop. Is it the spectre of re-emergence of Nasserism that is haunting America ? If it is so, does India agree that such a role should be played by the super-power in the present situation when the international tension has relaxed ? I wish at least one super-power should have categorically denounced what is being done in the Gulf. At least there should have been some more protests from more quarters in the world. It is unfortunate that the World Body is so silent today. But at least we and for many like us believe that there is a dangerous potential in the situation.

May I recall that South Africa was not disciplined when South Africa refused to carry out the decision of the international community of the nations on the question of ending racialism ? It was not felt by the super-power just in the way they are acting in the Gulf. Therefore, it is selective application of the military power, not to discipline a country that has refused to abide by the resolution of the international community of nations. But it may be that we need it for more than one purpose. They have refused to discipline is right. Therefore, in this background while condemn-

ing the American action to the extent it is outside the pale of the decision of the international community of nations, while calling the action as hegemonistic and unilateral and beset with dangerous potential, I ask my Minister to kindly answer whether he agrees with me that this acting outside the pale of world community of nations is dangerous, whether India believes this should not be done, whether India believes that this action may be a precedent. Therefore, I have two questions. Why America is so desperate ? Why there is so much of build-up being done ?

SHRI M. M. JACOB : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am happy that the Minister for External Affairs has come out with a long statement. We are happy that he visited all the concerned countries. But I am not happy at one thing that as a leader and champion of the Non-aligned Group in the world, India should have thought about the warning given by the Iraqi President Saddam Hussain almost in early July "I am going to discipline Kuwait. They are taking away oil from us." "So, I will not sit quiet". I honestly thought that either the Prime Minister of India will go to Baghdad or he will persuade the External Affairs Minister to visit Baghdad in July itself because Iraq and Kuwait are friends of India and Iraq always stood with India whenever the question of sensitive issues came before India, it is Iraq response from the Arab world, followed by Kuwait. So, I myself thought that the Prime Minister would react to it and see because as per the statement of Mr. Gujral, 1.2 million Indians are there in the Gulf region. This is directly affecting us. In Kuwait, I understand that 2 lakhs of Indians are present. We are almost 1/10th of the total population of Kuwait. That means not only oil supply is affected but our many interests are affected. Human sufferings will be intense when there is tension. We all also know that we were keeping the Gulf area and the Indian ocean

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free as far as possible from foreign interference. Now as my friend, Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta rightly mentioned, you find the polluting of the Gulf by the super-power followed by some other countries. I am not bothered about Americans coming to Gulf as such. But I am bothered about the security of the region adversely affecting the interest of India. This could have been successfully prevented if India had played her role at that time. Then on 2nd August, it has been reported that Iraq annexed Kuwait overnight. I thought that either the Prime Minister or the External Affairs Minister will airdash to Baghdad because Indians are involved. Before going to Moscow and Washington, I expected, we will react in this way. We will act positively because both the countries are our friends. We never wanted to have tension in this area. I am disappointed to see that also did not take place. Now, I am very happy and we are thumping our desks because at least even after 20 days, Mr. Gujral went to Baghdad as well as to Kuwait to see by himself certain things. I am happy that he went there. But I am very much anxious and anguished over some of the expressions used in this statement. He said, there is no problem. There is no shortage. Water is there. Electricity is there. Food is there and as such, there is no problem. But 6,000 people are eating from temporary kitchens erected for feeding the people. That means there are people who cannot have food. There is no food. So they are rushing. You also see people rushing to the border. Hundreds and hundreds of them are trying to escape from there. Some of them came to Jordan. All this shows that all is not well inside. I am not asking you to lift everybody from Kuwait outside. If they are prepared to come out, it is all right. If they are prepared to work there, it is all right. It is very good. Give them the strength, give them the courage and the poli-

tical atmosphere to stay back there and do the work. But those people who really want to come, judging the situation, I feel that it is really very miserable and we have to act very very seriously. I was wondering when you went to Moscow, of course, it was late. Even your trip to Moscow should have been earlier because we had "Delhi Declaration" in 1986 signed between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. We are friends of the two countries. They are also concerned with what is happening in this region. They subscribe to our thinking that Indian ocean must be made free of any other foreign military presence. Now I do not know how we failed to get in touch with the Soviet Union earlier and then sort out the matters and see how we could best prevent others coming to this area and converting this as a military area where confrontation is bound to take place.

Sir, now I am coming to my questions. Sir, permit a little more time because most of the people who are in Kuwait are from the State from which I come. More than a lakh of them are from Kerala. I myself had visited that place some three or four years ago. I know the people there. I know how simple, how poor they are. Even though they are coming here as rich they are not as rich as you think. Some of them are rich. I know I can understand, the agony of the people. Sir, you must give me one or two minutes more because I am also a man who really concerned about them. As an Indian, as a member coming from South I am more concerned with what is happening in Kuwait and what is happening to the people of Indian origin in Kuwait. I came to know from the Doordarshan this morning that Jordan has closed the borders. My anxiety and worry have got increased. If Jordan borders are closed, then how are you getting the people out? through Iraq to Aman and then

take them back to India. So my submission is, Indian Aircraft must be placed in Basra in large numbers. Convert some of your defence aircraft. You can even take your Airbus 320. You can even request the United Nations and come of the friendly countries to lend some aircrafts so that speedy evacuation is done. Speedy evacuation is one of the things required for the people who want to come out. Speedy repatriation should be implemented by providing adequate aircraft.

The second point is transport. Buses must be provided. Trucks must be provided. I read in the 'Khaleej Times' of August 19th that Pakistanis are there with their transport. Filipinos are there with their transport. And Sri Lankans are there. And Indian repatriates coming out are eating food from the Sri Lankan Embassy. So I am telling you, we will have to make effective transport arrangements other than the aircraft and other arrangements like trucks or buses or something by which these people can be brought from that place.

I also heard that Iraq might use the remaining Asians including Indians as a human shield against the threat posed by America and western countries. So we have a role here. We cannot escape ourselves. We have to see that peace is brought to that area at any cost. Whenever you may have to go, you have to go, whether to Washington or to Moscow, twice a day. I think all the Ministers must spare some time to this kind of dialogue and negotiation. We cannot allow Indians to be used as a human shield when an international conflict takes place in any area.

Sir, with your visit, some doubts have been raised by some friends outside that with your visit to Kuwait you are recognising *de facto* Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. That point may be clarified because there is some doubt outside. I know your

visit was innocent and you wanted to take people out. With good intentions you went there. I know that. But this doubt is there.

Then, what is your view on the United Nations decision to make collective efforts to restore to Kuwait its independence. You must have a view. India, as a big nation, cannot say, "We do not have any view". You should have a view. How are you going to strengthen your Bagdad Embassy? According to you, they are doing tremendous work. You have to rush more staff to Bagdad Embassy. Again, you have to strengthen the Saudi Arabian Indian Embassy. Indian people in Saudi Arabia are also trying to come out. What are the steps you are taking to see what financial loss had occurred to Indians? I am told, Kuwait Dinar is only fetching Rs. 5/- and at par with the Iraqi Dinar. If that is the case, the Kuwaiti Dinar which was Rs. 60/- has fallen to Rs. 5/-. This difference will create a lot of problems for the Indian community who want to come out and they will have to leave penniless. You also will have to think about the future of the people who are going to stay there. I am sure you have negotiated that with Saddam Hussain in Bagdad when you met him. The transit camps must be strengthened. You must have transit camps on the borders and you should also arrange a feeding programme for the people who come out since they do not have any food material with them. They do not have any food materials. I have read in the newspapers that new cars are sold for 100 dollars or 150 dollars by the Indians who are coming out of Kuwait; if that is so, that shows they do not have any money to procure anything for their food. That is to be done.

Sir, again, more flights will have to be arranged to Trivandrum because you very well know the majority of the people are from South and from Kerala and more daily flights will have to be operated from

[Shri M. M. Jacob]

Basra to Trivandrum, and if possible to Goa—there are Goans there and if possible, to Bangalore. So, mobilise all our resources, not only India's resources, but resources of the other friendly countries must also be organised for this. And I am not talking anything about the rehabilitation of the people who are coming from there ; their children are coming in large numbers from other Gulf countries too because they also fear that some attack is bound to take place in Saudi Arabia or Muscat of other places. They are afraid of the presence of foreign military there in that area. So the children who are studying in the schools are coming back. You have to provide, the State Governments will have to provide, the Central Government will have to provide more accommodation in the schools to accommodate all the students who are coming here because they have a problem they are discountinuing their studies there. Whether the men are staying there or not, the children and the wives are coming out, the students are coming out; they have to be given an opportunity for education. Sir, I do not want to take away your time—I have heard the Chair ringing the bell—and I really appreciate your visit, but I do not appreciate the Prime Minister's delay in not taking a positive stand on this and not rushing to Bagdad to sort out the matters immediately. I do not think it is a success story of the Indian Government though it is a success for you because you went after two weeks going around and all that. I thank you for your compassionate approach to the problem and I hope you will continue to see that these points which I have mentioned are also taken care of. Thank you.

श्री मोहम्मद खलीलुर रहमान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : मोहतरम जनाब वाइस चैयरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी तेलंग देशम की तरफ

से हमारे हर दिल अजीज वजीरे खारजा जनाब इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल को पुरखूलूस मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ कि वह बरवक्त इस नाजुक हालात में, जो कि इस वक्त खलीजी मुमालिक में हैं, वहां पर गए और हमारे जो हिन्दुस्तानी वहां पर हैं उनके मसाइल को हल करने की पूरी कोशिश की। अब मैं कुछ क्लेरिफिकेशन्स ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : दो मिनट में रहमान साहब अपनी बात कह दीजिए।

श्री मोहम्मद खलीलुर रहमान : मोअज्जिज वजीरे खारजा से यह चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि अब जो इंडियन कुवैत या इराक से यहां आ रहे हैं, उनकी मुलाजिमतों का वहां पर क्या हाल होगा? क्या फिर दोबारा से वहां पर जायेंगे या हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए वे कुवैत और इराक छोड़कर हिन्दुस्तान आ रहे हैं? दूसरा सवाल मैं यह करूंगा कि जब वह यहां आ रहे हैं कुवैत और इराक से अपनी मुलाजिमत को छोड़कर तो क्या वहां की हुकूमतें, इराक की हुकूमत उन्हें एक्सप्रेशिया के तौर पर कुछ रकम देगी ताकि वह यहां आकर अपनी रिहेबिलिटेशन के मिलसिले में कुछ कर सकें? चूंकि स्टेटमेंट में इसकी साराहत नहीं है, मैं यह दो सवाल हमारे हर दिल अजीज वजीरे खारजा से चाहूंगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी इससे पहले भी कहा गया कि कुवैत से अगर हिन्दुस्तान आना है तो उन्हें बगदाद आना पड़ेगा और फिर बगदाद से अम्मान जाना पड़ेगा और फिर अम्मान से हिन्दुस्तान आना पड़ेगा। इसलिए बेहतर यह है कि वहीं पर, बसरा में ही कोई डायरेक्ट हमारा इंडियन एयर लाइंस का या एयर इंडिया का एयर क्राफ्ट रखा जाए ताकि वह पैसेंजर्स को बसरा से सीधे हिन्दुस्तान ले आए। इसकी बेहद जरूरत है।

फिर फूड शाटेंज के बारे में भी कहा गया है। वजीरे खारजा की स्टेटमेंट से तो बड़ा इत्मिनान हो रहा है मगर

मुख्तलिफ जराए से जो न्यूज आ रही हैं उसमें यह जाहिर हो रहा है कि वहां पर हमारे जो हिन्दुस्तानी हैं वे दवाईयों के लिये और फूड शार्टेज के लिए भी परेशान हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी हुकूमत इस सलसिले में खातिर खाह बंदोबस्त करेगी।

अब तीसरी बात यह है कि जहां हमारे बजीरे खारजा ने मास्को, वांशिंगटन अम्मान, बगदाद और कुवैत का विजिट किया है बेहतर वह होता कि वह सऊदी अरब भी जाते, रियाज और जेद्दाह की विजिट भी करते। सऊदी अरब में भी तकरीबन चार साढ़े चार लाख हिन्दुस्तानी वहां पर मौजूद हैं और उनके दिमाग में एक किस्म का टेंशन है, अगर आप वहां जाते और उनसे मिलते और उनसे गुप्तगु करते तो यकीनन उन्हें सकून मिलता और वह यह समझते कि वाक्यतन हमारी हिन्दुस्तानी हुकूमत जो है वह हम लोगों से खातिर खाह ताल्लुक से रखती है। खैर कोई बात नहीं, अब नहीं तो मुस्तकबिल करीब में मुझे पूरी तवक्को है कि सऊदी अरब का भी दौरा करेंगे।

जो तेल की सप्लाई का सवाल है, अभी हमने रेडियो पर भी सुना और अखबारात में भी आ रहा है कि सऊदी अरब अभी दो-तीन दिन से 30 लाख बैरल तेल ज्यादा पैदा कर रहा है। क्या वह 30 लाख बैरल तेल जो सऊदी अरब पैदा कर रहा है उससे अपना हक उनसे पूछ सकते हैं। यह चंद सवाल हैं और इससे हटकर मैं बजीरे खारजा में कहूंगा जहां तक हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल है हमारा हिन्दुस्तान इल्तहाई पुरअमन जिदगी गुजारात है और फिर दूसरे मायनों में हमारी जो बिल्कुल नान-एलाइमेंट पोलिसी है उस पर काबन्द है और वर्ल्ड में उसका खास मुकाम है। अगर गल्फ का जो टेंशन है उसको खत्म करने में हिन्दुस्तान यकीनन एक अहम रोल अदा कर सकता है। मुझे बहुत तवक्को है चूंकि गल्फ में काफी टेंशन है और वहां की जंग में यकीनन हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की

अईशत से भी उसका बहुत असर पड़ सकता है। इस वजह से हम टेंशन को खत्म करने के लिए हमें मुसबत अंदाज में एक पोजिटिव रोल अदा करने की जरूरत है। शुक्रिया।

† شری محمد خلیل الرحمان

(آئدھرا پردیش) : محترم جناب
والس چهر میں صاحب سب سے پہلے میں اپنی طرف سے اور اپنی پیارٹی ٹیلگر دیشم کی طرف سے ہمارے ہر دل عزیز وزیر خارجہ جناب اندر کمار کنجرال کو پر خلوص مبارکباد پہنچاتا ہوں کہ وہ بروقت یہ اس نازک حالات میں جو کہ اس وقت خلیجی ممالک میں ہیں وہاں پر کئے اور ہمارے وزیر خارجہ کی وہاں پر ہیں۔ ان کے مسائل کو حل کرنے کی پوری کوشش فی اب میں کچھ کلپری فکھشنس (مدخلت)۔

اپ سبھا پتی ادھیکش (شری

شنگر دیوال سنگھ) : دو ملت میں رحمان صاحب اپنی بات کہہ دیجئے۔

شری محمد خلیل الرحمان : معزز

وزیر خارجہ سے یہ چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ کہ اب جو اندین کویت یا عراق سے یہاں آ رہے ہیں ان کی سلامتیوں کا وہاں پر کیا حال ہوگا۔ کیا یہ دوبارہ وہ وہاں پر جائیں گے یا ہمیشہ ہمیشہ ٹھہرے وہ کویت اور راق چھوڑ کر ہندوستان آ رہے ہیں۔

[شری محمد خلیل الرحمن]

دوسرا - وال میں یہ کرنا کہ جب وہاں سے وہ یہاں آ رہے ہیں کویت اور عراق سے اپنی ملازمتوں کو چھوڑ کر تو کہا وہاں کی حکومتیں عراق کی حکومت - انہیں ایکسٹریشیا کے طور پر کچھ رقم دیگی تاکہ وہ یہاں آکر اپنے دیپلیمیشن کے سلسلہ میں کچھ کر سکیں - کیونکہ اسٹیٹمنٹ میں اسکی صراحت نہیں کی گئی ہے میں یہ دس سو الٹھ سو نو دن عزیز وزیر خارجہ سے چاہوں گا -

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ ابھی اس سے پہلے بھی کہا گیا کہ کویت سے آکر ہندوستان آنا ہے تو انہیں بغداد پہنچا پڑے گا اور پھر بغداد سے عمان جانا پڑے گا - اور پھر عمان سے ہندوستان آنا پڑے گا - اسلیئے بہتر یہ ہے کہ وہیں پر بصرہ میں ہی کوئی قائم مقام ہمارا انڈین ایئر لائنس کا یا ایئر انڈیا کا ایئر کرافٹ رکھا جائے تاکہ وہ ہسٹنچرس کو بصرہ سے سیدھے ہندوستان لے آئے - اسکی بھند ضرورت ہے -

پھر فوقہ شارجہ کے بارے میں بھی کہا گیا ہے - وزیر خارجہ کی اسٹیٹمنٹ سے تو پورا اندازہ ہو رہا ہے مگر یہاں پر مختلف ذرائع سے جو نیوز آ رہی ہیں - اس سے بہ ظاہر ہو رہا ہے کہ ہمارے وہاں پر تو ہندوستانی ہیں - وہ دوائیوں کیلئے

اور فوقہ شارجہ کیلئے بھی پریشان ہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہماری حکومت اس سلسلہ میں خاموش خواہ بندوبست کرے گی -

اب تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ جہاں ہمارے زیر خارجہ نے ماسکو - واشنگٹن - عمان بغداد اور کویت کا وزٹ کیا ہے بہتر یہ ہوتا کہ وہ سعودی عرب بھی جاتے اور ریاض اور جدہ کی وزٹ بھی کرتے سعودی عرب میں بھی تقریباً چار سارے چار لاکھ ہندوستانی موجود ہیں - اور انکے دماغ میں ایک قسم کا تینشن ہے - اگر آپ وہاں جاتے اور ان سے ملتے اور ان سے گفتگو کرتے تو یقیناً سکون ملتے اور وہ یہ سمجھتے کہ واقعاً ہماری ہندوستانی حکومت جو ہے وہ ہم لوگوں سے خاموشی سے خواہ تعلق رکھتی ہے - خیر کوئی بات نہیں - اب نہیں تو سائنڈل فریم میں مجھے پوری توقع ہے کہ سعودی عرب کا بھی دورہ کریں گے -

جو قبیل کی سیلائی کا سوال ہے - انہیں ہم نے ریڈیو پر بھی سنا اور اخبارات میں بھی آ رہا ہے کہ سعودی عربیہ ابی در تین دن سے ۲۰ لاکھ بیبرل تیل زیادہ پیدا کر رہا ہے - کیا وہ تیس لاکھ بیبرل تیل جو سعودی عرب پیدا کر رہا ہے اس میں ایسا حق ان سے بوجھ سکتے ہیں - یہ چند سوال ہیں اور اس

[شری مولانا عبید اللہ خاں اعظمی]

گجنرال صاحب نے وزیر اعظم راجا وشو ناتھ پرتاپ سنگھ کی ایما پر جس انداز میں ان ممالک کا دورہ کر کے - ان ممالک میں رہنے والے ہندوستانی شہریوں کی کھوج خیر لی ہے اور انکے دکانوں اور تکلیف کو بروقت جاننے ہوئے انکا تدارک کرنے پروری پروری کوشش کی ہے جس سے ہمارا پورا ہاؤس مشترکہ طور پر اس کام کو بہترین کام سمجھتے ہوئے پارٹیوں سے اور اتھکرو انڈسٹری سے تحفظ کھائے نیشنل فرنٹ حکومت راجا وشو ناتھ پرتاپ سنگھ اور انڈر کمار گجنرال کو مبارکباد دیتا ہے - میں بھی اپنے ہاؤس کے ایک ممبر ہونے کی حیثیت سے انہیں مبارکباد پہنچا کرتا ہوں - اور ہمارے ہاؤس میں اس مشورے کا اظہار کیا گیا ہے کہ ان علاقوں میں جو لوگ پہلے سے ہوئے ہیں انہیں کس طرح نکالا جائے گا - ملک کی معیشت پر خلیجی ممالک کی جنگ سے جو اثرات مرتب ہو رہے ہیں ان پر ہمارے ملک میں کس طرح کنٹرول کیا جائیگا - اور جو لوگ وہاں سے یہاں آئیں گے انکے لئے کس طرح کی

سہولتیں پیدا کی جائیں گی - انکے بال بچوں کی تعلیم کھائے کیا وسائل بروئے کار لائے جائیں گے - اور وہاں سے آتے وقت وہاں کی گورنمنٹ انہیں اس ملک کو عارضی یا دائمی شکل میں چھوڑنے پر کہا معاوضہ دے گی - یہ ساری باتیں انسانی معسوسات کی ہیں جن پر ہر انسان کو پارتی سے اور اتھکرو سوچنے کھائے اسکا نیچر معجز کرنا ہے - ہمارے ملک کے ہمارے معزز ہاؤس کے ممبران نے بھی اس طرح کی مشترکہ باتیں سوچی ہیں - ہم ان ممالک میں بھی رہنے والے ان لوگوں کی خیریت کو جاننے کے بعد اور جس طرح ہندوستان کا سر انہوں نے اپنے صبر و شکیب کے ساتھ بلند رکھا ہے - ہاؤس کے ممبر کی حیثیت سے وہاں کے رہنے والے ہندوستانیوں کو بھی مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں -

مہودے - ہم دہلی گورنمنٹ سے توقع کرتے ہیں کہ وہ ان کے لوگوں کو ہر طرح کی سہولتیں دی جائیں گی - اور انکے خاندان کے لوگوں کو آپ اطمینان اور یقین دلاتے رہیں گے -