SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am not yielding. When he was speaking 1 did not interrupt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not having a shouting maich. Let us hear him and let everybody have his say. The House has permitted everybody to say what he wants to say. Others also wi11 get their turn and they will say what they want to say.

SHR1MATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN; Sir, he spoke for one full hour and now he is interrupting. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the leaders that they are representing, the regional parties in Tamil Nadu, we found that they are playing a political game and they are not interested in saving the lives of Tamils in Sri Lanka. This is patently clear from their activity. Apart from that, my friend has accused that the Indian Government has not taken the LTTE into confidence. I refute the allegations made by him. He is not aware of the facts that the LTTE leaders have been briefed 'about the terms of the accord.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayanasamy, you may kindly resume your seat.' You will resume your speech afterwards.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER ON HIS VISITS ABROAD SINCE THE LAST SESSION OF PARLIMENT

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI); Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to apprise the House of my visits abro'ad since the last session of Parliament.

On my way to the Commonwealth Summit in Canada, 1 made a brief halt in Tokyo on the 12th October for an exchange of views with Prime Minister, Nakasonc. The Prime Minister expressed Japan's full support to the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement. We discussed matters of mutual interest. A soft united Japanese credit equivalent to $ 200 million was announced. 1203 RS—13.

The Commonwealth Summit was held in Vancouver from the 13th to the 17th October.

The Summit took place amidst growing speculation that the Common wealth had run out of steam in its campaign against the apartheid in South Africa. This wao proved wrong. All the Commonwealth countries, with the exception of Britain, agreed that sanctions were beginning to have the desired effect. We, therefor, decided to intensify the pressure and expand the scope of sanctions. We undertook to work for wider international acceptance and better implementation of the Commonwealth sanctions programme.

Several new suggestions, including those made by us, were 'accepted. We agreed to undertake, on a continuing basis, an evaluation of the impact of sanctions. We also agreed that any effort to frustrate these sanctions should be identified and brought to light. We concurred on the need for an expert study to examine the implications of Pretoria's relationship with the international financial system for the maintenance of the apartheid regime. We will take further 'action, including additional sanctions, in response to the situation as it evolves. The Programme of Action relating to sanctions on South Africa was adopted by all Commonwealth countries, with the solitary exception of Britain.

All of us initiated a programme of co-ordinated Commonwealth assistance to the Frontline States. A Special Fund was established to provide technical assistance to Mozambique. Commonwealth assistance to the victims and opponents of apartheid will be expanded. We agreed to give high priority to efforts aimed at removing censorship in South Africa, because it is such censorship which hides the truth about South Africa from world public opinion. To provide high level impetus and guidance for 'achieving these objectives, the Summit set up an eight member Committee of Foreign Ministers. The Committee will be chaired by Canada and includes India.

The events in Fiji figured prominently in our discussions in Vancouver. In my Statement at the inaugural session. I expressed our serious concern about the racist overtones of recent developments and the undermining of democracy in that country. Fiji has ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth. The Summit decided that the question of Fiji's readmis-sion would be taken up only when circumstances so warrant 'and i,n keeping with the basic principles that have guided the organisation. We also agreed that the Commonwealth would be ready to offer its good offices to contribute to a solution of the problems in Fiji.

The Vancouver Commonweath com-munique contained a strong endorsement of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. The Agreement was acclaimed as an act of the highest statesmanship.

An important achievement of the Summit was the Vancouver Declaration on World Trade, which brings together on a common ploatform representatives of developed and developing countries drawn from all continents. The Declaration expressed our concern at rising global protectionist practices and calls for the implementation of the Punta-de-Este com mitments on "standstill" and "roll back" of protectionst measures. The Declaration recognises the disadvantage position of the developing countries in international trade and, in view of this asymmetry, the need to give special consideration to their interests in the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations.

We launched the Commonwealth pro-grame to promote distance education, that is, the use of new communications technologies to bring learning within the reach of large numbers through a system of non-formal education. India is well placed to both contribute to this initiative and to benefit from it.

Within the parameters of the differing perceptions of the sovereign governments represented in the Commonwealth, the agreements reached at the Vancouver Summit confirmed the dynamism and relevance of this organisation in international affairs. Notwithstanding' the single discordant note on the issue of sanctions, the Summit welded together a large 'section of world opinion on key issues of Peace and stability in the world. I would like to record our appreciation of the meticulous care with which arrangements were made by the Government of Canada. I would also like to commend the important and imaginative role played by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, in steering the Conference to a successful conclusion.

While in Vancouver, 1 had bilateral discussion with Prime Minister Mulroney. I also had meetings with a number of other leaders including the Presidents of B'ngladesh, Guyana, Maldives, Tanzania and Zambia; the Sultan of Brurei, and the Prime Ministers of Australia, Britain Malta; New Zealand; Singapore and Zimbabwe, and the leader of the Nigerian delegation.

On the 18th October, at Harvard Uni-versity, I delivered the Jodidi Memorial Lecture on India and Democracy.

The following day I participated in a special debate in the United Nations General Assembly on the Report on environment and development presented by the Commission headed by the Norwegian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland. The President of Maldives and the Prime Ministers of Denmark, Norway and Zimbabwe also participated in the debate.

I addressed a luncheon meeting jointly organised by the Foreign Policy Association the Asia Society and the Indian Chambers of Commerce in New York.

I spoke about India's Foreign Policy and the contemporary politcal scene.

I undertook a working visit to Washington at the invitation of President Reagan. We attach great importnace to our relations with the United States. We believe that a continuing dialogue between our countries is indispensable for a better understanding of each other and to expand mutually beneficial cooperation in bilateral and international affairs.

I had a breakfast meeting with Congressional leaders, including the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senatg Majority leader. As a result, there is now a greater recognition in the United States of the gravity of Pakistan's unrelenting quest for nuclear weapons.

President Reagan and I had a wide-ranging and useful exchange of views on regional and international matters. The US reaffirmed its full support to the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement. I reiterate our serious concern over Pakistan's weapon oriented nuctear programme.

Our discussion covered other vital-issues of the day. I welcomed the prospect of the agreemet between the Soviet Union and the United States to eliminate short and medium-range nuclear forces.

We discussed the strengthening of bilateral ties. The agenda drawn up during my 1985 visit has largely been completed and a new agenda has now been put in place. We agreed to extend the Science and Technology Initiative, which has shown positive results, for another three years beyond 1988. We also decided to extend the scope of cooperation in this field to the frontiers of science and technology.

Projects have been identified for cooperative research in ocean science development in water management, and in arid-zone agriculture. Develpment fellowships are being instituted to place our scientists in premier American institutions for research in areas of special interest to both countries.

We agreed to increase our cooperation in trade and investment. We will expand our work in curbing drug abuse and drug trafficking. We will strengthen our ties in culture and education. We are exploring avenues of cooperation in defence-related technologies. (Members will be glad to learn that we agreed on the importance of greater interaction between legislators of the two countries.

On my way back to Delhi, I met Prime 'Minister Lubbers at Amsterdam airport.

From the 2nd to the 4th November, I was in Kathamandu for the Third Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

In my statement to the House after the 2nd Summit in Bangalore, J had said that during India's Chairmanship we would endeavour to consolidate and diversify ie-gional cooperation.

At Bangalore, we had put forward new for closer people to people interac tion. We also took several steps to give region.! cooperation more meaningful substance. We decided to set up a Group of Legal Experts to work out a frame work for cooperation in combating terrorism. We discussed the idea of a SAARC Food Security Reserve. We shought to extend regional cooperation in new field such as the prevention of drug trafficking and drug abuse, disaster management, forestry and ecology; and trade, industry, mon^y and finance. We agreed to draw up common principles, procedures and rules for the establishment of regional institutions And finally, we decided to take action to make the SAARC Secretariat functional.

I am glad to inform the House that we have achieved these objectives and discharged our obligations.

During our Chairmanship, as many as 100 events—almost two per week—were held. Out of these, India alone hosted 45.

All the new ideas agreed upon in Banglalore have now been translated into projects. The SAARC audio-visual exchange commenced with the direct telecast of the inaugural session of the Kathmandu Summit. The programme of SAARC fellowships, chairs and schlorships is scheduled to begin in the academic year of 1988.

At Kathmandu, the SAARC Food Security Reserve was established. This is the first time that countries of the region have decided to pool resources to help one another in an emergency.

The SAARC Regional Convension on the Supression of Terrorism was signed at

the Summit. The stage had been set when experts from SAARC countries met in Delhi in March this year and identified extraditable offences which are terrorist and not political in nature. The Convention is a breakthrough. It demonstrates the desire of all countries in our region to come together to fight the menace of terrorism.

Deep concern was expressed at the recurrence of drought, floods and tidal waves in our region. Following our initiative to bring disaster relief management within the scope of South Asian Coopar-tion, we agreed at Kathmandu to commission a study on the protection and preservation of the environment and on the causes and consequences of natural disaster in our region.

India believes that South Asian cooperation should move towards incorporating the core economic sectors of. trade, industry, money and finance. This view is gaining, acceptance. At Kathmandu, we decided to undertake studies in this direction. We hope these studies will encourage countries in the region to move confidently towards coopertaive ventures in these areas. During the Summit. I visited the SAARC Secretariat and saw it at work. It is creditable that within a year of its establishment, the Secretariat is well on the way to discharging its functions fully.

Tha Kathmandu Summit gave m; the opportunity of having an informal exchange of views on bilateral an international issues with other Leaders present

Before concluding. I would like to express our appreciation of the excellent ar-rangement's made for the Conference by His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The success of the Summit owed much to the distinguished leadership of our Chairman, His Majesty the King of Nepal.

Thank you

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh); Sir. at the outset. I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister on his successful tour and also the forceful and effective manner in which he has projected India's viewpoint on important issues. Be-sides that, if I may say so, Sir, we are all proud as Indians over the achievements Now I have a few clarifications to seek.

Is there any mechanism proposed to evaluate and monitor the sanctions against South Africa? 1 hope I have made myself clear. Is there any mechanism proposed to evaluate and monitor the progress of sanctions against South Africa?

On Fiji 1 believe there was a discussion to mount diplomatic and trade pressure to force the Rabuka Government to give up its racist policy. Is there any possibility of India along with other like-minded Commonwealth countries using such pressure on Fiji for the restoration of demo- * cracy?

At Vancouver, Sir, was there any discussion on international terrorism or the proposal of any agreement amongst the Commonwealth countries to curbe terrorism and to extradite terrorists?

Lastly, Sir, during the Prime Minister's meeting with President Reagan the issue of Pakistan's nuclear weapons has been discussed. What is the impression or the attitude of President Reagan in spite of Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme regarding the Us arms aid to Pakistan?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman. Sir, the Vancouver Summit endorsed the sanctions against South Africa. Last year I sought a clarification from our Prime Minister on the point whether some member countries—I mentioned Sri Lanka—were having clandestine trade relations with South Africa and getting arms and armaments from there. Our hon. Prime Minister was pleased to reply that he agreed that some countries were having clandestine trade relations with South Africa and "we are looking into this issue". May I know from our hon. Prime Minister whether this practice of having clandestine trade relations has been totally stopped by Sri Lanka? What is the latest situation regarding this issue?

[Shri V. Gopalsamy] The Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was acclaimed, according to the statement of our hon. Prime Minister. It is stated that whenever two sovereign countries enter into any agreement or accord, the other member countries naturally will welcome the accord, which implies concord. But my question is: does the welcoming of the Accord mean that the Accord will serve the interests of Sri Lankan Tamils, because our hon. Prime Minister made a statement. . .You please don't disturb me. I am putting the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN; He is coming to the point.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY; He stated at Vancouver that all the demands of the Tamil have been accepted. He is repeatedly stating that. Then why the TULF has expressed genuine reservations about. the proposed Bills? How could our Prime Minister say at Vancouver that all the demands have been accepted. He is misleading the world. Is it not a misleading statement to the world? *(Interruptions).*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am concluding. My other important clarification is, our hon. Prime Minister addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations. On the very same floor of the General Assembly of the United Nations—because the President of Sri Lanka did not attend the Vancouver Summit—the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka cast intolerable insinuations and accusations against the Government of India that there should be global condemnation of the "cunning parent in India who nurtured and helped the Tamil terrorisis". T would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether this insinuation was rebutted by our Prime Minister, whether it was taken up when he met the Sri Lankan President during the SAARC meeting at Kathmandu. I would like to know why such a rebuttal was not made, why it has not appeared in press, why he has not publicly condemned the statement of the Prime Minister ot Sri Lanka at the U.N. where he also spoke. So pride of India was insulted by the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka and he is shaking hands with the President of Sri Lanka and he says 'hat the relationship with Sri Lanka has totally improved.

For these clarifications, I expect a categorical reply from the Prime Minister.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must share with you and the House, what I think are the most impressive parts of the Prime Minister's statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN; You only seek clarifications, please. I checked Mr. Anand Sharma, you know. When he was praising, I said "No."

SHRI IASWANT SINGH: I am seeking clarifications only and, in the process of seeking clarifications I would like to share with you, what I find are the most impresssive parts of the Prime Minister's statement.

Sir, there are sentences to the effect of "A brief halt in Tokyo on the 12th of October", "The Commonwealth Summit was held in Vancouver from the 13th to the 17th October." Most of the rests is fairytale and fiction. As far as the five issues which engaged the Prime Minister's foreign travel are concerned, the first was the obscenity, that is, apartheid, and Commonweath. Increasingly, our approach to apartheid is becoming competitively rhetorical. Two clarifications on apartheid; One is, there is a mention here of a study which he made about the aspect of censorship in South Africa so that we would, by combating censorship In South Africa, be better able to fight apartheid there. What exactly are you going to do in the way of combating censorship in South Africa as Commonwealth? That is Number 1. Number 2: In Vancouver, I am given to understand, when the Prime Minister was asked, in harmony with what he had done at Nassau where he claimed he had been able to impress the British Premier to change her viewpoints on apartheid. "Why did you not do the same?" to which the Prime Minister replied that it was a waste of time, "I had better things to do." Would, therefore, the honourable the Prime Minister

clarify what better things he had to do in security-cocooned Vancouver when meeting Heads of State is the only thing to do during CHOGM?

On Fiji, Sir, a mention is made here that when the occasion is right, Fiji will be re-admited. Therefore, would the hon-oudable the Prime Minister give an assurance to this House that until the ethnic trouble in Fiji is not resolved, safeguarding the interests of the people of Indian origin, that country will not be re-admitted to the Commonwealth?

Sir, the fourth was the visit to the United States and, on the way to Washington, there was a gratuitous academic halt at Cambridge.. . (*Interruptions)* ... at Harvard . . . *(Interruptions)* ., ,

MR. CHAIRMAN; Harvard and Cambridge-Cambridge, Massachusetts.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH:.. which occasion was utilized by the honourable the Prime Minister to engage in a certain amount of unusual denigration of the Opposition, some of it quite insulting. I would, therefore, like the honourable Prime Minister to share with us what it feels like for somebody sent down from Cambridge, U.K., to be gratuitously invited into the academic portals of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Sir, the honourable Prime Minister, in Washington, said that he has received a certificate from Vice-President Bush, formerly of the CIA, that there is no CIA presence in India now. Would, therefore, the honourable the Prime Minister confirms as to from which date CIA presence in India ceased to be operative from the date that Vice-President Bush gave this certificate or from some earlier date or a subsequent date? Secondly, I am given to understand that one, Shri Win Chadha—by now an infamous name in India—at one time agent of Bofors, has been recruited by the CIA. Would, therefore, the honourable Prime Minister confirm whether he has any information on this subject because, if the CIA has recruited Shri Win Chadha. then what is the implication of that on India's security interests?. . . *(Interruptions)* . . . My final question is about the SAARC. This SAARC Declaration on Terrorism, no doubt, is a step forward. Would the hon. Prime Minister confirm whether this SAARC Declaration on Terrorism is bilaterally binding or not bilaterally binding? If it is not bilaterally binding, what steps will India have to take to legislate so that this Declaration becomes effective with us bilaterally and multiiaterally?

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SHRI K. MOHAN AN (Kerala): Sir, I am not going to Vancouver but straight to the United States. I would like to seek some clarifications from the Prime Minister regarding his recent visit to Washington. After his visit to Washington he has stated that he had noticed a change in the attitude of the U.S. Administration towards India. I would like to know from the Prime Minister what the change of attitude is on the part of the United States Administration towards India and what the ingredients of that are, and whether there is any change in the U.S. Government's attempt at arming Pakistan with the latest, sophisticated weapons. Sir, everybody knows that the U.S. Government is abetting all kinds of divisive and terrorist forces in this country and lending all kinds of support to such people and encouraging them in their divisive activities in this country. I want to know whether you have noticed any change on the part of the U.S. Administration in this regard to discourage such activities, whether there is any change on the part of the U.S. Administration to stop such activities.

My next point is regarding the co-operation in the field of defence technology. Sir, we had our rich experience of the past regarding technological co-operation with the United States. We have our rich experience regarding the Tarapur Atomic, Nuclear Plant and the supply of enriched uranium under an agreement with the United States. At every juncture of emergency or crisis this country faced, everybody knows what was the stand taken by the U.S. Administration towards this country. In your statement you have mentioned, not in this statement, but the statement issued immediately after your arrival in India, that there is a change that you have noticed. I want to know

[Shri K. Mohanan]

whether you have noticed any change in these matters which I have already mentioned. Sir, a friend in need is a friend indeed." Everybody knows that. In this context, do you consider that entering into an agreement on co-operation in the field of defence technology with the United States, especially in the face of the supply of arms, sophisticated arms which are being supplied to Pakistan with the only intention of using them against India directly or indirectly by Pakistan, will be beneficial to this country's interest?

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make one general remark before I ask him questions. That is, the statement is long, and it covers many things. I think the House should spend some time over the statement. 1 expect, I want a debate on the whole thing because within a short time it is very difficult for us to ask questions and get clarifications. Let him have a debate on foreign affairs. These things also can be covered: This is for your consideration.

Sir, without taking much of your time, may I ask the Prime Minister these questions? You have said that in the Commonwealth Conference it was decided to intensify the pressure and expand the scope of sanctions; then, later on you have said that the scope includes additional sanctions. May I know what are the additional sanctions that were discussed in the Conference? In what way you are going to enlarge the scope of the sanctions against apartheid in South Africa.

I would also like to know whether any assessment has been made by the Commonwealth countries about the efficacy of the sanctions that have already been applied against South Africa. If so, what are the findings and observations of various Commonwealth countries in this matter?

Thirdly, I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether the United Kingdom has in any way changed its position since *the* previou- Commonwealth Conference, Is there any shift for the better or the worse n this regard?

Coming to Fiji, the statement is very, very vague. The Prime Minister has said that the present regime in Fiji has racist overtones. May I know whether it is not racist at all in full or complete? Why do yon like to be evasive in this matter?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (Maharashtra): Diplomacy.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : In respect of South Africa the same diplomany has not been used. I would like the same 'anguage here also. May I know whether any consideration was given by the Commonwealth countries to apply sanctions against Fiji ? You have only referred to its membership. Why not sanctions against Fiji also because the present regime is also racist ?

Sir, I am happy that there was a declaration on world trade. Is it possible for the Prime Minister to tell us what arc the important areas which are covered by this declaration ?

Regarding his visit to U.S.A., I would like to know whether he had any talks with the President on CI.A. activities in India, in particular, whether he has tried to find out any connection of Fairfax enquiry and CI.A. there. If that is so, let him take the House into confidence.

Sir, he has discussed with the President and the Government of U.S.A. about science and technology, investment and cooperation in the defence field. I* would like to know whether any areas have been identified in this regard or are yet to be identified. Lastly about SAARC. We have read in the press that the quetion of Afghanistan also came up. Afghanistan membership in SAARC, in what form it was discussed, we would like to know. I would also 1ike to know whether the question of Burma also came up during cessions—they also form part of the same area—whether Afghanistan and Burma, I mean their admission to SAARC in future are discussed? If it was discussed, whether any conditions or parame-I ters prescribed?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA. (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman. Sir. be fore I put my questions for clarifi

I would like to compliment the Prime Minister on his successful foreign tour. If it is not taken as a left-handed compliment, I feel he is more successful as External Affairs Minister than as Prime Minister. He is more at home when he is farthest from this trouble-prone land and sub-continent.

I would particularly compliment him this time really for the good work done by him at the SAARC and really important decisions have been taken which will have far-reaching consequences for the countries involved. I must congratulate the Prime Minister and other Members of the SAARC.

He mentioned his trip to Japan and a few days before, he went there, I was also there and I met a large number of Japanese leaders informally. I found a great keenness on the part of Japan and Japanese leaders to develop economic, cultural as well as political relations with India. The Prime Minister's statement is silent on this aspect, whether any talks have been held for furtherance of economic relations. Though he has mentioned about the loan, it is not the loan alone but they are more keen for increased joint ventures in this country. May I know whether this aspect has been discussed with the Japanese Prime Minister?

My second question is on South Africa. The Commonwealth Summit has passed some resolution. But I would like to know from the Prime Minister, in the face of the intransigence continuously shown by Britain, whether any resolutions on sanations, economic or otherwise, would be effective and what the countries other than Britain propopse to do in this respect because Britain's relations with South Africa are so strong, that economic sanctions by others may not be effective without Britain's cooperation.

Third is about Fiji. Though it has been expelled from the Commonwealth, v effective action the Summit ha, decided to take against Fiji and whether there is any difference of opinion expressed in the Summit particularly by Zimbabwe, in re gard to the action to be taken against Fiji ?

Then about Sri Lanka. Sir, I feel it was not very necessary for India to try for certificates from the other Government-on this. This shows only its guilty conscience and in every visit, there was no need to refer to Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. It was all right, in the SAARC because probably, the Sri Lankan President was there. There, it is all right. But in every Summit, in every meeting there was reference to Indo-Sri Lanka Accord and this only shows the guilty conscience of the Government. It was not necessary.

Sir, I am particularly 'nappy that the Prime Mini ter has gone forward from the position he has taken at the Boat Club_ threatening America to remind that country of its grand mother. But from that position, to say that we want excellent relations with the United States is a good progress, in spite of some of my friends on this side squirming in their - eats for that statement. But it is a good augury and it is necessary also that to be genuinely non-aligned, we must improve our relations with United States. 6.00P.M. Whatever its attitude is towards Pakistain. But, Sir, we would not like to forego the hard-earned certificate's as CIA agents and destabilises with one statement of the Prime Minister that he is satisfied with the assurance of the Vice-President Mr. Bush. In that connection, I would like to know on what basis he made the earlier allegation against the Opposition here as CIA agents and destabili ers, suppoprted by the pang which cheers him always showing CJA papers and all that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN BHATIA (Nominated): This expression is unparliamentary. 1 request that this should be expunged. *(Interruptidns)*

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA . I withdraw the word "gang" and I say "my friends on the other side".

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN BHATIA : This is an unparliamentary expression . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is withdrawing it.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA : 1 would like to know what evidence was produced by Mr. Bush who himself was connected with the CIA, about the non-involvement of CIA in this country and how could the Prime Minister be convinced about it in one meeting lasting about one hour or so. He should clarify more on this. It is a hard-earned certificate for us. Even today we are accused of that. This is very essential.

Another point is about his speech in the Harvard University. It is the general convention that whenever we go abroad, we do not deride each other. Whenever we go abroad, they ask so many embarras ing questions about the Government and its leaders. We never denigrate the leaders abroad even though we criti-crise, we blame the Government and its leaders here. What made the Prime Minister make such uncharitable comments against the Opposition in his speech in the Harvard University deriding, denigrating and ridiculing the Opposition? In fact, the existence of multiplicity of parties in this country . . . *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : You please sit down. *(Interruptions)*

SHRl PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: You are not to dictate to me. The Chairman is there. *(Interruptions)* I am asking for clarifications. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG (Guja-rat); He is making a speech,it should not be allowed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: I am finishing. The Prime Minister will reply. If he say; he has not done it. T am happy to know it. Therefore, it is unfortunate that he made that comment. In fact, it should have been shown as the strength of the Indian Democracy, that there is a vigilant Opposition in this country. It should not be held against the democratic traditions of this country.

My last question is this. Newspaper reports sas that the Prime Minister had a breakfast meeting or something with the Sultan of Brunei and that Sultan is linked with a self-proclaimed 'Godman' in this country who is' not connected with religion alone but is a wheeler-dealer connected with so many undersirable activiti-ties. We are told that he Was getting information about Bofors deal. During his meeting with the Sultan, has the Prime Minister got an assurance from the Sultan that he would not encourage the self-proclaimed Godman' to indulge in such activities ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, on a point of order. The points of clarification must arise out of this statement. You cannot charge-sheet the Prime Minister or the Government. You cannot say anything you like. The clarifications must be relevant and based on the statement.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): I am also on a point of order. Is it necessary that a reference to the statement means that only acts of commission can be raised and not acts of omission ? If that is so. the relevance has to be veen in that way.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Let him proceed with his clarifications.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Sir, just to avoid the argument of Mr. Sukul I would just refer to a part of the statement on the basis of which I seek my clarifications. In the statement there is a sentence on page 4 which reads:

> "We discussed the strengthening of bilateral ties between the United States and India."

The United States have invested more in India in the last two years than they did in the entire previous decade. This has been possible due to the liberalised economic policy. May I know whether the US leaders have suggested further liberalisation of our economic policies ? Then there is a mention about cooperation in

the Defence field. Our Government has decided to purchase certain Defence material, Defence equipment, from the United States. My apprehension is this is a prelude to have a Defence deal and a Defence treaty with the United States, and in this context I only want to refer to a statement by the United States Ambassador in India. In the course of a talk to the FICCI in New Delhi on October 9 the US Ambassador says and I quote the report—

> "The US Ambassador popinted out how exchanges between US and Indian Governments have developed to such a point that in November 1986 'for the first time in the history of our relations an American Secretary of Defence, Casper Weinberger, visited this country' ."

Then he goes on listing the visits of mauy Defence personnel of the United States to our country. The US Ambassador also lists out the visits of our Defence per sonnel—in the higher echelons—to the United States. Therefore, my doubt or my apprehension is that in the name of co operation in the Defence field whether the Government is working towards having a complete, comprehensive, Defence deal and Defence treaty with the United States. My third point is some time ago the United States leaders suggested that India should have bilateral talks with Pakistan on the nuclear weaponry system. I want to know whether this point was again raised during his talk. My next point is whether any propo-al was made by the United States leaders to offer aid to India under PL-480. And my last point is this. There is an assurance from the US Vice-President for the cessation of the activities of CIA in India. May I know whether the Prime Minister or the Government is satisfied with this assurance. . . particularly bearing in mind the growing activities of the separatist and communal forces in our country as the ground realities obtaining today. Is the Government satisfied with the assurance given by the US Vice-President? I am asking this because the point is that the CIA continues to operate towards dtstabilising our country. Now. Sir. my question is whether the Prime Minister is satisfied with that assurance having regard to the growing forces of communalism, growing forces of separatism and the growing forces of destabilization which are generally aided, abetted and supported by fort agents Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN; Yes, Mr. Kadhar-sha.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA (Tamil Na(d) Sir, there were considerable misgivings when the Prime Minister left for Vancouver, particularly at a time when 18 Senators of the US had written to the President, Mr. Reagan, denouncing his visit. Now, Si:', I am very happy and I congratulate the honourable Prime Minister for clearing those misgivings and building new confidence among the people. His visi: has really made a trern dous impact both in India and abroad. Sir, the greatest gain his visit has made is that the US has stopped the aid of $ 4.02 billion to Pakistan. We learn that the US President had asked our Prime Minister so negotiate to initiate talks with Pakistan and China, to improve the relationship. 1 would like to know when the Government is going to initiare a dialogue with our neighbouring countries.

Sir, the US investment in India is very much low when compared to their invest-ments in Pakistan and China. 1 would like to know whether our Government demanded that the US inves*ment in India should be much more. Then, Sir, defence-related co-operation is said to have been sought for with the US. Sir, the US dollar is ditching day by day. 1 want to know whether the US will supply us good-quality weapons or whether they would attempt to contain their dipping dollar. I would like to know this.

We learn that the United States is refusing to supply some equipment as it is not giving them even to its allies. T would like to know what the defence equipments are which the US is going supply to India. As my predecessors have mentioned about the CIA activities India. I would like to point our that a DIG of Police is kept in Tihar .Jail his CIA involvement in India. I want

the US Vice-President

will be fruitful.

[Shri M. Kadharsha]

Sir, the country is reeling under an unprecedented situation. I would like to know whether the Government has sought any assistance from the US to tide over the drought. We learnt that the Government of India is going to import tood-grains. I would like to ask whether you are going to import foodgrains from the US also.

Finally, Sir, the Prime Minister, while being interviewed in Vancouver and asked about Khalistan. is reported to have said that they could have Khalistan only in Canada. This is a very uncharitable remark in a host country. I want to know whether it is just a slip of the tongue or whether he really meant it. If he really meant it, I would like to know what the reaction of the Canadian Government was to the remark made by the honourable Prime Minister. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the honourable Prime Minister.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, my name was there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. please. Now, the Prime Minister.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATI'O' I will take only two minutes. Sir.

श्री सभापति : मैंने पूछ लिया है आपका नाम नहीं है। . . (व्यवधान) पुरानी रिवायत है उसको न तोड़ें तो अच्छा है ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल मट्टू : मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट लूंगा ।

श्री सभापति : जब कन्वेंशन टूटती है तो वह टूटती ही चली जाती है इसलिए . .

श्री गुलाम रसूल मट्टू : मैंने नाम दिया है साहब ।

श्री सभापति : फिर मौका मिलेगा । हमारे पास नाम नहीं है हम क्या करें ।

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have said, I will try answer the questions that have been rais-ed. Most of them have been covered in my initial statement Most of question that have been raised by the hon. Members have been covered in *my* statement if they cared to read through the statement, which they did not bother to listen to very carefully.

We have set up a mechanism of monitoring sanctions and other actions that have taken place against South Africa. The mechanism will be run by the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Foreign Ministers group will be involved in that exercise.

On specific trade with South Africa and countries that have been trading with South Africa, that is anyway a very difficult thing to establish absolutely firmly. We have been aware that some of 'his has been going on. Accusations have been made by one country against another. But at no time have we been able to have a device which would pinpoint precisely what is going on.

Another aspect which came up during the Commonwealth meeting was that of one country picking up on the sanctions applied by another country. For example, if one country cut off air services and another country doubled the air services, then obviously those sanctions would not have effect. This aspect was also brought in. All these aspects will be monitored and I have no doubt that once this monitoring scheme gets down to it, then we will have a very positive information on what is going on.

One Member asked whether there have been any new sanctions against South Africa. We discussed many things. Sanctions ere only one part of it. We from India believe very clearly that hard and effective action can only be compre-hsnslve mandatory sanctions. But at the same time, we have to be practical and realise that there are some countries I which are just not willing to come alone with us. Basically they are a handful 1 of countries, not more than that. But they are rich enough and their trade is

high enough to make all the sanctions that we apply less effective. I won't say not effective but I would say less effective, because there was a statement which was read out by the Prime Minister of Australia, if I remember correctly, quoting the Finance Minister of South Africa, where the Finance Minister of Africa clearly said that the sanctions that had been applied in the recent times were having a definite impact on the economy of South Africa. So the sanctions that we have applied are having an effect. They are causing them problems. Perhaps the pressure that we are applying is not as great as we would like to apply.

Another point that came up was that when we apply sanctions and when we apply pressure, that pressure is converted by South Africa into a counter-pressure against frontline States. So together with sanctions there is a clear necessity of supporting Frontline States. This we are doing through the AFRICA Fund. The Commonwealth has also decided to do this. And on this all countries of the Commonwealth, without exception, were united that they would try and do this. Some countries are already doing it. Some of the actions that they are taking, specially from the richer countries, are sometimes not as effective as they seem to be on paper. For example, one of the countries very proudly claimed that they were helping to train military personnel in some of the Frontline States, which we all said is a very good thing. Then when I went across to some of our friends on the Frontline and asked them they said that they were training a lot of officers and now ihey have a lot of officers and they hove no men for the officers to command! *(Interruptions)* So, there are some distortions like this going on. We have to correct all these things. But the spirit of this front is there. There is no division on this front and I have no doubt that we can gather our forces and apply adequate measures that are needed which again will he one of the steps that the Group of Ministers and the Commonwealth Secretariat will be handling.

One other area was very, very new, and here we are hoping that the Commonwealth Secretariat will have a study done. We have seen in the past that the studies done by the Commonwealth Secretariat have been very through and very good. And we hope that this will be the same; we have no doubt that this will be the same. That is in the area of how the financial institutions and the financial systems of the world function in relation to South Africa and support the trade and other financial transactions which keep apartheid in South Africa running. This is a totally new area. And we feel that if we can get a proper grip on this, this may be the pressure point that is needed to be applied o South Africa. I think that was all on South Africa.

One hon. Member raised the question of a study on censorship. There was ' no study on censorship. And if he bothers to read what I have just sail, he will see that I did not say there was any study on censorship.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH I bothered to read when I have said. . .

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir. I have rot yielded the floor. *(Interruptions)* Sir, I have not yielded the floor.

Sir. the question of censorship was raised. It is a part of the Communique. And we feel that censorship is one of the more important areas. During these two years, from Nassau. South Africa ha-almost gone out of news. It has certainly gone off the TV screens in most countries. And during pre-Nassau. South Africa was very much part of the news, daily news. And what it meant was that everyone was aware of what was happening in South Africa. It was visible to everyone on the TV screens daily, of the type of atrocities thai were being carried out. the type of State-sponsored terrorism that was going on. And that has been totally removed from public view not only in India but right across the world. And because that has come about, everything has gone down in level, and it does not raise public emotions in the same way that it used to. We talked about censorship with Mrs. Thatcher She

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also agreed that this was a good point that we could work on. We even talked to some people in the United States and there is a broad consensus that this is one area where everyone can work together and see what can be done. On the whole there was much progress on South Africa from the stand that we had taken in Nassau and the stand we had taken in London. It is a continuing process. The process will continue. We may be successful at sometimes, we may be less successful at other times. But I have no doubt that the direction is correct and we will be Successful and we will get apartheid removed in South Africa in time.

Coming to the question of Fiji, Fiji was a very delicate question. We feel very clearly that the attitudes are racist. There are some other theories which are slightly different. They have tremendous that it is not entirely a racist thing but there are other local factors also involved between the Fijians themselves. So, everything has to be seen in its complete perspective. We are waiting to see what will happen. We ourselves, have stopped all trade with Fiji and we hope that other countries will follow suit. If things do not return to what we feel is a normal situation, we will certainly work towards that end. We see no difference in the basics between what is happening in South Africa and what is beginning to happen in Fiji. We have another bit of misunderstanding of what the Commonwealth has offered to do and what has happened. Fiji is no more in the Commonwealth. The question of expulsion come up. But there was no question of expulsion because they were automatically out of Commonweal'h. So, we could not expel them. That question did not come up. The question Of their readmission is very clearly linked with Fiji maintaining the basic principles for wViich the Commonwealth stands and what verv clearlv means that they cannot have a racist attitude and expect to be readmitted to the Commonwealth.

On the other areas that were covered in the Commonwealth, on world trade, T have said, I might as well read the paragraph in the statement. It is very clear. What I have said and perhaps it is best that I read that paragraph again: "The Declaration erpresses our concern at rising global protectionist practices and calls for the implementation of the Punta-de-Este commitments on 'standstill' and 'roll back' of protectionist measures. The Declaration recognises the disadvantaged position of the developing countries in international trade and. in view of this asymmetry, the need to give special consideration to their interests in the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations." It is very clearly stated here and I do not want to go into more details.

AN HON. MEMBER; Complicated.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I can, if you want to. But you will get complicated, not me.

One Member mentioned somethin? about our going around trying to get credit for what has happened in Sri Lanka. Let me be very clear. We have not gone around asking for credit or commendation anywhere. The fact is that what has happened in Sri Lanka has been recognised throughout the worlo. Well, there are only two areas of exception where I have found that this recognition has not eorne from.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: One is sitting in front of you.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: And the other is Pakistan.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Na-dul: Tamils are not happy with the accord.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I will come to 'hat aspect when I come to SAARC. (*Interruptions).*

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Mr. Prime Minister. I referred to the statement of Premadasa. What is your reply? I referred to the statement of Premadasa in the General Assembly of the United Nations. What is vour reply? You tell me.

SHRI PARVATHANENl UPENDRA: The Sri Lankan Prime Minister himself did not accept the accord, that is what he wants to say, *(Interruptions).*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am trying to go in a chronological order and if the Hon. Member remembers, I first went to Vancouver. When I referred to Vancouver and Commonwealth, I will definitely come to the areas that he has I. From Vancouver I had gone to Harvard. One Member raised the question, whether I criticised the Opposition. I do not recall at any time criticising the opposition. I am not in the habit of doing these things though some of our friends do it.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Praaesh): It is not .Harvard, but it is New York.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: At no time *(Interruptions).* At no time, from my memory I can say. I do not have the record of the whole thing here, but from memory I can say that at no time have I criticised the Opposition outside the country. I did say one thing, and I will repeat that for your benefit. I said that in a curious exchange of roles, where normally the press picks up what the Opposition has to say, in our country, the Opposition is picking up what the press has to say. And that I do not lake as...

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Is it an appreciation of the Opposition and not a criticism of the Opposition abroad?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I do not take that as a criticism of the Opposition; it is only a statemsent of fact.

One Member raised the question of what the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka had said. Just like President Jaye-wardene is having problems in his Parliament, we have problems in our Parliament also with people who do not understand the significance of what happened between India and Sri Lanka. People without vision, people without understanding of what has happened, are speaking out.not realising what has been achieved or the uamage that they may cause. Like 1 said, opposition to this has come from only two points. In Kathmandu, Pakistan vehemently opposed it. Why? Because they understood what it means. And why have you opposed it? Perhaps because you do not understand what it means.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You say Opposition has no understanding. What your reaction to the statement of Premaaasa? You come to the point. What was your reaction to the statement of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka?,

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: We handled the statement at the level we thought it should be handled. The statement of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka was answered by an M.P. of India.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: We take the wisdom from you: all-right.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: We cannot have your vision, because you had the experience in the high skies.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Many Members raised the question of what the Vice-President Bush told me about the CIA. Vice-President Bush told me that there were no instructions given to CIA to carry out any such activity. I take him for his word. If the hon. Member who, perhaps, knows more at the grassroot level, has some information on these things, he would kindly give it to me and rest assured, I will take action.

On the question of re-arming oi Pakistan or not re-arming with further arms and defence support to Pakistan by the U.S., and on the question of Pakistan's nuclear programme, one Member talked about some bilateral exercise that he thought either we were going to do or others expected us to do. In all our talks in the

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U.S. or anywhere else where this question was raised, I made it very clear that there is no question o£ equating India with Pakistan on this issue. The two countries have followed a completely different path. India has developed all its own nuclear technology, none of which is clandestine, none of which is in the military sector, none of which is hidden. It is all in the civilian sector; it is open. It was raised on the floors of Loth Houses numerous times. There is nothing secret about it. We have demonstrateed a certain capability, we have demonstrated even a stronger will not to develop that capability and to show restraint. Pakistan, on the other hand, is exactly the opposite in every way. They did not have their own capability It has been stolen, smuggled or whatever it is; it has come from outside. Everything is clandestine and secret and nothing is open to the public view in Pakistan. Their whole programme is targeted towards nuclear weapons. There is, to the best of my knowledge. no significant content, peaceful content, in that programme. I raised this point with Prime Minister, Mr. Junejo, when I met him in Kathmandu. But I will come to that aspect a little later.

I pointed out to the U.S. that you cannot compare these two program- mes, one which has, right from its formation and foundation, been a programme of clandestine operation, of cheating, of smuggling, the most devious operation and the other which is totally open. You cannot say that we two should get together and talk. How can we? Everything on our side is open, is visible. Everything on their side is hidden. Secondly, there is no question of linking the threat to India's security with what one small country like Pakistan is doing. It does not bother us. We can handle them-It is you across there who are worried about this thing....*(Interruptions)* I am serioi s because you were very worried about this thing We are not. We have confidence that we can handle them. We feel it is much more important to look at the total picture.

There is the question of nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean. There is the question of nuclear weapons in other parts of Asia, some bordering on us, some where we are within range. We cannot link ourselves with a country like Pakistan and become comparatively small like Pakistan and let us not keep equating India with Pakistan. We made it very clear to everybody that there is no question of India signing the NPT. I do not know why some of our friends here got so agitated. Perhaps, they knew that we were going to say this and they thought they will get some kudos by saying this before we did so. *(Interruptions)* .

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA3WAMY: Who said it?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: You search within; you will find.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Nobody mentioned the NPT.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: You read the newspapers of those days and you will find it.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I read newspapers. You read newspapers. Everybody reads.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I remember. You forgot.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: You seem to be gifted.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Now, on the question of defence technology from the U.S. Defence technology is totally different from defence weapons. It is different from defence weapons and hardware. We are talking of technology. We have been taking defence technologies, we have been using them and we are looking now to see what else we need and what they are able to give us. These are in the front-

line areas, highly sophisticated areas, things which are not available, perhaps, from any other country or any other source. That is why we go to the U.S. and try to get them. There is no question. There is no proposal. Hon. Member there seem to think that we are going to enter into a defence treaty with the U.S. Let me assure him or reassure him that there is no such proposal before us.

One last point. Let me assure him that neither we get any aid or AIDS from PL-480. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion on Sri Lanka will be continued tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow, the 12th November, 1987.

The House then adjourned at forty-one minutes past six of the clock, till eleven of the clock, on Thursday, the 12th 1987.