

correct that 16 per cent rise in the imports has been affected. I agree that there had been an increase near about to the extent, not precisely 16 per cent, but the position is that the engineering machinery was necessary for this country for the purpose of production of more goods, to improve the economy, and also for the purpose of increasing export so that the quality products could be made, as also the volume of the products manufactured could be increased. It is for that purpose that it was necessary.

The other point that the hon. Member has been pleased to ask was with reference to: the World Bank report. On the question whether the price of engineering goods is high as a result of which it has not been possible for us to compete in the open U. S. market for the purpose of export from here, it is partly true, partly no: correct, because even in America today the position is that in respect of certain of the engineering goods, the cost of production is too high and that is why there is a lot of diversion, but the fact is of the matter is that it is true that our exports of engineering goods have not been that encouraging as they ought to have been. We are, on our part, making all efforts to see that we bring down the cost, we improve the quality, improve the volume of production so that the exports become profitable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayana swamy. (Interruptions). No, no. the Minister has answered every thing.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the quantum of export in 1985-86 is of the order of Rs. 1994 crores. I would like to know, what was the target fixed for the purpose of export to USA for all these items including agricultural products and whether there is any upward trend in that?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI: The export targets for the whole country, as I have said the other day in the House, is more than Rs. 12,000 crores in which it was estimated that out of the figure of total annual exports for 1985-86, 18% was for USA. This year the trend as you see, has been that out of the export target of India, already we have improved

[ the position and the non-oil exports are 17% above the previous year's exports. We think finally at the end of this year, it will be a little more than that.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Sir, in regard to the export of handicrafts the problem has arisen with the United States that for the purposes of exports of shawls and goods made of cloth they take it in the quota of cloth. Will the hon. Minister consider that in the negotiations that they are having, the handicraft items will be separately taken and separately listed and not included in the garments and other textiles?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI: They have not agreed so far, but our efforts are on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question. No. 405.

#### **Controversial map published by the USA relating to India**

-405. SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT!:

SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the US Pacific Command has issued, a map in its publication "The Asian Pacific Defence Forum" showing large chunks of Indian territory like parts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh as disputed territory; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the issue with the U. S. Government

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The U. S. Department of Defence in response to a demarche made by our Embassy have regretted the inaccurate depiction and stated that the maps in the publication Asia Pacific Defence Forum will be corrected.

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Dharam Chander Prashant.

SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: Sir, earlier in some countries J&K. was shown as disputed territory, but it is for the first time that States like Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and U. P. have been shown as disputed territory. May I ask the hon. Minister whether it was due to some mistake or oversight, or they had no proper information about India ? SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We agree with the hon. Member that it is not merely a distortion of the factual position and legal position, this map has a gross distortion. However, for information of the House, may I read out. with your permission. Sir, the text of the statement issued by the US Department of Defence regarding this inaccurate depiction ■ of India's border. The Department of Defence of the U. S. A. has said this—and I quote

"The depiction of the border of Punjab in The Asian Pacific Defence Forum, September '86, is unintentionally inaccurate. This map is an enlargement of a similar map. of different scale where the border is also incorrectly depicted by fraction of a centimeter. The enlargement of this area has therefore exaggerated the incorrect border depiction to upward of half a centimeter in The Asian Pacific Defence Forum. No political significance should be attached to this imperfect art work. In fact the map specifically states: 'Boundary revision is not necessarily authoritative'.

The U. S. Government position on external boundary of Punjab is that the boundary was laid down by the Radcliffe Commission in 1947 and modified

subsequently by the Government of India and Government of India. We do regret the inaccurate depiction which is not in consonance with US policy. The depiction of the present...

What follows does not arise in this context, but what arises is the last portion:

"The maps in The Asian Pacific Defence forum will be corrected and maps DOD on which they are based revised".

SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: The hon. Minister is aware that such mistaken or incorrect information is

given by Pakistan in regard to Jammu and Kashmir. So is it not possible for our embassies to give correct information to those countries so that the mischief of Pakistan is corrected in advance ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is what our embassies are doing and will continue doing.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Sir, I am very happy that the USA has expressed regret for this deliberate misrepresentation and distortion. I am particularly happy that you, Sir, kindly allowed me to make a Special Mention on this some days back. But I am not very satisfied about one aspect. This particular journal is a special journal brought out by the Commander-in-Chief of US Pacific Command and it has published a map and also said that the Soviet Union has posted Military Advisers in India. Sir, you were very eminent Defence Minister and you know very well that we have no Military Advisers in India. They are only Military Attaches in the Soviet Embassy. This particular journal, "The Asian Pacific Defence Forum" has based the statement on a document brought out by the Pentagon, called "Soviet Military Power. 1985." So, it is official. They cannot deny it. They say that Soviet military advisers are functioning in India, which is absolutely wrong. Has the Government taken up this issue with them and will they withdraw this statement ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, according to the journal quoted by the Member, according to the very journal itself—The Asian Pacific Defence Forum—the opinions expressed in this magazine, they themselves admitted, do not necessarily represent the views or policies of this Command, even their own views or policies.

or of any other agency of the U. S. Government.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: In the publication they have quoted the Pentagon.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That what I am saying, Sir.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Pentagon official.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not completed his answer.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have submitted to the House that they have regretted the mistake, they have admitted the mistake, they have promised to correct it, and the journal itself says that its views are not official views.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is asking of something else, that is, it seems the journal further says that the Soviets have ported military advisers with the Government of India Defence. Have you any information on that?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: May I submit, Sir, that this is a very important question but it does not arise out of this question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want notice. Now, Mr. Satyanarayan Reddy.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Why not take the House into confidence?

MR. CHAIRMAN: In fact, I would have disallowed your question.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister in his reply has said that the American authorities have expressed regret for the publication of this wrong map. Even in the past, not only America but also other countries like China, South Korea and Pakistan have used wrong maps regarding India, showing Indian territory either as part of other countries or as disputed territory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Too general a question. The question does not arise.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: In the Seoul Games recently also South Korea have published a wrong map showing a large part of Indian territory as disputed territory, I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether the Government of India have prepared authentic and correct maps published and distributed to all countries to show that this is the correct map of India. I want to know whether the Government of India have taken this step and, if so, how these maps have been supplied to the foreign countries.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, it is true that, as the honourable Member says, often several countries depict our boundaries incorrectly either due to ignorance or wilfully. I may, however, assure

the honourable House that whenever such things come to our knowledge, our Missions take strong steps, effective steps bring to the notice of the concerned Governments that the map is incorrect and give our own version....

(Interruptions) SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He says, why don't you give a correct map to all the countries?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Fortunately, Sir, this misrepresentation is not as widespread as would require us to give our correct map to all the countries. However, Sir, our Missions are in touch with the Foreign Officers of the different countries and whenever any inaccuracy comes to our knowledge, they give that.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know whether you are satisfied with this answer given by the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the suggestion made by the honourable Member is, why not you give a correct version of the boundaries so that the other countries may know this is the official, correct, version of India.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will consider the suggestion, Sir.

(Interruptions) SHRI VISHVJIT

PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Sir, the honourable Minister was at pains to read out the letter of regret of the statement issued by the U. S. Defence Department, but I take strong objection to one part of it. That is, they constantly refer to the State of Punjab without actually mentioning or accepting that the State of Punjab is a sovereign and integral part of India. They talk about the State of Punjab had been drawn up by the State of Punjab had been drawn up by the Radcliffe Commission. But where do they mention that it has relations with the Government of India, where do they mention that the State of Punjab is a part and parcel and a sovereign, integral, part of India. Furthermore, it is a part of sovereign India.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Sovereign Punjab?

SHRI VISHVJIT

PRITHVIJIT SINGH: It is a part of sovereign India. That is what I am saying.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word "Sovereign" attaches to India and not to Punjab.

SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: It is a part of sovereign India. Do not misquote me, Mr. Bhandare.

Furthermore, what does that statement say about Uttar Pradesh, about Himachal Pradesh, about Jammu and Kashmir ? what does that statement say ? I would like to know from the hon. Minister. He has glossed over that and he has talked a portion that deals with Punjab. I want to know about the rest of it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It applies to the rest of it. All the depictions, of Himachal, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab are incorrect. That will be corrected. That is the assurance.

SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Read out the other part.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 406. [

**Pak President's statement on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in South Asia**

\*406. SHRI DINKARRAO GOVINDRAO PATIL:

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement made by President Zia of Pakistan before journalists in Islamabad to the effect that Pakistan was prepared to sign an agreement with India on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in South Asia; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government have seen press reports about President Zia-ul-Haq's remarks to newsmen in Islamabad on November 19, 1986 that Pakistan would be willing to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty provided India also agreed to do so.

(b) The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao Patil.

(b) Government of India's opposition to the NPT is a principled one and does not depend on whether Pakistan signs it or not. It is for the Government of Pakistan to decide to accede to the Treaty in case it has no problem with its provisions. We do not consider the NPT, which is a multilateral Treaty, to be a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan.

SHRI DINKARRAO GOVINDRAO PATIL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have had a bitter experience in two aggressions by Pakistan against India.

AN HON. MEMBER: Three.

SHRI DINKARRAO GOVINDRAO PATIL: Pakistan is indulging in hostile activities by opening training schools for Sikh Terrorists. There is a promise from the United States to give the AWACS and nuclear arms to Pakistan.

Pakistan is putting well-trained Muslim and Sikh guerilla brigade, commandoes, into the State of Punjab at the service of Khalistan insurgents. To me, Sir, this is an undeclared war by Pakistan against India. In the light of such grave circumstances, I want to know how far this statement before journalists is trustworthy and whether the Government of India can rely on the intention of Pakistan in view of the latter allowing the US to use its territory as a military base and also its complicity in aiding the terrorists in Punjab.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There are reasons really. Sir, to doubt the sincerity of the statement mentioned in this question, Sir, in view of the acts which are contrary to our security, indulged by, or with the help of, the Pakistan Administration and increased militarisation of that country much beyond their legitimate requirements, there the position that we take is that the credibility of the Pakistani Administration is measured and gauged in the context of its deeds and acts, their credibility is quite low.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, Mr. Patil.

SHRI DINKARRAO GOVINDRAO PATIL: No, Sir.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a hypocrisy of the highest order...