

[Shri V. N. Tiwari] so, I do not mean to suggest that the Government should curb the freedom of the writer. I am for the freedom of the creative writer and that is covered in part *ib*) of the guidelines. But the Government must look into part (a) of the same guidelines which says:

"the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;"

The Government has not been able to keep a balance between the creative freedom of the artists, writers, producers and directors and the standards of the society. Madam Vice-Chairman, I am really worried as to what will be the fate of this country if this trend is not checked. How Government is going to implement part (b) and not implement part (a) which to my mind is more important. I am conscious of K. A. Abbas' case. I have read the Khosla Committee report. I will not mention, like my other friends, kissing and all that. But let kissing be a part of the whole. Let the bedroom not be the only picture. Let the bedroom be part of home just like the drawing room, the dining room and the study room, otherwise the impressionable youth, the adolescent youth will be affected. It may not affect you and me. As my friends have said, we have passed that age. But it will certainly affect immensely the minds of the young who are impressionable. So I want to know from the hon. Minister how are they going to implement part (a) without hindering part (b) of the guidelines.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is utterly impossible to be able to implement part (2) without implementing part (1). In fact, it is in pursuance of part (1) that part (2) has been evolved. And that is what have said. After enumerating these three objectives, we have said that in pursuance of the above objectives, the Board of Film Censors should ensure 1, 2, 3,... up to 10. It is, in fact, to implement these objectives which he calls part 1 and part 2. But the two have direct, intimate, nexus. I agree with the honourable Member, excessive proliferation of obscene scenes is a matter of concern not only to the House but to the entire nation

as also my Ministry. I have already pointed out, we have decided to implement the guidelines more rigorously, more strictly.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

#### NOTIFICATION OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE) AND RELATED PAPER.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Madam Vice-Chairman. I beg to lay on the Table under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notifications No. 225/82-Cus-toms to 227/82-Customs, dated the 11th October, 1982, together with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5470/82].

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

I. Prime Minister's recent visit to the U.S.S.R.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI NAJMA HEPTULLA]: Now we go to the Statement by the Minister of External Affairs...

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (बिहार) : मेरा पॉइंट आफ ऑर्डर है इसी के मूतालिक, जो मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट देने जा रहे हैं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष [डा. (श्रीमती) नाजमा हेप-तुल्ला]: यह आप पहले से कैसे कह रहे हैं ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : हमें मालूम है क्या स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महोदय देने जा रहे हैं । मैं इसी के मूतालिक कह रहा हूँ । उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन का स्टेटमेंट है Prime Minister's recent visit to U.S.S.R. पहली बात तो यह है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर अपना स्टेटमेंट देती । वह क्यों नहीं दे रही है यह आप साफ करे या वह साफ करे । इसके मूतालिक कालिंग अटेंशन आप के सामने है, उपसभापति जी के सामने है । उस पर विचार कर के आप उसे स्वीकार

करतीं तो हम लोगों का ज्यादा सौका मिलता। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि यह बैंक डोर से स्टेटमेंट आ रहे हैं। वह बड़ा सौका होता कालिंग अटैशन के थूँ। उस को स्कटन किया जा रहा है बीच में स्टेटमेंट ला कर। यह कौन सी परम्परा है, कौन सा तरीका है ? हाउस को कार्यवाही को प्रोत्ती चलाना चाहिए यह तो नौरो आउम किया जा रहा है। आप जवाब दें, चाहें वे जवाब दें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. श्रीमती नाबसा हेष-तुल्ला) : जब स्टेटमेंट नहीं देते तो आप जिक्रायत करते हैं कि स्टेटमेंट नहीं देते। अब स्टेटमेंट दें रहे हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि नहीं देना चाहिए। आप सांच लीजिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि वह चेम्बर में है, बूला लें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. श्रीमती नाबसा हेष-तुल्ला) : कोई वजह होगी, तभी नहीं आ रही।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : आप कहिए क्या वजह है। कालिंग अटैशन क्यों मंजूर नहीं किया गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. श्रीमती नाबसा हेष-तुल्ला) : हमारे एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर बहुत कम्पिटेंट हैं, वह बता देंगे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : कालिंग अटैशन क्यों मंजूर नहीं किया गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. श्रीमती नाबसा हेष-तुल्ला) : कालिंग अटैशन का चेयरमैन बतायेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Madam Vice-Chairman, as the House is aware Prime Minister paid an official visit to the U.S.S.R, from September 20 to 26 at the invitation of President Brezhnev. Besides Moscow she visited Tallin and Kiev. Her talks with President Brezhnev were held in the traditionally friendly and warm atmosphere that marks Indo-Soviet relations and covered a wide

range of subjects of mutual interest. Prime Minister also had discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, and prominent members of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow and with leaders of the Estonian and Ukrainian Republic in Tallin and Kiev respectively, in Moscow she addressed a public rally organised by important Soviet organisations. A Square in Moscow City was named after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a special function. In Kiev the honorary citizenship of that historic city and a doctorate by the Kiev State University were conferred upon her. Wherever she went PM received an enthusiastic welcome from the people and in turn conveyed to them and warm greetings of the people of India.

The relationship between India and the Soviet Union has been on firm and secure foundations and PM's visit further strengthened the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. PM's talks with President Brezhnev, the results of which have been set out in a Joint Declaration, brought out the high value that the Soviet Union attaches to relations with India and its readiness to enlarge its cooperation with us in various fields. We reciprocate these sentiments. Apart from being mutually advantageous, Indo-Soviet relations are an important factor for peace and peaceful co-existence in the world. President Brezhnev spoke warmly about India's adherence to non-alignment and our work for international peace, cooperation and friendship.

In her public speeches and private discussions Prime Minister emphasised our deep concern at the deteriorating world situation and our determination to exert ourselves to the utmost for peace and disarmament. She also explained our consistent efforts to strengthen our economy and achieve technological self-reliance, as also our endeavour to normalise relations with our neighbours and to settle differences through discussions in spite of the increasing militarisation of our region.

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

Both sides reiterated their belief that international relations should be based on the renunciation of the threat or use of force and on the respect for the integrity of States and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. We also called for effective measures towards general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. The Soviet Union has supported our proposal for a Convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons and our call for the immediate suspension of nuclear weapon tests as a prelude to a complete test ban treaty. Both sides stressed the special responsibility of nuclear weapons States to take urgent measures towards disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and expressed their willingness to give serious consideration to all constructive proposals towards this end. We welcomed the Soviet Union's declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as an important step towards a complete ban on the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

The two sides also discussed recent developments in the Indian Ocean, West Asia, South-West Asia including Afghanistan, and Africa. They gave expression to their shock and dismay at Israel's expansionist and aggressionist policies in flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter, its unprovoked invasion of Lebanon and the brutal and reprehensible massacre of civilians, especially of refugee women and children, and the torture perpetrated in prisons. As regards Afghanistan we were agreed that a solution could and indeed must be found only through political negotiations. We also felt that the initiatives taken by the U.N. Representative were useful.

Prime Minister and President Brezhnev reviewed the economic relations between our two countries which are already extensive and are steadily expanding. Her visit to the Soviet Union was preceded by the annual session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The Commission reviewed the progress achieved during the last year and set concrete targets for

the immediate future. Both sides will examine the possibilities of further expansion of cooperation in such areas as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, coal and oil, machine building and power, and in several fields of fundamental and applied sciences and technology. We have reaffirmed our resolve to ensure growth in the trade between our two countries of the order of one and a half to two times in the next four years.

In the course of discussions, President Brezhnev referred to economic and other developments in the Soviet Union. Prime Minister availed herself of the opportunity to review developments in the neighbourhood and the situation in our country and pointed to the necessity for national unity and strength in order to deal with the many challenges that India faced and how India's Stability and adherence to non-alignment contribute to peace in our region and in the world.

Our relations with Soviet Union have been tested by time and are without detriment to any other nation. Prime Minister has invited President Brezhnev and Premier Tikhonov to visit India and these invitations have been accepted. We are confident that such high level exchanges of visits will contribute to the further strengthening of our relationship, invested as it is with a popular character based on the enduring foundation of friendship, mutual respect and cooperation.

उपसभाध्यक्ष [डा. (श्रीमती नाजमा हसे-तुल्ला): दोनों स्टेटमेंट एक साथ ही कर लीजिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : मेरा एक क्वलैरिफिकेशन है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष [डा. (श्रीमती नाजमा हसे-तुल्ला) : झा साहब, आप एक साथ ही सवाल पूछ लीजिएगा तो टाइम बेस्ट नहीं होगा।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : एक बार मैं आप एक ही को अलाउ करतूँ हूँ। एक एक स्टेटमेंट पर अलग अलग

आदमी पछे । ये दोनों स्टेटमेंट जलग अलग है, दोनों का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। या तो पहले यह तय कर दिया जाए कि पहले लोग सभी बोलें लेकिन बाद में जवाब दे दिया जाए किन्तु एक एक स्टेटमेंट पर...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष [डा. (श्रीमती) नाजमा हेप-तुल्ला] :** आपकी पार्टी से तीन नाम बाये हैं, उनमें से एक ही जलाऊ होगा।

**श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मिश्र :** एक स्टेटमेंट पर एक को एलाऊ होगा। मान लीजिए मैं बांग्ला देश पर पूछता हूँ तो दूसरा आदमी दूसरे स्टेटमेंट पर।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष [डा. (श्रीमती) नाजमा हेप-तुल्ला] :** इकट्ठा ही पूछ लीजिएगा। आपकी दो जलाऊ कर दंगे। उनको इकट्ठा बोलने दीजिए ताकि सदन की कार्यवाही सूचारू रूप में चले।

II. Recent visit to India of H.E. Lt General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Madam, His Excellency, Lt. General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, paid a State visit to India on October 6 and 7 in response to an invitation extended by the Prime Minister.

I am placing on the Table of the House the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the visit, the Memorandum of Understanding on the future course of action to be taken by the two Governments with regard to Ganga waters, the Agreement on the terms of lease in perpetuity of Tin Bigha and the Agreement on the establishment of a Joint Economic Commission between the two countries, all of which were exchanged between the Bangladesh Foreign Minister and myself on October 7, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5477/82].

These documents, Madam, are their own testimony to what was achieved during the visit. The question of Ganga waters has been a matter of the deepest concern and considerable debate in both India and Bangladesh. During the recent discussions, it was the endeavour of both sides to move forward, so that the shortages which have to be shared today, do

not become a permanent feature of our lives and that the optimum necessary augmentation takes place at the earliest. The two governments therefore decided that pre-feasibility studies be carried out within the next 18 months and an optimum solution agreed upon for implementation at the end of that period. In the meanwhile, we have arranged for a new basis for sharing the available waters which does require us to continue to bear the burden of shortfalls, but in a more cooperative way and only for 18 months. An attempt has been made to take into account both the problems of Bangladesh as well as the difficulties being faced by the Port of Calcutta. We believe the arrangement is the best way of serving the interests of both people pending the studies which it has been firmly decided to complete in a short period so as to reach a long-term solution.

There had been some concern in India that with the lease of the Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh, the area of Kuchli Bari would be cut off from the rest of India. These concerns were taken fully into account in our negotiations with Bangladesh and, as the agreed terms show, the right of passage of Indian nationals to and from Kuchli Bari has been fully ensured. The agreement on the lease fulfils our commitment given in the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement between the two countries, and represents another important land mark in the development of our relations.

The establishment of a Joint Economic Commission would give greater impetus and content to the economic relationship between the two countries. The Commission would not be a replacement for the existing institutions in various fields but would act, rather, as a guiding and coordinating agency to ensure that progress in diverse areas, as desired by both the governments, is ensured. The two Governments also agreed to consider long-term commercial contracts and to set up joint ventures for their mutual benefit.

India and Bangladesh are two neighbours bound by many common and close ties which sometimes tend to be overshadowed by temporary problems. Tho