

**12.00 Noon.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are encroaching upon the time of Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. Why do you disrupt Shrimati Jaya Bachchan? She is your friend. Now Smt. Jaya Bachchan.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, my Zero Hour submission is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sorry, Jayaji. It is 12 o' clock. You repeat your notice for tomorrow.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Okay, Sir.

---

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Cancellation of visit of Indian journalists to Tibet**

\*121.SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China has cancelled a trip of Indian journalists to Tibet;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that China organises a sponsored visit for selected Indian Journalists to Tibet every year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR) (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (d) India would like to strengthen the Closer Developmental Partnership, that was established in September, 2014 during the visit of President Xi Jinping to India, based on the Astana consensus reached between President Xi and Prime Minister Modi in

June this year. Both sides agree that stronger people to people relationship contributes to enhanced mutual trust and understanding and provides a durable foundation for continuous development of bilateral partnership. Vibrant and diversified exchanges in the field of media, including mutual visits of journalists, is an important component of the agreed template between India and China for expanding people to people exchanges. Both sides have actively assisted in expanding presence of resident journalists of each other in their country. A High Level Media Forum has been established to further strengthen media exchanges. The last meeting of High Level Media Forum was held in Beijing in February 2015, which was inaugurated by me along with the Minister, State Council Information Office.

In addition to the bilateral arrangements to augment media exchanges, both India and China also invite each other's journalist delegations from time to time. Media exchanges also take place under the aegis of media houses and Non Governmental Organizations. Government does not get involved with such private visits or visits at the invitation of official agencies of the other country unless specifically requested.

Government has seen some media reports suggesting that visit of some Indian journalists belonging to private media organizations to Tibet, which was proposed to be organised by Chinese authorities earlier this month, was cancelled by the prospective host country. Government has no details of such a visit because the Government was not approached by the host agency or the journalists for assistance.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, 'motherboard' and or the epicenter, which led to the denial of Visa to Indian journalists to Tibet, and the cancellation of the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra *via* Nathu La in Sikkim are the results of standoff between the Indian Army and the PLA of China at Doklam, which is the highest since 1962. So, my question is: What are the steps taken by the Government to normalize the situation at Doklam? And, whether diplomacy is yielding any result.

**श्री एम. जे. अकबर:** चेयरमैन सर, जहां तक यह वीजा का प्रश्न है, आप जानते हैं, सारा सदन जानता है कि हमारे यहां पत्रकार, राय भी स्वतंत्र रखते हैं, निर्णय भी स्वतंत्र लेते हैं। इसलिए जो यह विजिट का सवाल है, उसमें ऑफिशियली हमारी कोई जानकारी नहीं है और यह मामला हमारे जर्नलिस्ट्स और होस्ट कन्ट्री के बीच का मामला है, लेकिन एक बात जरूर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि 2014 में जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और प्रेसिडेंट Xi Jinping की अस्थाना में मीटिंग हुई, वहां पर एक closer development partnership की बात उठी, जिसमें दोनों मुल्कों ने यह तय किया कि हम अपने people to people काँटेक्ट्स बढ़ाएंगे, हम मीडिया के काँटेक्ट्स बढ़ाएंगे और दोनों देशों को नजदीक लाने

के लिए जो हो सकेगा, हम करेंगे। इस प्रयास में हम जरूर इस प्रयास को पूरा करते रहेंगे और आगे बढ़ाते रहेंगे।

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, this is an issue which is known to everybody that China does not recognize Arunachal Pradesh and claims it as its territory. Even now, China is continuing with Stapled Visa for the people from Arunachal Pradesh visiting China. So, my question is: Whether the Government of India has taken up this issue with the Chinese Government during many meetings it had with its Chinese counterparts on various occasions. If so, whether China has agreed to amend its policy towards Stapled Visa for the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

**विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज):** सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न इस सवाल से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूंगी। मैं इस सवाल का जवाब देने के लिए इसलिए खड़ी हुई हूँ, क्योंकि यह main सवाल से संबंधित नहीं है और इसका जवाब वही दे सकता है, जो स्वयं बाइलेट्रल मीटिंग करता हो उनके विदेश मंत्री के साथ, या प्रधान मंत्री जी की मीटिंग में बैठा हो। इसलिए मैं पूरी दृढ़ता के साथ आपको यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि अरुणाचल के स्टेपल वीजा का मसला हर बाइलेट्रल मीटिंग में, चाहे वह मेरे स्तर पर हुई हो, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री जी के स्तर पर हुई हो, हमारे द्वारा उठाया गया है।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister in her reply said, "India would like to strengthen the Closer Developmental Partnership, that was established in September, 2014, during the visit of President Xi Jinping to India, based on the Astana consensus reached between President Xi and Prime Minister Modi in June this year."

So, both sides agreed for stronger people-to-people contacts for enhancing relationship. In this connection, I would like to say that India wants to have very keen and good relations with China. When our Prime Minister and President of China met several times at various fora, they showed very good relationship. You are getting a lot of investments from China for infrastructure development in India and you expect more investments from China and we also expect to invest in China. Is it a fact that recently a Chinese company wanted to invest in India, but security clearance was not given to them? However, the security clearance was given to Japan, Korea, Italy and other countries. But China was denied. Will it not have an adverse impact on our relations with China?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, किसी एक कम्पनी को deny करना, इसके कारण सम्बन्धों की बात आ रही है, मुझे तो समझ नहीं आ रही है कि एक particular कम्पनी के बारे में कि उसे जापान को दिया गया या कोरिया को दिया गया, एक process होता है, उस process में जो भी देश आया, उसको मिला, लेकिन एक कम्पनी के बारे में चीन को deny किया गया, उसके लिए सदन में सवाल उठाया जाए, मुझे तो बिल्कुल गलत लग रहा है।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister is not satisfactory. It is not the case of one company. But, it is a matter of policy. When Italy was given clearance; Japan was given clearance; Korea was given clearance, why was China denied?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** मैं सांसद साथी को आश्वस्त करना चाहती हूँ कि कोई policy ऐसी नहीं है, जिसमें चीन को policy के तहत deny किया जाए। कोई नीति ऐसी नहीं है।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, my supplementary question to the hon. Minister Madam is this. Has the Indian Government demanded that China should recognize 'One India' policy as a *quid pro quo* to India respecting China's claim on Tibet? If so, details thereof.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, देशों के बीच कोई *quid pro quo* नहीं होता, लेकिन जहाँ तक सरकार का सवाल है, पहले हम 'One China' policy कहते थे, लेकिन उसके साथ ही हम कहते थे, "Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India". जब हम यह कहते हैं कि Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India और हम चाहते हैं कि चीन इसको स्वीकर करे, तो भारत ने अपनी स्थिति पूरे तौर पर स्पष्ट कर रखी है।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: What has happened in Tibet now is not even a tip of the iceberg. Sometime back, Dalai Lama's visit to our own State of Arunachal Pradesh was protested by China. With the Tibetan people, we have shared history, culture, language and the religion of Buddhism for more than 3,000 years.

Sir, after the annexation of Tibet by China, innumerable heinous crimes have been committed against Tibetan people. But, we have not protested. We have shown restraint. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. How long are we going to be mute spectators? Is it not about time that we express our solidarity with our own brothers and sisters in Tibet?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, हम कहीं मूकदर्शक बन कर नहीं बैठे हैं। जहाँ भी differences होते हैं, हम अपनी बात बताते हैं। उन्होंने दलाई लामा जी की बात की। वे तवांग जाना चाहते थे, हमने उनके तवांग तक जाने की बात की। वे कोई पहली बार तवांग नहीं गए। यह छठी बार था, जब वे अरुणाचल प्रदेश गए और पाँचवी बार था, जब वे तवांग गए। हम मूकदर्शक बन कर नहीं बैठे हैं। जो भी विषय भारत का अहित करता है, हम उसके बारे में तुरंत बोलते हैं और अपना protest दर्ज कराते हैं।