

provide compensation and stability. So far as fertility is concerned, mono-crop system tends to mine particular micro-nutrients from the soil. Therefore, from that angle also, to keep the fertility intact changing multiple cropping systems are always good. It is not only in the case of the North East but in the case of the whole of India. The Agricultural Policy is under formulation and our emphasis in the Ninth Plan in the coming years will be to introduce multiple cropping pattern because some of the crops not only do not mine certain micro-nutrients, they also fix certain fertility inputs like catching oxygen from the atmosphere and fixing it like pulses and other leguminous crops.

So, he is right. This strategy is being adopted, and, more so in the case of the North-East.

MR. CHARIMAN: Mr. Parag Chaliha. Please be brief because already this Question has taken half-an-hour.....(*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Sir, I am the senior most Member from the North-East. I have been refused quite a number of times. I request you, Sir, to be kind to this old and diseased man (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are alive(*Interruptions*)... You are very active (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Sir, only six or seven months back, we had set up an expert committee on agriculture and in that I had the good fortune of working with the present Minister. I remember that some very specific and worthy recommendations have been made by the Swaminathan Committee. I think the hon. Minister remembers it. I would like to know from him whether anything has been done with regard to those recommendations. I would also like to know whether any plan had been taken up for agricultural development of the North-Eastern Region.

SHRI SOMPAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, have also been fortunate of being associated with the same Committee. We were two members. The recommendations of the Dr. Swaminathan Committee which are only interim recommendations are available. But, because of the elections the Committee could not complete the work. Now it is up to the members, if they wish, to revive this Committee. I undertake that if the work remains, we can revive this Committee under Dr. Swaminathan and we can complete the work. Naturally, the Committee headed by an expert and scientist of the stature of Dr. Swaminathan must give useful recommendations. There is no question that the recommendations given by such a high-powered Committee, expert committee are not considered by the Government

Dialogue with Western Countries

*222. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently offered to have an early dialogue with the U.S. and other Western Countries to explain their stand on the nuclear tests; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the reaction of those Countries in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE): (a) and (b) Government have indicated its willingness to engage in a substantive dialogue to discuss and explain our stand on the nuclear tests with a number of countries, including USA and Western countries. In this context, Prime Minister had also written to leaders of several countries. Government intends to continue to actively engage various countries, both at the official as well as the non-official level, highlighting our unique record of restraint and our seriousness to actively engage in a constructive dialogue

SHRI JOHN. F. FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the posture adopted by the Government after 11th and 13th May tests at Pokhran is that of defensive and not of offensive. We are still being treated as an accused or a defendant and there is no diplomatic initiative on the part of the Government. We are receiving a lot of telephone calls from NRIs and the hon. Prime Minister said that he will welcome the support of NRIs. The overseas groups and Missions have no co-ordination. They hardly meet them. They hardly explain to them and our nationals are lobbying with the Senators in America. I received a call from an NRI. I wanted to know from the Government whether they will see to it that a dialogue is also initiated with our Missions and with our NRI groups abroad. We have associations all over the world.

Secondly, the then Prime Minister, Mr. Gujral, did mention in this House that he is having a dialogue with Ambassadors and Mission officials, to orient them on the latter's initiative. I would like to know whether any such dialogue has been initiated by our hon. Prime Minister to see that our Diplomatic Missions are geared up for defensive purposes and whether he is pro-active in foreign affairs as the hon. Home Minister is in internal matters.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Sir, I have just replied to that question that we are making our efforts. The idea which you have just mentioned about the NRI's involvement and the Indian Community's involvement in something that we have recognised, has been something very important to us, and we are making an effort on those lines. I have just mentioned along with that we have got our Embassies working very, very actively. We are advising them from time to time. We are making efforts to remain pro-active as you said.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: It is Government-to-Government and not with Indian associations.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: It is Indian associations as well as NRI groups and anybody concerned with our people living in foreign countries who are concerned with our missions. There is a give-and-take dialogue between them and we are going to utilise their services actively for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitharanjan.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: Sorry, Sir. I do not want to ask any supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you not asking? All right. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, time and again, it was mentioned that the hon. Defence Minister's statement and also the statement of the hon. Home Minister have got a negative or reactionary response from China and Pakistan. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has clarified to China that no such statement has been made because I heard in the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you making a running commentary? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. *...(Interruptions)...* You please continue. Why are you listening to them? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the hon. Defence Minister, time and again, made it very clear inside the House and outside the House but still here, inside the House and outside and even in China also sometimes the statement made by the hon. Defence Minister is referred to. I would like to know whether the Government of India has clarified to the Chinese administration that no such statement was made so that our hon. Member will also hear and hereafter does not refer to that because it will affect our national interests.

Secondly, with regard to the Home Minister's statement also there was a response from China interfering in India's

with the objective of global nuclear disarmament. In our interaction with interlocutors in these countries, Government have reaffirmed that we are a responsible member of the international community and that our policies are marked by a high degree of restraint.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sir, I would like to know the names of the countries which have placed an embargo on assistance to our country in the wake of the nuclear explosion. I would also like to know the number of projects likely to be affected as a result thereof.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is about the sanctions.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Sir, this supplementary put by the hon. Member really does not form part of the Question. If the hon. Member likes to know the details of it, I will be very happy to provide them.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: I would like to know whether our relations with Pakistan and China have become strained as a result of the provocative statement made by our hon. Minister after the nuclear test. If so, what steps have been taken and the results thereof?

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Sir, this is not entirely correct. The Prime Minister just on 8th June made a statement in which he reiterated our views towards Pakistan and China as well as towards disarmament and the resolution of the Security Council. I would just like to reiterate that we would like to have a comprehensive and sustained direct dialogue with Pakistan in order to address all the issues and build up friendly and cooperative relationship with them. Just two days ago, he said in the Parliament that the two countries would like to focus on the future of our children and grandchildren and put the past behind us. We are trying to carry on conveying this message to Pakistan. It is our hope that Pakistan will reciprocate it. As far as China is concerned, we are doing our best to engage in a dialogue. We hope

the message that we are conveying will reach them.

SHRI AMR SINGH: I referred to the statement made by the Defence Minister and not by the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: I think the Defence Minister has made it clear that he has not made any such reference.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the nuclear tests the country has definitely entered into some sort of a crisis. There is a definite need for diplomatic as well as political initiatives. I am happy that this Government has taken steps both at diplomatic and political levels.

At the political level, Jaswant Singhji has been sent. But, I think, there is a need for more political initiative in this matter and more diplomatic initiative especially in the case of Japan and Germany. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister at present, any political level initiatives are in mind or not.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Sir, we have reiterated our commitment to nuclear disarmament and we intend to continue actively to promote this. At the same time, we have our Missions all over the world who are explaining the rationale behind the Government's decision to conduct the nuclear tests, to Governments as well as nongovernmental organisations. Sir, Mr. Brajesh Mishra, our special envoy, went to Paris and London and was engaged in a very meaningful dialogue there. He is at present in Moscow. Mr. Jaswant Singh, as you know, is now in the U.S.A. He met the U.N. Secretary-General. He has given several interviews in the American print and visual media and he is scheduled to meet the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Strobe Talbott, very shortly. We are making an effort to send out more envoys to keep our direct dialogue with as many countries as possible.

internal affairs with regard to handingover of the Kashmir issue to the Home Ministry. Has the Ministry of External Affairs taken up this issue with the Chinese administration to impress upon them not to interfere in this matter.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Sir, I think, I have made it very clear that we have made...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. SALIM: Sir, we have got the answer from the Member himself. Is the Minister asking a question now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to give a chance to the Minister, whether she wants to say anything on that... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Sir, Mr. Naidu has asked whether a clarification has been made to China or not. I just want to inform you that the clarification has been made to China and we are engaging in a dialogue with them... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether in view of the Non-Aligned Conference, to be held in September, any special efforts have been made to convince our age-long friendship with non-aligned countries. Then, recently our President visited Nepal, and it is said that there is an effort to form a new nuclear club. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether he has any idea about it, and whether even the threshold States will be included in that.

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): सभापति जी, सितंबर के महीने में गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों का सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है। अभी विदेश मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था। विदेश मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में इस बात का बहुत प्रयास किया गया कि भारत का नाम लेकर अणु-परीक्षण करने के लिए उस की आलोचना की जाये, लेकिन सम्मेलन ने इस स्वीकार नहीं किया। सम्मेलन की परंपरा है कि सदस्य देशों के

नाम लेकर आलोचना नहीं की जाती है। जिन देशों के आपस में मतभेद होते हैं, वह सम्मेलन के बाहर उन का फैसला करते हैं। जहां तक अगले सम्मेलन की बात है, कल ही राष्ट्रपति मंडेला जी से मेरी उस विषय में काफी बात हुई थी। वह उम्मीद करते हैं कि भारत बड़े उत्साह के साथ सम्मेलन में भाग लेगा। वह उस की तैयारी भी कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह भी स्पष्ट किया कि वे द्विपक्षीय मामलों में अपनी राय प्रकट करना नहीं चाहते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि द्विपक्षीय मामले द्विपक्षीय ढंग से हल किए जाएंगे। हम ने उन्हें यह आश्वासन दिया है कि आप के सम्मेलन को सफल बनाने के लिए हम जो कुछ कर सकते हैं, वह करेंगे।

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Is there any idea to form a new nuclear club?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: जी नहीं, इस तरह का कोई विचार नहीं है।

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, the main question is whether the Government has made any efforts to explain our stand on the nuclear tests to the countries which have already declared sanctions, so that they may withdraw sanctions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: सभापति जी, सारा प्रयास इसी के लिए हो रहा है। उन्हें समझाने—बुझाने की जो कोशिश हो रही है, वह इसीलिए हो रही है।

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Has any emissary been sent? I know, he has gone to London, Moscow, etc. But, I am talking of countries which have already declared sanctions, like Japan, Canada, Australia, etc. Leave aside America.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: सभापति महोदय, जिन्होंने आर्थिक प्रतिबंध लगाए हैं वहां हमारे राजदूतावास भी हैं और जहां समझाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि इस सेक्सन से यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है और सेक्सन के आधार पर वे भारत से कोई बात मनवा लेंगे, इस भ्रम में उन्हें नहीं रहना चाहिए।

KUMARI NIRMALA DESHPANDE: Is the Government aware that people are talking initiatives against arms race in both Pakistan and India? In Pakistan, friends have formed an Action

Committee against arms race. Sir, 168 intellectuals have issued a statement condemning the tests conducted by both the States and urging both the Governments to come to terms and start a dialogue. Will the Government encourage such initiatives of the people in both the countries'?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: सभापति महोदय, इस तरह की पहल अगर लोगों के द्वारा होती है तो वह बहुत अच्छी पहल है, हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे। हम इस भूखंड में किसी शस्त्रों की दौड़ में नहीं पड़ना चाहते हैं और हमने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि हमारा परमाणु परीक्षण किसी विशेष देश के खिलाफ नहीं है। हम तो सारी व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन चाहते हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत जिन्होंने अम्बार लगा रखे हैं परमाणु अस्त्रों के, वे उनको पहले खत्म करने के लिए तैयार हों और फिर दूसरों को उपदेश दें।

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: This question basically relates to the dialogue with the western countries. But, I think the problem is more serious as far as the third world countries are concerned; as far as South-Asian countries are concerned. In the third world countries there is a misgiving about our tests. Earlier we were opposed to the CTBT because of discrimination. Now, we are prepared to sign the CTBT, and accept discrimination provided we are taken as a member of the Nuclear Club. Related to this is the question of South-Asia and it is more important from our point of view. I find that among our neighbours, nobody is happy with it, except Sri Lanka which has come out with a statement. All the others are feeling unhappy because they will also suffer if there is war. Nuclear fall-out will also itch them. So, I would like to know if any attempt is being made to mend our fences both with the third world countries and also with our neighbours, that is, the South-Asian neighbours with whom we are involved in many economic activities. May be, the whole idea of South Asian Economic Market is going to be given up unless the initiative is taken by Indian Government at this stage.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: सभापति महोदय, सार्क देशों का शीघ्र ही सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है उसकी विधियां निर्धारित हो रही हैं। आर्थिक क्षेत्र में संबंध बढ़ें, इस दिशा में प्रयास किया जा रहा है। जो तीसरी दुनिया के देश हैं, उन देशों में से अधिकांश की प्रतिक्रिया, जैसा मैंने नोन एलाइन नेशनस कांफ्रेंस का उल्लेख किया, उसमें वह प्रकट हुई। वे तीसरी दुनिया के देश वाले यह चाहते हैं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जो भेदभाव पर आधारित न हो और वे इस मामले में हमारे साथ हैं। हमारे संबंध इनके साथ और भी सुदृढ़ हों, इस बात का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

सैयद सिब्ते रज़ी : सभापति महोदय यह खुशी की बात है कि अभी प्रधानमंत्री जी ने और विदेश मंत्री जी ने यहां पर वह बताया कि हमने कुछ इम्पोर्टेंट लोगों को विदेशों में भेजा है अपना मत स्पष्ट करने के लिए, अपना स्टैंड बताने के लिए। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, न्यूक्लीयर टेस्ट से पहले इस टेस्ट के बारे में हमारी एक नीति थी, जिस पर पूरे देश का, राजनीतिक पार्टियों का और देश के लोगों का कन्सेन्स था कि हम अपने ऑप्शन्स ओपेन रखेंगे। आपकी सरकार ने ऑप्शन्स के ओपेन रखने की उन्स नीति को परिवर्तित किया और न्यूक्लीयर टेस्ट में आप गए। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या ऐसा प्रयास किया गया है कि तमाम दूसरी राजनीतिक पार्टियां जो हैं उनका कन्सेन्स इस बात पर बन जाए कि इसकी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत थी? और, यह ऐसा कन्सेन्स बन गया है तो क्या आप दूसरी पार्टियों के नेताओं को भी, जिनका विदेशनीति के मामले में बहुत अच्छा तर्जुबा है, अपने इस मिशन में शामिल करने जा रहे हैं? विदेशों में अपना मत स्पष्ट करने के लिए भारी-भरकम तर्जुबा रखने वाले राजनेता, जो दूसरी पार्टी में भी रह चुके हैं, क्या उनका सहयोग और उनका यूटिलाइजेशन आप इस राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे पर करने जा रहे हैं?

†سید سبط رضى: سبها پتی مہودے یہ خوشی کی بات ہے کہ ابھی پردھان منتری جی نے اور ودیش منتری جی نے یہاں پر یہ بتایا کہ ہم نے کچھ اہم لوگوں کو ودیش میں بھیجا ہے، اپنا 'مت' سپیشٹ کرنے کیلئے، اپنا اسٹینڈ

بنانے کے لئے۔ ماننیہ پردھان منتری جی، نیوکلیئر ٹیسٹ سے پہلے ان ٹیسٹ کے بارے میں ہماری ایک نیٹی تھی، جس پر پورے دیش کا، راجنیتک پارٹیوں کا اور دیش کے لوگوں کا کن سینس 'تھا کہ ہم اپنے آپشنس اوپن رکھیں گے۔ آپ کی سرکار نے آپشنس کے اوپن رکھنے کی اس نیٹی کو رپورٹ کیا اور نیوکلیئر ٹیسٹ میں آپ گئے، میں ماننیہ پردھان منتری جی سے جاننا چاہوں گا کہ کیا ایسا پریاس کیا گیا ہے کہ تمام دوسری راجنیتک پارٹیاں جو ہیں انکا کن سینسس اس بات پر بن جائے کہ اسکی بہت زیادہ ضرورت تھی؟ اور اگر ایسا کنسینسس بن گیا ہے، تو کیا آپ دوسری پارٹیوں کے نیٹاؤں کو بھی جنکا ودیش نیٹی کے معاملے میں بہت اچھا تجربہ ہے اپنے اس مشن میں شامل رکھنے جا رہے ہیں؟ ودیشوں میں اپنا مت سپیشٹ کرنے کیلئے بھاری بھرکم تجربہ رکھنے والے راجنیتا جو دوسری پارٹی میں بھی رہ چکے ہیں، کیا انکا سپیوگ اور یونیلائزیشن آپ اس راشٹریہ مدے پر کرنے جا رہے ہیں؟

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: जी हां, हम उनका सदुपयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं। यहां चर्चा विभिन्न स्तरों पर हुई है और उस चर्चा के आधार पर जो नीति बनाई जा रही है उसमें सबके विचारों का ध्यान रखा जा रहा है, समावेश किया जा रहा है। यह प्रश्न पूछा गया है कि हमारी नीति थी विकल्प को खुला रखने की? विकल्प को खुला रखने की नीति एक सर्वानुमति के आधार पर बनी थी लेकिन ऐसा विकल्प जो हमेशा खुला ही रहता है और संकट के समय भी अगर बंद नहीं होता तो यह खुले विकल्प की सही कल्पना नहीं है। देश के चारों तरफ जो परिस्थिति बनी थी, उसको देखने के बाद सरकार को लगा कि अब परमाणु परीक्षण द्वारा यह देख लेना जरूरी है कि हम जिस क्षमता का विकास करना चाहते थे और जिस क्षमता का विकास पिछले 50 साल में हुआ था, वह क्षमता संकट के समय काम आने की स्थिति में है या नहीं और इसलिए विकल्प को खुला नहीं रखा गया, विकल्प का उपयोग किया गया। उस बारे में ईमानदारी से मतभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इस सवाल पर, सभापति महोदय, काफी बहस हो चुकी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर ज्यादा बहस की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

*223 [The questioner (SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM) was absent. For answer (vide Col. 32 infra)]

*224 [The questioner (SHRI AHMED PATEL) was absent. For answer (vide Col. 33 infra)]

*225 [The questioner (SHRI JOYANTA ROY) was absent. For answer (vide Col. 34 infra)]

Harmful Chemicals in Cattle Feed

*226. SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND: DR. RANBIR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cattle feed mixed with harmful chemicals and dead animal by-products are being produced and sold in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such dead animal by-products are mainly responsible for 'Mad Cow disease' in cattle; and

†The Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Ram Nath Kovind.