

[Shri Dharam Chander Presant [to move and then it takes them, one more week in Jammu to open the boxes, and file, So three weeks in summer and three weeks in winter are wasted and so the official working period in Jammu and Kashmir is for ten months and fifteen days only in a year. Therefore, my request is this: If the Prime Minister wants that this problem should be tackled then the claim of Jammu should not be ignored. Jammu should remain the capital as if is, with the division of Ministers,

Thank you

REFERENCE TO THE NEED TO DECLARE KALAHANDI DISTRICT INORISSA AS NO-INDUSTRYDISTRICT

SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA (Orissa) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I have to draw the attention of the honourable Minister of Industry to a specific problem of the State of Orissa.

Madam, Kalahandi is one of the most backward districts in Orissa where there is practically little industrial activity. It has abundant mineral resources. Except for a medium scale vegetable oil complex with limited local employment potential, this district has neither any large nor medium scale industry. The majority of population belong to weaker sections of the society, specially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whose economic conditions are very, alarming. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, visited the rural area of the district in 1985 and saw severe distress conditions among the people. As per his direction, the State Government is committed to bring about a rapid change in the economic condition of the district and has initiated various measures. At present the State Govern-metnt is keen to give incentives to start industries in order to give employment to the local people.

There is ample justification to declare the district of Kalahandi as a 'No-Industry District.' As a result of this the entrepre-

neurs would be attracted to set up industrial units because of. availability of various concessions by the State Government.

I would, therefore, request the hosour-able Minister of Industry to declare this district as a 'No-Indu9try District' imme-diatelly. Thank you.

Reference to the US arms aid to Pakistan

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am glad that the Defence Minister is in the House, and I do not want him to leave till I have made this special mention.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister is coming, I have to receive him.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: But this concerns his Ministry more than any other Ministry.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I have to go and receive him. I cannot be late.

SHRI MURLIDHARS CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE : Listen to five sea-tences'and then you can leave.

I am referring to the press statemeat which has appeared yesterday saying that now there is going to be an amendment of section 620(F) of the Foreign Assistance Act operating in the USA to allow Pakistan to be exempted from the application of the Symington Amendment which forbids American arms aid to countries with nuclear facilities which are not covered by the Internationa) Atomic Energy safeguards.

This by itself is connected with ,so many problems. In the first instance wa see that the Head of the State in the USA is someone who does not mind telling the nation the opposite of truth. He doe*

not mind breaking the laws which are there, professes great sympathy and great determination not to deal with the terrorists and yet, is now known as the Iran-scam, the Iran Gate, one finds, that a very shameless attempt has been made to cover up the arms deal. This is because we have to keep the perception clear.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is leaving. I think your permission is there now.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE : It is all right. He has understood the point. The idea of the special mention. is to invite his attention.

So, this is one aspect.

The second aspect of it is that this sort of thing comes after dollars 4 billion of military and other assistance had been pumped into Pakistan. Dollars 4 billion is only on paper. If what happened in Iran is an indication, under-invoicing seems to be the game which everybody is playing in the United States Administration. So, even this Dollars 4 billion is at a very very under-assessed value. The real help in actual terms of money is much more. That is why the whole attempt at creating an imbalance of military power is of concern to us knowing fully well the obsession of our neighbour for no reason. I do not know. Despite our track record of peace, our track record of being extremely neighbourly with our neighbours, our track record is not going nuclear despite the fact that we could have acquired that capability in 1974 itself, despite this track record of India, the obsession of our neighbouring Government—I am not talking about the citizens of Pakistan—to gain parity of military power and even to excel, if possible, is really a matter of grave concern.

Now, how does it affect? When we were discussing, the Minister told us, "Yes, yes we are negotiating with the USA that the AWACS will not be given to Pakistan." Before we could hear this, came the confirmation that the USA Government had

already determined to give the sophisticated early warning aircraft, fighter interceptor planes, radars, artillery, counter battery radars in addition to upgrading and replacing the obsolescent armour.

How does it affect us is because we have then to get into a sort of arms race with our neighbour which is unnecessary and which is totally avoidable. This time the Budget provides Rs. 12,512 crores for defence. It is 31 per cent of the non-Plan expenditure, Rs. 2,300 crores more than the revised estimates of the last year. Ours is a country which is making a big thrust, a country which has declared war against poverty. If its efforts towards development are going to be thwarted, the only result will be that this greatest democracy, not only the largest but the greatest democracy, which has survived on this planet, on this globe, will suffer seriously if these developmental efforts are to be diverted for maintenance of military balance in this sub-continent. What is worst is that it also gives a complete negation to the global nuclear non-proliferation in which our country is taking a lead. We all know there has been the nuclear bomb. We all said it earlier. Somebody said that Pakistan was only three screws away, and at that time I said: 'No, all screws are tightened up and they are fully ready with the bomb in their basement: I also said the USA will ignore this. But this is a matter which is going to affect our development; this is a matter which is going to affect peace in the sub-continent; this is a matter which is going to upset the military balance at a time when India is really progressing ahead. I see a definite, unfortunately a definite, hand to destabilise our country. That is why I am making this special mention. But I am sure that we, as a nation, all of us in this House, with one voice will face this challenge. We will preserve our position in the world as leaders advocating peace, but at the same time a time has come after all these things, and after Dr. Khan's interview, after the extension of 640 (f) and other things, for us to keep all options open. Therefore, I request the Government not to close its options. At the same time I will appeal to

[Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare]
the people of the United States of America in whom we have a great faith and whose friendship with the people of our country is well-known, because many of the intellectuals in that country have gone from our country, they are of Indian origin and therefore, I have no doubt that they will respond, respond to the urges of the democratic people of India to see that this amendment does not go through.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN Shri Kapil Verma will associate.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh):
Madam, it is a matter of greater concern to us now that the Reagan Administration has notified the Congress of its decision to amend the US law to enable Pakistan to receive new military aid, ignoring the admission by the top Pakistani scientist, Dr. Khan, that Pakistan has already manufactured a nuclear bomb.

The US Congress has been told of the Administration's decision to seek amendment of Section 620(E) of the Foreign Assistance Act to waive in Pakistan's case the application of the law prohibiting American military aid to countries possessing unsafeguarded nuclear equipment and technology. Such aid is banned under the Symington Amendment. Pakistan is the only country for which an exception has been made by granting a waiver to this Amendment.

I am cutting it short.

The Reagan Administration's decision to amend the US law only goes to confirm the Prime Minister's view that those who had the responsibility and the means to halt Pakistan's clandestine nuclear programme had failed to do so. They had, on the other hand, helped Pakistan to launch an ambitious armaments programme. Notwithstanding legal safeguards against proliferation, Pakistan has continued to get all the assistance from America.

My suggestion is that the latest US decision amounts virtually to clearance to Pakistan to go ahead with its bomb. The US Administration appears to be determined to give massive arms and the most sophisticated weaponry for Pakistan come what may. The reason is clear. The US treats Pakistan as a front-line State against its rivals and wants it to play a pivotal role in its global defence strategy under the Centcom umbrella. So, what is happening should not cause any surprise to anybody. Still, we have to do our duty. I would suggest that the Government should immediately initiate on a political level effective steps to convince members of the US Congress about our point of view and about the serious dangers arising out of allowing Pakistan to go ahead with its bomb. In that case India cannot afford to sit quite and will have to acquire deterrent to defend itself. Some other countries may also join the race and all this will lead to a big proliferation creating a virtual nuclear jungle.

The Government should send out a delegation of Members of Parliament of various parties to lobby among the Members of the U.S. Congress in this connection and to convince them against giving another waiver to Pakistan from Symington amendment.

Renewed pressure must also be built on the U.S. administration to desist from this dangerous policy. Public opinion must be educated in the U.S. and other parts of the world about the grave threat involved.

I would request the Government to take the House into confidence about the official information it has on the subject and the steps it has taken to meet the situation. In my opinion, a full dress debate on the subject will be in national interest and the Government should agree to it at the earliest possible time. Thank you.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, I also associate myself with the views expressed by these Members on this special mention.