

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 6th December, 1983/
15th Agra-hayana, 1905 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the Clock,
Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Honourable Members must have learnt with profound sorrow the news of the passing away of our esteemed friend and colleague, Shri Sadashiv Bagaitkar, at Pune yesterday. It was only a few days back that the House had granted him leave of absence from its sittings during this Session and wished him early recovery. But God willed otherwise. Though he was sick, we never expected that his end would be so sudden. Shri Sadashiv Bagaitkar was born in November, 1923 at village Junnar of District Pune in Maharashtra. He cut short his educational carrier and joined the freedom movement in the year 1939 at the young age of 16. He was imprisoned for 3½ years during the Quit India movement. A staunch socialist, Shri Bagaitkar was a dedicated social worker and an active trade union leader. He worked steadfastly for the spread of adult education and removal of untouchability. He was associated with several trade union and kisan organisations. Shri Bagaitkar's life was a life of self-abnegation, selfless service and dedication in the service of the poor, the exploited and the down-trodden. Elected to Rajya Sabha in 1978 Shri Bagaitkar was one of the most active and vocal Members of our House. The House will be poorer by his death. We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Sadashiv Bagaitkar. I request Members to rise in their places and observe a minute's silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence
for one minute)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the
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bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Explosion of Atom Bomb by Pakistan

*181. SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has recently exploded an atom bomb in Baluchistan;

(b) whether Government are also aware that Pakistan has received aircraft which can drop the atom bomb and has also improved the capability of its own aircraft for launching nuclear weapons; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider its nuclear policy in the light of the above threat?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) While there were some media reports that Pakistan had exploded a nuclear device in the mountain ranges near Quetta, Government have no reliable information in this regard.

(b) Government have no information to suggest that the aircraft received by Pakistan and those already in its inventory are capable of launching nuclear weapons.

(c) Government stand committed to the policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

श्री रामानन्द यादव : मान्यवर, पाकिस्तान ने सन् 1974 से स्वर्गीय भुट्टो के टाइम से ही न्यूक्लियर वेपनरी बनाने के सम्बन्ध में चिन्तन करना शुरू किया। हाल ही में 13 जून, 1983 को पाकिस्तान ने रासको माउंटन रेंज जो बिलोचिस्तान में पड़ता है वहाँ एक टनेल बनाया वहाँ उसने बम विस्फोट किया। हमारा कर्नाटक में जो मोनीटर करने का गौरी बिदनौर में सेंटर है उसने शायद पूरी रिपोर्ट भारत

सरकार को दे दी है कि पाकिस्तान ने एटम बम का परीक्षण किया है। मान्यवर, पाकिस्तान ने एक जर्मन फर्म जिसका नाम सी० ई० एस० काल थोप्ट है कम्पोनेंट सप्लाय करने के लिए एक कंट्रैक्ट साइन किया। मान्यवर, पाकिस्तान एटम बम बनाने के मामले में परीक्षण करने के मामले में हम लोगों से बहुत ही आगे चला गया है क्योंकि उसने सेन्ट्री फ्यूगल टेक्नीक अपनाई है जिसमें कम समय लगता है और अधिक क्षमता प्राप्त की जा सकती है। इस टेक्नीक को बनाने के संबंध में पाकिस्तान ने हेग में स्विटजरलैंड की एक फर्म है उससे कानकुन एपेरेटस टेक्नीक प्राप्त करने के लिए जो प्रेस्टीजन इंस्ट्रुमेंट है और भी कई तरह के इंस्ट्रुमेंट सप्लाय करने का कंट्रैक्ट साइन किया है जो कम्पलीट हो चुका है। (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : सवाल क्या है (व्यवधान)

श्री रामानन्द यादव : कर रहे हैं, बबराले क्यों हैं ? (व्यवधान) जर्मन फर्म से भी (व्यवधान)

Why do you disturb me? If you disturb me, you cannot speak, Mr. Yadav.

डा० भाई महावीर : क्यों कि आप अब को डिस्टर्ब करते हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री रामानन्द यादव : इसका मतलब है आप लोगों का राष्ट्र के प्रति कोई प्रेम नहीं है। छी-छी। मैं तो केवल अफसोस जाहिर करता हूँ आपके इस आचरण पर।

It means you have no interest of the nation. जर्मन फर्म से भी (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you disturb others?... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: I know your new alliances. You have become friends of America and Pakistan is a friend of America. That is why this is irritating you.

श्री सभापति : अब आप काहे को एटम बम छोड़ रहे हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री रामानन्द यादव : मान्यवर, एक डच फर्म है उसने भी पाकिस्तान को न्यू-क्लियर वारहेड सप्लाय करने के लिए मदद की है। मान्यवर, यू० एस० ए० का जो पालिसी मेकर है जो बराबर मोनीटर करता है रिसर्च करता है कि कौन-कौन देश कहां कहां यूरेनियम एनरिच कर रहा है उसके संबंध में भी अमरीका को भी विश्वास हो गया है कि पाकिस्तान यूरेनियम एनरिच करने की पद्धति को प्राप्त कर चुका है। मान्यवर, आगा शाही भूतपूर्व विदेश मंत्री जो पाकिस्तान के थे उन्होंने भी कहा था कि पाकिस्तान कभी कमिटमेंट नहीं करेगा कि एटम बम नहीं बनाएगा। तो मैं सरकार से चार बातों की जानकारी हासिल करना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. Let him have his say.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: I am putting my question ... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhai Mahavir, when you stand up, you take half an hour. Why don't you give him five minutes?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: Yes, he takes the longest time. क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि...

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : यादव जी क्वेश्चन पूछ रहे हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री रामानन्द यादव : बेहया लोगों को मैं क्या कहूँ। इनका देश के प्रति कोई प्रेम नहीं है।

In spite of your repeated requests, they are not keeping silent. That is why I am using the word 'behaya'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You withdraw it.

श्री रामानन्द यादव : अच्छा मैं लौटा लेता हूँ ।

श्री सभापति : बड़े शर्मीले हैं यह लोग ।

श्री रामानन्द यादव : अच्छा यही कह देता हूँ कि यह शर्मीले नहीं हैं ।

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: You have the taste of your own medicine. Take it sometime.

श्री रामानन्द यादव : मैं सरकार से पांच बातों की जानकारी हासिल करना चाहता हूँ । पहली बात यह है कि क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि पाकिस्तान क्वेटा में यूरेनियम को एनरिच करने की रिसर्च कर रहा है । दूसरे मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि अमरीका और चीन की सहायता से पाकिस्तान अपनी पनडुब्बियों को, हवाई जहाजों को न्यूक्लियर वेपन करी कर के ड्राप करने और मिसाइल छोड़ने की पद्धति से सुसज्जित कर रहा है और सुसज्जित कर चुका है ? तीसरे, क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि हिन्द महासागर में अमरीका की पनडुब्बियाँ न्यूक्लियर वेपन रख कर घूम रही हैं । क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि तिब्बत में चीन ने मिसाइल लांचिंग पेड स्थापित कर दिया है ? लास्ट, क्या ऐसी सूरत से जब कि पाकिस्तान एटम बम बनाने की पद्धति जान गया है, अमरीका हर तरह से उसे मदद कर रहा है, मिसाइल दे रहा है, क्या सरकार भारत की फौज को भी पाकिस्तान की फौज से अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए अपनी सेना को भी न्यूक्लियर वेपन से सुसज्जित करने की सोचती है ?

श्री सभापति : जवाब दिया है कि नहीं करेंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Sir, let him repeat the question. There are so many questions; so, let him repeat them.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: No, Sir. This is the first question.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I was not sure that the honourable Member had finished.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are quite correct.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I am sure everybody wants to know the answer to this important question and I shall try to give as much as possible the information that I can give to the House.

Sir, the Government is aware that firms in a number of countries have been providing certain items of equipment which will go to manufacture the bomb. I have got a list of those countries which have supplied this kind of equipment: United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Canada, Turkey, Netherlands, France and Dubai. Therefore, the honourable Member is partially right when he says that a number of countries are trying to give various types of equipment which will go to help in the manufacture of nuclear warheads. The honourable Member then asked a series of questions. He asked whether the Government is aware that Pakistan is having enrichment of uranium at Kahuta. The Government has information to that effect. The Government has information that Pakistan is trying to go through a process of enriching uranium at one of their stations and whether it is Kahuta or not, I do not know. But we have information that they are having this kind of activity pursued.

Then, Sir, the honourable Member asked whether China and America are

helping them. Well, it is two wide a question. Helping means in what direction, we do not know. But this much I can say that the information that we have does not suggest that submarines are equipped with nuclear warheads. We do not have that information and there I will have to say that whatever information is available in the published material like the Jane's Book, International Defence Digest, and so on, is the information from which we also get it. The next question he asked is about nuclear weapons. Even on that we have no information, whether any missile pad has been set up in Tibet. A missile can also be a nuclear missile. I do not know. But there is information that in parts of Tibet certain arrangements were being made; for what purpose we do not know. It is not for us to say anything on that. The last question which the hon. Member asked is, what we are going to do. I have already said that we stick to our policy of use of nuclear for peaceful purposes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I reminded him of that. Next question. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामानन्द यादव : मान्यवर पाकिस्तान हर तरह से न्यूक्लियर वार-फेयर इक्विपमेंट अमरीका से पा रहा है। पाकिस्तान ने हाल ही में अपनी सी लाइन और डिफेंस कम्युनिकेशन को मेन्टेन करने के लिए अमरीका का जो सी लाइन कम्युनिकेशन के परशियन गल्फ और अरेबियन सी का उस को मेन्टेन करने के लिये अमरीका पाकिस्तान को काफी रूप में सहायता कर रहा है। हाल ही में अमरीका ने उस को डिस्ट्रायर भी दिये हैं और एयर क्रैफ्ट मिसाइल भी दिये हैं और एंटी टैंक मिसाइल भी दिये हैं। न्यूक्लियर इक्विपमेंट और टी मिसाइल भी दिये हैं और अटैक हेलीकोप्टर्स भी दिये हैं और वेलकन फालेन सिस्टम गन भी दी है श्री। यही नहीं एलेक्ट्रॉनिक कम्यु-

निकेशन और हवाई जहाज को डिटेक्ट करने के लिये पनडुब्बी को समुद्र में देखने के लिये कैंसेट दिया है जो हवाई जहाज में और पनडुब्बी में रहेगा। यह उसे प्रदान किया है जिस से वह चार पांच सौ मील दूर तक देख सकेगा और हवाई जहाज में एफ 16 में वह कैंसेट रहेगा तो नीचे जिस एरिया में वह उड़ता है उस का वह मैप ले लेगा और पता लगा लेगा कि 500 मील की दूरी पर जहां उस को अटैक करना है वहां क्या तैयारी हो रही है और क्या आक्रमण किया जा सकता है वहां की गतिविधि क्या है। इस का अंदाजा उस को हो जायगा और यही नहीं वह कैंसेट उस एयर क्रैफ्ट के पायलट को क्या करना है इस की गाइडेंस भी उस को देगा। तो इस तरह से उपकरण अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को प्रदान किये हैं।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: He should be appointed military adviser. *Bara gyan hai. (Interruptions)*

श्री रामानन्द यादव : तो ऐसी हालत में क्या भारत सरकार मानती है कि मिलिटरी पावर आज पाकिस्तान के पक्ष में टिल्ट कर गयी है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि पाकिस्तान की मिलिटरी पावर आज भारत से दस गुना अधिक बढ़ गयी है इस बात को मानना होगा और जितने इक्विपमेंट उस को मिले हैं ...

श्री समापति : यह तो आप की राय है। आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री रामानन्द यादव : मैं सवाल पूछता हूं कि जब पाकिस्तान हर स्रोतों से हथियार प्राप्त कर सकता है तो क्या भारत सरकार भी अपने किसी मित्र देश से जैसे सोवियत रश्या से आधुनिक एलेक्ट्रॉनिक इक्विपमेंट और न्यूक्लियर इक्विप-

मेंट और न्यूक्लियर वार हेड्स और वार-फेयर मेटीरियल्स और न्यूक्लियर विप्लस और मिसाइल और आधुनिक अस्त्र शस्त्र ले कर अपने को सुसज्जित नहीं कर सकती क्या आप ने इस दिशा में कोई बात सोची है ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member is right when he said that Pakistan is getting a number of lethal equipments. In fact, he has mentioned the communication system, the destroyers....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He forgot the harpoons.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:...the vulcan phalanx system, and so on. It is true that they are all being supplied to Pakistan. The question which the hon. Member asked is whether it has tilted the balance in favour of Pakistan.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: He never asked this... (*Interruptions*). He said that it has tilted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He asked, and I have noted; you can verify.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said that; he said ten times.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Ten times; that is what he said.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: That would be an understatement.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Why do you stand in the way of my answering the question? And my answer is an emphatic No, and I repeat, an emphatic No. So far as our defence preparedness is concerned, it is at its peak and it can meet any challenge from any quarter.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Congratulations.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Next question he asked is, whether we are trying to match it by purchases from friendly countries. My answer is yes; we are trying to equip ourselves with every kind of defence equipment regardless of the origin of that equipment. We get it from the Soviet Union; we get it from the western countries—purely on the merits of each case. If a particular missile, if a particular weapon, if a particular radar or any of the equipments is good in the particular area, we will buy it; it is based on the merits of each case and on the superiority of that particular weapon in respect of that particular area. Therefore, I want to assure the hon. Member and this House that our purchases are based on the merits of each weapon, and we are getting it from all countries wherever they are available. Hon. Members are aware that some months ago, I went to the Soviet Union and tried to get some of the very good and very specialised equipments from the Soviet Union and I must acknowledge, they are generous to help in this matter. Similarly, I went a few weeks back to Europe to study some of their arms which they use or intend to use in case of any difficulty for them. We have looked into these things and we are also going to buy some of them.

The last question was the Sea Harriers.

DR. HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: And why should we not make it ourselves?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is a different question; I will come to that. Now, the last question was about nuclear powered submarines. I have already said that we keep our options open in this matter; if necessary, we will go in for it. But then a nuclear-powered submarine is different from the nuclear submarine—with nuclear warheads. I have already said that we are not going to

use atomic energy for anything but for peaceful purposes. Therefore, we will use it for a power; that is, it will be a nuclear power submarine instead of diesel power or steam power. It will be...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only propulsion.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goswami.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, Sir. . .

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: May I ask a question, Sir? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If every hon. Member will be brief, I shall be very happy. Otherwise, some Members who are on this side, may not get a chance. (*Interruptions*) Order, order.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, after all, the information which Mr. Yadav has given, it appears, puts the position of the Defence Minister now at stake because Mr. Yadav seems to be more equipped to become the Defence Minister of this country. But leaving this aside, Sir, the hon. Minister has given the names of certain countries who are helping Pakistan directly or indirectly in the process of knowing the technical know-how of the bomb. And some of the research studies which have come out and which we have also read—I do not know how far those are correct—have revealed that on the question of the process of enriched uranium, France has helped Pakistan more because of economic reasons than because of political reasons. And also some information has come that the financial assistance for going in for this process of bomb has also come from Libya. Some of these countries are countries which are in the Non-aligned Movement and some of those are countries of the Commonwealth. Though the hon. Minister has said that this is not going to upset the balance so far as India and Pakistan are concerned, but the fact remains that Pakistan's acquiring a nuclear bomb will have

its own political impact in the sub-continent as well as in West Asia. Taking that into consideration, may I know whether the Government has opened up any diplomatic dialogue with those countries who are both in the Non-aligned Movement and the Commonwealth to see that they do not help Pakistan to go for the production of a nuclear bomb because this will upset and will create complications and a number of international problems not only relating to our country but also in the world as a whole?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, in the Non-aligned Conference, we have emphasised that the nuclear disarmament should be the first and foremost concern of all the members of the Movement. And we have stressed it. I say this subject to correction because this is really the realm of my colleague, the Minister of External Affairs. Discussions with other countries is within his knowledge and I have only a peripheral information on this. But I can say this much that none of them deliberately gave a particular know-how for this purpose. They have been supplying different kinds of equipment which will go for the manufacture of the nuclear weapon. And it is too much to say that they did not know that it will be used for that purpose. This is all I can say.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I have also asked whether in the Commonwealth and the Non-aligned Movement you will pursue this matter with these countries that they do not help because they know that they are helping Pakistan in the preparation of Bomb. Or it will be too much of an assumption...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already said that. Now Mr. Maurya.

श्री बुद्धप्रिय मौर्य : माननीय सभापति जी जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान के एटम बम बनाने की बात है, यह बात मैंने दो साल पहले भी उठाई थी। सरकार का

उत्तर उस समय ज्यादा सच्चाई के नज़दीक नहीं था और दुर्भाग्य है कि आज भी सच्चाई के नज़दीक नहीं है। मैं उसमें न जाते हुए यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक हमारे रक्षा पर खर्च का सवाल है जी० एन० पी० के रेशियो को लिया जाए तो पिछले 17 वर्षों से यह रेशियो 3.5 से लेकर 3.7 के बीच में रहा है जबकि पाकिस्तान का रेशियो बहुत ऊंचा चला गया है। आपने पीक की बात भी कही। हमारी जहां तक रक्षा की तैयारी का सवाल है दे आर आन ड पीक। ये शब्द हमने 1962 में भी सुने थे। उन शब्दों को न कहते तो ज्यादा अच्छा था मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सच्चाई को सामने रखते हुए भारत सरकार रक्षा के लिये क्या यह सोच रही है कि इस पीक को आगे बढ़ाया जायेगा ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thank the hon. Member and I am glad my colleague the Finance Minister is by my side today. I will certainly take it up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can certainly use the argument against him.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will certainly use it very strongly against him and see if it is possible to increase the defence expenditure; but at the same time... (Interruptions). Mr. Chairman, I may be permitted to explain if they want the answer; if they have a question to ask, they have plenty of opportunity, and I would say the whole hour may be taken for this question; it is very important question and I have no objection. My point really is, merely it does not depend on the percentage of the GNP or anything else. The efficiency of an army depends on its morale and our morale is very high. Secondly, we have the best available equipment in respect of conventional arms and, therefore, I have every confidence that the statement which I made that our preparedness

is at the peak, is absolutely correct and there is no doubt about it.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, is the Minister aware that China has already granted, or is granting, their territory for explosion of atom bomb by Pakistan? Secondly, is the Minister aware that China has already supplied atomic explosion knowhow and Pakistan is on the verge of exploding the same? Thirdly, I want to know whether China has already supplied to Pakistan nuclear equipments and atom bomb.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, there have been some kind of reports that if Pakistan ever tries to explode a nuclear device, it might use Chinese territory; but I discount that kind of report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is in defence of that theory.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Second question was whether they are giving any nuclear material to Pakistan. My answer is, we have no such information. Whatever information we have is that Pakistan is trying to develop its own capability for enrichment and we have no other information... (Interruptions). Last question was whether they are on the verge of exploding a bomb. There is no such information.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, I have two parts of my question. It is very heartening to learn from the Defence Minister that—as Mr. Ramanand Yadav said—Pakistan is not stronger than India militarily speaking, and we are far strong and more capable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: You allow somebody fifteen minutes. But here, you do not wait even for one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hurry up. There are so many others.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: In view of this fact that India is quite stronger, whether there will be some panicky reaction—each and every bit of information may not be called for—on the part of India, in regard to some acquisition by any other country in the neighbourhood. This is my first question. My second question is, there are certain countries which are supplying certain equipment to Pakistan, may not be directly for the development of their nuclear capability. But at the same time, they cannot be unaware that this can be used for that purpose. I specifically remember in regard to Tarapur. The United States of America opted out of the agreement only because India refused to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty. But in respect of Pakistan, the same guarantee was not demanded by the United States of America. The question is, whether the Government of India considers this act of the United States of America very unfriendly and hostile to India.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the first question is very relevant. The question whether India is going to be panicky and will have any hasty reaction. My answer is, India is a mature nation. It has a balance and judgement. It will not indulge in anything which is contrary to the natural activities of a nation which protects itself. Then, the second question is not really relevant, the question about Tarapur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can drop that. Mr. Kalyan Roy. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: My question was, in respect of Pakistan, they did not ask for the same guarantee while supplying equipment under this Act. The question is, whether the Government of India considers this as an unfriendly act, I cited Tarapur by way of example.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof., this question only the United States can answer.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: Do you consider it unfriendly?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Sir, while I congratulate the Defence Minister for making a very frank statement, nevertheless, is he not aware that a lot of information which is not available even to Members of Parliament because of secrecy, which is required in the Defence services, is now made available to our enemies because of espionage by air vice-marshals and generals? What has he got to say about it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is making a statement on this.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: I would reframe it. Is it a fact that some of our information, secret information, about nuclear programme has been divulged to Pakistan through the activities of some multi-national concerns, by one Air Vice-Marshal and one retired Major General?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have no information that anything relating to our nuclear programme... (*Interruptions*) I can answer only one person, I cannot answer ten different people at the same time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are doing very well, Mr. Defence Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as this question is concerned, I have said that I am going to make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I said that this statement is due.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have no information on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jaswant Singh. Now, we will have military information.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would like to specify my question to Pakistan's nuclear programme and not enter into a broader discussion on the defence policy, preparedness and so on. Pakistan is following two nuclear routes, in its objective of achieving nuclear capability. One is enriched uranium and the other is plutonium. The question which I have to ask relates to these two routes which Pakistan is following. I would request the hon. Defence Minister to share with us all the information the Government has. Is it correct that at the Wah ordinance factory components for the enriched uranium are manufactured? Does the Government have any information that two researchers in Wah Ordinance Factory were killed in August, in an accidental explosion which has set back the production of components for the enriched uranium route? Is it also correct that on account of an earth tremor which is mistakenly treated here as nuclear explosion the enriched uranium plant at Kahuta was damaged, gas pipes and other things were damaged and the result is that the plant is now closed? Now, this is as far as the enriched uranium is concerned. Is it also correct that on account of these delays... (Interruptions) Would you like Mr. Yadav to speak?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to know?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am asking. As far as the plutonium route is concerned, what is the Government's information of the time frame within which Pakistan's nuclear capability, both in the enriched uranium and on the plutonium route, would come to a stage of fruition? That is the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But how do we know that?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Would you like to rule out the question?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: To the best of the information I have, I

will give the answer to the question. We have the information that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That the accident took place.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, we do not know that. We have the information that there has been a set back in the Pakistan's programme of enrichment of uranium, but this is not a verified information. It is just what everybody knows. Just as you have got the information, we have also got it.

So far as plutonium route is concerned, they have to extract plutonium from the Karachi nuclear plant and it is unlikely that they will be able to get the amount of plutonium required within a short period. This is the second reply.

So far as the third question regarding earth tremor in Baluchistan is concerned, we have also read reports to that effect, but Government have no confirmed information on this. All that we can say is that there has been a tremor and it has been interpreted by different people in different ways. As far as the Defence Minister here is concerned, he will have to regard everything as a danger and, therefore, he is looking upon it as a... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The ladies have become critical. Yes, Mrs. Usha Malhotra.

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA: Will the hon. Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether, keeping in view the activities which are going on along our border, our satellites are properly equipped to monitor back the movements of the enemy and also their other activities along the border? Secondly, are you in a position to manufacture indigenously the electronic equipment which we need for our modern warfare? (Interruptions) That is to protect ourselves and not to be used against anyone.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The first question is really a suggestion that

we should try to use our satellite for defence purposes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is wanted to be known is whether the present set up is such that it can give the information.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The answer to the present set up is no. The suggestion will be considered. (Interruptions) I thank you for the suggestion, what more do you want?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think you got 'yes' from him.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the electronic equipment is concerned, Sir, we have made a lot of leeway in this field. Of course, we have not caught up with the advanced countries. Even yesterday we have an international seminar on the semi-conductor electronics and the impression created amongst the visiting foreign scientists is that India is very well up in this field. This is all I can say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manubhai Patel and last Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha.

SHRI LADLI MOHAN NIGAM: You call Mr. Kalmadi also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalmadi has given up.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: I generally do not, but I would like to congratulate the Defence Minister heartily for announcing a firm policy of peaceful use of atomic energy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Defence Minister has done exceedingly well in informing the House. We have all noted it and we do not need it from you.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: You may not need it, but I want to congratulate him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Because in the provocative conditions around the country and in the world,

there are every chances of deviating oneself or the Government from the original policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, very well.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: There is a danger—I am not on technical grounds...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are so many Members wanting to ask questions.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: I am putting the question. I am not on technical things—like uranium etc. I am on policy matter and that too for the Government. There is no provocative danger from outside, but when a party member like Mr. Ramanand Yadav insists that Government should arm itself with atomic energy for defence purposes etc. there is a danger whether the Government will stand firm.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: I am not a **

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: I know what you are. (Interruptions) The danger is within the party... (Interruptions) The policy might be deviated.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: He is not alone. Why are you interpreting it like that?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Then you go there.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: I am here. You go there. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: I am for the larger policy. I am for 'no war' and peaceful uses of atomic energy. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: India will not explode a nuclear weapon.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: I know whose agent you are.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, this is the fall-out of the nuclear bomb.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now that they have exploded all their nuclear weapons, come on and ask your question, otherwise I will ask you to sit down.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Mr. Ramanand Yadav said: "I am not a** By implication he means that he is a**. That should be looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not heard it.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: This should be expunged and he should withdraw it. Let him say: "I withdraw it". He should be honest enough to withdraw it.

श्री रामानन्द यादव : लेकिन एक बात है मैं प्राऊड हूँ कि मैं यह चीज डिमांड करता हूँ कि देश की सेना को आधुनिक जस्त्रों से सुसज्जित किया जाए ताकि हम अपने दुश्मनों से लड़ सकें। मैं किसी बाहर के मुक्क का खरीदा हुआ व्यक्ति नहीं हूँ इसी बात से मुझे लगा कि श्री मनुभाई पटेल** हैं। अगर यह डिनार्ड करते हैं तो मैं उठा लेता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not hear the word **because there was so much cross-talking. I think it will have to be withdrawn. Please expunge it.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : मैं तो सरकार को इसीलिए धन्यवाद दे रहा था कि सरकार ने गांधीवादी विचारों को विश्व-शान्ति के लिए अपने सामने रखा है। मैं तो इसकी तारीफ कर रहा था और इसी सिलसिले में कह रहा था कि विश्व-शान्ति भग होने का भय है उस समय

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

भी सरकार मजबूती से खड़ी है लेकिन रामानन्द यादव जी जैसे सदस्य यह कहते हैं कि सरकार को बाहर का भय है लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि बाहर के भय से ज्यादा तो अन्दर का है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे सरकार के ऊपर अन्दर से कितना भी प्रेशर आए अपने मँम्बरों का क्या हमारी जो पीसफुल युद्ध आफ एटोमिक इन्जर्जी की नीति है उसको छोड़ेंगे या नहीं छोड़ेंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That he has already answered.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, this is an example of internal democracy in our party.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: On policy?... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you can give them an assurance that we are not abandoning our policy.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: All that I say is, several Members can express several opinions; Government will take into account all the opinions expressed. And Government, after taking into account all these opinions, has come to the firm conclusion that nuclear energy should be used only for peaceful purposes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jha, last question. I am afraid the time is up.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय या सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान का अमेरिका से सीक्रेट एग्रीमेंट है जिसमें यह भी बात है कि जरूरत पड़ने पर अमेरिका का रेडीमेड एटम बम भी इस्तेमाल के लिए मिलेगा इनका अपना बने या न बने उसका मिलेगा ?

दूसरा और आखिरी सवाल है सभापति महोदय कि भारत की न्यूक्लीयर

पालिसी शांति के लिए है बिल्कुल हम लोग सहमत हैं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शांति की नीति के लिए जो एटॉमिक एनर्जी के टेस्ट की जरूरत होती है जैसे पोखरान टेस्ट आपने किया तो उसके बाद फिर कोई टेस्ट करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री सभापति : यह तो बताएंगे ही नहीं कभी ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, so far as the first question is concerned, that can be answered only either by Pakistan or the United States. Whether they have an agreement or not, we do not know; we have no information on this.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सीक्रेट एक्ट में है कि नहीं ? यह बात आई है । सीक्रेट एक्ट अमेंडमेंट में यह क्लोज है यह क्षमता बढ़ाई है ताकि जरूरत पड़ने पर अमेरिका यह भी मदद दे सके ।

श्री सभापति : इनके पास नकल है उसकी ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: All right. Then let him pass on that information to the Government; we will see it.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : दूसरा पार्ट पोखरान एक्सप्लोजन के बाद पीसफुल परफेज के लिए भी क्या कोई दूसरा एक्सप्लोजन करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं यह दूसरा पार्ट है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Defence Minister, he is very anxious to know whether you are going to explode another nuclear device or not. You can't answer that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: How many times I have to affirm? I have, in the course of these forty-five

minutes, said at least six times that we stick to this policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are not satisfied. Question No. 182.

Promotion of Tourism in the Kumaon Region of Uttar Pradesh

*182. SHRI KRISHNA NAND JOSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the special measures Government have taken to boost tourism in the Kumaon region of Uttar Pradesh during the remaining part of the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): A statement is laid before the House.

Statement

1. The Central Department of Tourism sanctioned Rs. 6.25 lakhs to the State Government in 1981-82 for the purchase of trekking equipment for use in the Himalayan Region of U.P.

2. A Youth Hostel has been constructed by the Central Department of Tourism in Nainital for which funds amounting to Rs. 4.17 lakhs have been released to the State Government. The Youth Hostel was commissioned in 1976.

3. The Central Government is considering the provision of assistance for sailing boats on Nainital Lake.

4. In the Second Five Year Plan, the Central Government wholly financed Rest Houses on the Kailash Mansarovar route and also provided 50 per cent assistance for other Rest Houses in Kumaon.

5. One of the three travel circuits in U.P. identified jointly with the State Government for intensive development is located in Kumaon.

Kapkot - Loharkhet - Dhankuri - Khati - Dwali - Phurkiya - Pindari Glacier and back.