

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं भी एक पूरक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता था।

Mr. Speaker: I looked at that side twice, thrice, and nobody got up. I therefore called the next question; otherwise, I would have called you.

Signing of Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty by India

*1172. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diplomatic pressure is being exerted by U.S.A and U.S.S.R on India and other countries to induce them to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty;

(b) whether Government intend to call a Conference of interested countries to resist this pressure for signing away the rights of non-nuclear countries without a firm agreement on denuclearisation and disarmament; and

(c) if not, the reason for not organising international support for the rights of the non-nuclear countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, of which India is a member, has 14 non-nuclear countries represented on it. It is dealing with the drafting of a Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The views of the non-nuclear countries are freely and fully expressed in that Committee and in the General Assembly.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अणु-विस्फोट पर पाबन्दी लगाने वाले मास्को करार तथा अणु हथियारों के फैलाव के सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावित करार क्या इन करारों का आधार यह है कि वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति को बना दिया,

क़ीय कर दिया याव चीर क्या सरकार का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि चूँकि इससे पाँच बड़े राष्ट्रों का दुनिया में एकाधिपत्य प्रस्थापित हो जाता है इसलिये मास्को करार, जिस पर सरकार ने हस्ताक्षर कर दिया है चीर वह नया करार इन दोनों के बारे में पुनर्विचार कर के कोई ठोस नीति अपनाई जाये ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We do not want the present nuclear situation to be frozen. I have made the statement in this House and the other House very often that India will consider whether it should sign the treaty or not after it emerges in a final shape. It is not correct to say that we have decided to sign on the dotted line. We know the defects in the treaty and we are hoping that after a discussion in this 18 nation committee, our objections will be listened to and it will emerge in a form which will make it possible for us to sign it. But any suggestion that we will sign the treaty as it stands today is not justified.

श्री मधु लिमये: क्या सरकार मास्को करार पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ?

श्री म० क० चागला: मास्को करार दूसरी बात है। वह एटॉमिक एक्सप्लोजन्स के बारे में है और हम उस पर सही कर चुके हैं। जहाँ तक इस ट्रीटी का तान्त्रिक है, वह बिल्कुल दूसरी बात है।

It gives the monopoly even of nuclear research to the nuclear powers and puts the non-nuclear powers under a great disadvantage.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था कि चिन देशों के पास आणविक हथियार नहीं हैं, क्या सरकार अपने दृष्टिकोण को चीर मजबूती के साथ रखने के लिए उन देशों का कोई सम्मेलन बुलायेगी। श्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि बेनेस दे विच अठारह देशों का सम्मेलन हो रहा है, उनमें चीनहूँ देह ऐसे हैं, जिन के पास आणविक हथियार नहीं हैं। मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं है।

में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में जो 115 या 120 देश हैं, उनमें से केवल पांच देशों के पास आणविक हथियार हैं और बाकी के पास आणविक हथियार नहीं हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इन सभी देशों को एक जगह सामे के लिये और अपनी नीति को प्रागे बढ़ाने के लिये कोई योजना बनायेगी या हमेशा दूसरे देशों के हित के कामों को ही करती रहेगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As a matter of fact, Pakistan proposed in the United Nations the convening of a conference of non-nuclear nations. We opposed it for this reason that we cannot arrive at a non-proliferation agreement in the absence of nuclear powers. We also objected to the drafting of certain parts of that resolution. But whatever it may be, that resolution has been passed in the Assembly. Therefore, when the resolution is implemented, there will be a conference of non-nuclear powers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since all the members of this House, whether on this side or that side, are interested to know more about this, may I know whether they will take this House into confidence before the treaty is signed and there will be a proper discussion here before the treaty is signed.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We will certainly keep the House informed to the extent possible. We want to carry the House and the country with us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is simple. I want to know whether this House will be taken into confidence before signing the treaty?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We will consider that. Normally a treaty is signed by Government and then placed before the House. That is the executive function of Government. But in view of the opinion expressed by the House, we will certainly consider whether we can place the draft treaty before the House before we sign it.

श्री चार्ज करलेजी: सत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस नये करार में जो डिफ़िन्ट है, सरकार को उनकी जानकारी है। क्या सत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस करार में वे कौन सी बातें हैं, जिनके बारे में सरकार ने घोषण किया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir, I can give a list of it. I have done so very often. Firstly this draft treaty does not meet the terms the resolution passed by the Assembly pursuant to which this Committee was set up. The resolution was that this agreement should be in furtherance of general and especially nuclear disarmament. This draft treaty does not do anything of the sort. Secondly, the UN resolution requires that there should be mutual obligations between nuclear and nonnuclear powers. This draft treaty casts an obligation upon the non-nuclear States while the State accept responsibility or obligation at all. And don't forget that under the definition of this treaty, China would be a nuclear State because the date laid own is the 1st of January 1987. Any country which has exploded a bomb before January 1987 will be in the privileged position of a nuclear State. We object to this distinction between privileged and non-privileged nations. Finally, and from our point of view the most important, this treaty attempts a monopoly on the part of nuclear powers even with regard to nuclear research. The nuclear powers have a monopoly of nuclear weapons, which is bad enough. But they want to proceed further and have a monopoly of nuclear research. Most non-nuclear countries are agitated about it, countries like Sweden, Brazil and others, who also want to have nuclear research in the country. For India particularly, which is so advanced in nuclear research, this is a very serious thing, particularly when India is threatened by neighbouring China, which has already exploded a hydrogen bomb.

डा० राव मनोहर मोहिबा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सत्री महोदय का अब तक का

वह अनुभव रहा है कि बम विस्तार रोक बांध ऐसे गरीब लोगों का क्लब है जो तब तक गरीब रहते हैं जब तक उनसे से कोई धमीर बन नहीं जाता और धमीर बनते ही वह उनसे अलग हो जाता है और अगर उनका यह तजुर्बा रहा है तो क्या वह मेहरवानी करके बतायेंगे कि जो हिन्द सरकार ने धणु विस्कोट का शान्तिपूर्ण तरीको के लिये इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश की है जैसे जिना रेडियो क्रिया के मुरखें बगैरह तोडना या फोडना जिनको प्रोजेक्ट पलाऊ शेर या प्रोजेक्ट नोन कहते हैं उसने अब तक कितनी तरकी हुई है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: So far our nuclear energy has produced isotopes which we are not only using in our country for health purposes but we are exporting them. We have made further researches which obviously I cannot disclose to this House. But our research is going on. Only the other day, the Director of Atomic Research in Bombay, Dr. Sethna said that we might have energy produced which might be cheaper than electricity. It would be a revolution. Apart from what we can do about digging tunnels, as my hon. friend has suggested for various other activities nuclear energy is going to be the energy of the future and any restriction to be put on any country in the way of nuclear research is a very serious thing.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Speaker: In the question hour also there is व्यवस्था?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैंने इतिहास मांगी थी। मैंने मंत्री जी की राय नहीं मांगी थी। प्रोजेक्ट प्लाऊ शेर या प्रोजेक्ट नोन यह हिन्द सरकार नैयार कर रही है कई वर्षों से, उस पर मैंने इतिहास मांगी थी कि कहाँ तक तककी हुई है ? यह उस पर इतिहास रोक नहीं सकते जब तक कि यह न कहें कि यह हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा प्रथमा हित में नहीं है

और अगर वह ऐसा कहते हैं तो मैं कर्ना कि यह गलत बात है। फिर आप को फैसला करना पड़ेगा कि क्या वह ऐसा कह सकते हैं क्योंकि मैं आप से प्रश्न करूँ कि बिलकुल शान्ति पूर्ण कार्यों के लिये यह प्रोजेक्ट प्लाऊ शेर होता है। उसमें धणु विस्कोट हो जाता है जैसे बम में होता है लेकिन वह ऐसा होता है कि उसमें रेडियो क्रिया यानी रेडियो काल घाट करीब करीब नहीं के बराबर होता है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry, I am not in a position to answer this. This relates to the Department of Atomic Energy. If my hon. friend asks a separate question to the concerned Ministry, it will be answered.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: तो आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन पर कोई फैसला नहीं करेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says he is not able to answer it. I do not know whether I can force the Minister to answer it, when he says he does not know it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: तो आप समझते हैं कि एक विदेश मंत्री ऐसा रहना चाहिये जा ऐसे मामलों में गैरजानकारी हो ?

Mr. Speaker: He is not expected to answer questions on technical matters.

श्री धणु लिवले: प्रधान मंत्री यहा नहीं हैं। यह मुहकमा प्रधान मंत्री का है। वह कभी उपस्थित नहीं रहती है और ऐसे प्रश्नों का जबाब नहीं देती हैं। फिर मैं कुछ कहूँगा तो आप नाराज हो जायेंगे। (व्यवधान) यह प्रधान मंत्री का और सदन नेता का कर्तव्य है कि ऐसे मामलों का वह तुरन्त जबाब दें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: या तो यह जान बूझ कर जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं या धमकाने हैं। (व्यवधान)

Shri Somvansh: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order during Question Hour. Shri Supakar.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know why no attempt is being made by the non-nuclear powers to see that the powers which now possess the monopoly in the atomic weapons do not further expand either quantitatively or qualitatively the nuclear weapons that they now possess and also to reduce the quantity of the nuclear weapons that they now possess.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is exactly the point. My hon. friend has put his finger on the point. This Treaty wants to go in for prevention of horizontal proliferation without putting any restriction on vertical proliferation. There is nothing in this draft Treaty to call upon the nuclear powers either not to increase the stockpile or much less to decrease it. That is one of the objections we have to this draft Treaty, as it is.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Why not take positive measures towards this?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are trying to have it on those lines.

Shrimati Lakshminthamma: When China is manufacturing nuclear weapons, it is not mere exhibition or intimidation but the will to use them against a non-nuclear country like India. May I know whether the Government will assure that India will not sign any treaty which goes against the interests of the country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I can give that assurance to the hon. lady Member. The Government of India will not sign any treaty which goes against the national interests.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Pending whatever happens to our efforts for nuclear non-proliferation and ultimate nuclear disarmament, may I know if Government is taking any steps, somewhat comparable to the suggestion

made by the Polish Foreign Minister in regard to their part of the world, so far as nuclear free zone in our part of the world is concerned?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; that is also one of the matters that is being considered.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: श्रीमती मन्दी महोदय ने जा कहा, मुझे लगता है कि चाइना यूनाइटेड नेशंस का मेम्बर नहीं है और इसलिए किसी भी उसके इंटीशन से वह बाउंड नहीं है और वह एक के बाद दूसरा हाइड्रोजन बम तक बना चुका है। इसके अलावा पाकिस्तान के साथ उनका इनना सम्बन्ध है और जो बातें कही जाती हैं कि अंतरा है हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर तो इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखने हुए क्या भारत सरकार इस बात का पूरा विचार करने के लिये तैयार है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. I know China is not a Member of the United Nations. What I tried to point out to the House was that even if China were to sign this Treaty, which is not likely, she would sign it as a nuclear power, undertaking no obligations either to reduce the quantity of nuclear weapons or not to increase them.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा: मैं मन्दी महोदय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान पर क्या किसी तरह का दबाव दिया जा रहा है नानप्रॉलिफरेशन ट्रीटी को साइन करने के लिए और उसके अलावा उसमें इन्टेस्टेड मुल्क जो हैं उनकी कान्फरेस प्राप बुलाना चाहते हैं वा नहीं बाल कर न्यूट्रल मॉडि जो है अरब यूगोस्लाविया और इंडिया का इनकी कान्फरेस बुलाना चाहते हैं वा नहीं ? और विदेश मन्दी जो बल्गारिया की यात्रा पर जा रहे हैं। उसमें मार्शल ट्रीटी से इस बारे में बान करने वा नहीं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: About convening of the Conference, I have given an answer to Mr Madhu Limaye. With regard to the first part of the question, we are not being pressurised to sign or not to sign the Treaty. In any case, our foreign policy is not

formed through pressures from other countries.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that we are developing the nuclear power here with the collaboration of Canada and Canada has taken a stand that whatever difference may be between haves and have-nots of nuclear power, the non-proliferation Treaty has to be signed, may I know whether, in view of this, any pressure has been put to India to sign the non-proliferation Treaty by Canada on this understanding that they would not extend any help for the nuclear development?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know Canada is in favour of signing the Treaty, but a final decision has not yet been taken. There is no pressure on us by Canada to sign this Treaty because of the collaboration we have with Canada in one or two projects in this country with regard to nuclear research.

Shri Hem Barua: Since China has stepped into the nuclear club with full political and military glory, and this fact has altered the nuclear balance of the world, may I know whether Government do not think that this Nuclear Treaty is meaningless in the context of these new developments, and if they think that this Nuclear Treaty is meaningless, why have they not brought this to the notice of the super powers who have been insisting on India signing this Treaty along with the others?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Our attempt is to make what my hon. friend calls a meaningless Treaty into a meaningful Treaty.

Shri Hem Barua: How?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Certainly we have drawn the attention of the major powers that the emergence of China as a nuclear power changes the whole international complexion.

Shri Bal Raj Madhek: There are reports in the Press that it has been suggested to the Government of India that since China has exploded a

hydrogen bomb and India cannot advance to that stage in the near future, why should we not stop this programme and join the non-proliferation Treaty and sign it. I want to know whether such suggestions or pressure have come. Secondly, it is also reported that Pakistan is trying to get nuclear weapons from China. May I know whether it is a fact and if so, what steps Government of India are taking to have collaboration with countries like Japan who are also advancing in this field to have our own nuclear weapons as early as possible?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already said that there is no question of any pressure. Naturally representations are made to us by different powers pointing out the merits of the Treaty; the other powers point out the demerits of the Treaty. We are discussing with the various powers. There is no question of any pressure. Discussions are going on.

Shri Bal Raj Madhek: How about the other questions?

Shri M. C. Chagla: With regard to the other questions, they do not arise out of the main question. We are watching the situation and we will take necessary steps if an eventuality comes about—I hope, it will not—when China transfers the nuclear power to Pakistan.

With regard to collaboration with Japan, it is a suggestion for action and we shall bear it in mind.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: The Minister has said that the nuclear powers are not prepared to reduce or even freeze the nuclear power at the present level. He has also said that China is not a member of the nuclear club. On what basis is this Treaty being dealt with and what is the purpose of delaying that has been going on for a long time. There are also reports about some sort of collaboration and understanding between two big powers, Russia and America, about this Nuclear Treaty. Is that correct?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This Committee was appointed by the United Nations, as I said, for the specific purpose of promoting disarmament. It is meeting in Geneva under a mandate from the General Assembly and it will have to report to the General Assembly. I think, the report will go to the next session and the General Assembly will discuss this report:

With regard to the attitude of the two powers, it is understood that both the United States and the USSR are anxious that a Treaty similar to the one which is in draft now, should be signed by all the countries

श्री जगन्नाथ राव बोली : मैं माननीय सत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम न्यूक्लियर डिस्क्रिमीनेशन ट्रीटी को या न करें—यह आवश्यक बात हो गई है। पछते कुछ सालों से जो घनत्व हुआ है, विद्येयता चीन पाकिस्तान जगडे के दिनों से कि कोई हमारी मदद के लिये नहीं आना, इसलिए जब तक अणुस्फोटक टेस्ट पर रोक नहीं है, भूमिगत प्रयोग कर सकते हैं, ता खुद के बलवृत्ते पर खडे रहने की दृष्टि से, जिनकी जल्दी हम अपना बन सकें, इस दृष्टि से, अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिये सरकार नैयाच है क्या ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is one of the objectionable features of the Draft Treaty. As the Treaty stands, it prevents, what we call, peaceful underground explosions, and we have been opposing it. We have said that if peaceful explosions are necessary for the advancement of nuclear research, they should be permitted to the non-nuclear powers. The matter is still under discussion.

श्री सिधु नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन से मुल्क इस ट्रीटी के विरोधी हैं और कौन कौन से मुल्क आपके साथ हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is very difficult to answer such questions. The

total membership in the U.N. is 122, I think ...

श्री सिधु नारायण : यह तो सिम्पल क्वेश्चन है। न ट्रीटी क्यों नहीं हुई ?

Mr. Speaker: His questions are always very difficult to be answered

Mr Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: In the light of the objections to which he made a reference earlier while replying to a question which was asked by Mr. George Fernandes, may I know from the Minister whether it is fair to call, what is euphemistically known as the Draft Treaty, as anything but a thinly veiled threat backed in the case of the Soviet Union by the threat of withholding military aid, and in the case of the United States by the threat of withholding economic aid if we do not sign it and, therefore it is nothing but a conspiracy on the part of the super powers to perpetuate their hegemony to back up their existing political hegemony, which is given to them by the veto by this new veto in the field of military power?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon friend has described in rather strong language what I tried to suggest in perhaps milder language. But the fact is that at present no draft treaty has been tabled. Even the USA and the USSR have not been able to come to an agreement on the draft. They are very near it but they have not yet agreed. It is only when the two major nuclear powers agree on a draft that it will be tabled before the 13-nation committee.

Shri Nath Pai: Am I wrong in suggesting—I had raised this earlier also—that Government have already received identical drafts from both the USA and the USSR for their consideration, and therefore, it will not be fair to say that there is no draft? These two super-powers have submitted to us and to other small powers—I am sorry I have to refer to our

country as a small power because it is of their doing—a draft simultaneously. If the hon. Minister says 'No' I shall produce it here.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: What I meant about the draft was that no draft had been tabled before the 18-nation committee. Drafts have been under consideration. We have received those, but no draft has been placed before the 18-nation committee. I want the record to be straight.

पद्मा नदी पर बांध बना कर विद्युत जनन करने का पाकिस्तान का निर्णय

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*1173. श्री राज सिंह खयरवाल :

श्री हुसैन चन्द कदवाय :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पद्मा नदी पर बांध बना कर विद्युत जनन करने का पाकिस्तान ने निर्णय किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chaglia): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any decision by Pakistan for constructing a dam on the Padma. However, during the meetings of the Water Resources Experts of India and Pakistan in December 1961, mention was made of a barrage on Padma about 4 miles (6.12 kilometres) downstream of Hardinge Bridge. Government of India have no further information on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: May I know whether this plan to build a barrage on the Padma has been recently revived in Pakistan as a counterblast to India's going ahead with the Farrakka barrage? Pakistan has been

opposing the Farrakka barrage, and to put pressure on us they are going to take up this barrage on the Padma. Is that a fact?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Paj Singh): This much is a fact that Pakistan has been opposing the Farakka barrage. One of the reasons they have put down for opposing the Farakka Barrage is that when it is completed by India, it might have an adverse effect on this scheme of theirs. The Padma barrage scheme is still, if I may use that word, in an embryonic form. We have received some information about it but it has not been finalised. They have taken no action over it yet. But we are constantly in touch with them, and if and when it is taken up, we will take up the matter with them again.

Corporation for A.I.R.

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*1174. Shri K. P. Singh Deo;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 12 on the 22nd May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any decision for setting up a Corporation for the All India Radio has been taken;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme, and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy): (a) to (c) No decision has yet been taken on the question of setting up a Corporation for All India Radio. The causes for delay are manifold. Most of them arise out of the difficulty experienced in reconciling the arguments advanced by the Chanda Committee with the ultimate objectives