

Mr. Speaker: My eyes have no dust now.

श्री गददेव सिंह सिद्धागरी : पाकिस्तान ने इस सम्झौते का उल्लंघन किया है क्या आपने इस बात की चर्चा रावलपिंडी सम्मेलन में की थी या नहीं? अगर की थी तो उस का विवरण क्या है? क्या आप प्रोटैस्ट ही करते रहें या कुछ और करेंगे कि आखिर वह जवाब क्यों नहीं देते ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I have explained this point. They had withdrawn their intrusions before the Generals met at Rawalpindi. Therefore, there was no question of discussing this matter there. If they had persisted in those intrusions about which we had lodged protests, things would have been different and what steps to take would have been seriously considered. I do not want to say now in what way we would have reacted to this. Within a few weeks or days time when they withdraw from those posts, I do not think it was necessary for us to take it up at the Rawalpindi Conference.

Electronics Industry

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*508. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Shri R. G. Dubey:

Shri Harish Chandra

Mathur:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of scientists have suggested to the Government of India to embark upon a programme of development of Electronics Industry with a view to making India self-sufficient in electronics; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected that copies of the Report submitted by the Committee presided over by the late Dr. H. J. Bhabha will shortly be placed on the Table of the House. The Report was drawn up after careful and detailed work over a period of two years by a group of experts with whom user Ministries were continuously associated. The broad pattern of development of the electronics industry suggested by the Committee is, therefore, likely to be accepted by Government. As, however, the report is comprehensive and voluminous, Government will need some time to consider it fully and to institute action on all the recommendations.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह जो कार्यक्रम बनाया जायगा यह विदेशों की सहायता से बनाया जायगा ? यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना पर कितना रुपया खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री हाथी : जहाँ तक रुपये की बात है कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि 10 साल में 170 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा करना पड़ेगा और विदेशों की सहायता का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है तो उम्मीद तो है कि जितना बने उतना हम खर्च ही करेंगे लेकिन अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो जरूर उनकी सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होगी और ज्यादातर हम किस राष्ट्र से इसमें सहयोग लेंगे ?

श्री हाथी : ज्यादातर तो टेकनिकल नो हाउ के बारे में हमारे पास काफी है लेकिन जहाँ तक कम्पोनेंट्स की जरूरियात हैं वह जब तक हम न बना सकें और अभी की जो जरूरियात होंगी, उनके लिए तो बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा । लेकिन जैसे जैसे समय जायगा वैसे-वैसे उन चीजों को भी हम यहां बनायेंगे तो वह कम होता जायगा ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : किस राष्ट्र से सहायता लेने की सम्भावना है और विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी खर्च होगी, यह मैंने पूछा था ।

Mr. Speaker: How much of foreign exchange will be needed and from which country will it be obtained?

Shri Hathi: The Committee has given a programme for ten years. It has not been able to decide what will be the progress of manufacture of indigenous components. Therefore, in the initial stages, if we have Rs. 30 crores worth of production about 38 per cent of it will be in foreign exchange. Later on as we go on manufacturing indigenous components, the foreign components will be reduced.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether the Minister is in a position to state some of the broad features of the report submitted by the Commission?

Shri Hathi: The report is a comprehensive one. They have suggested that during the next ten years we should be able to manufacture all our requirements. For that they have given a phased programme of different items needed both for civilian and defence consumption.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I, in the first instance, know who is dealing with the electronics industry as such—the Minister of Industries, the Minister of Defence or the Prime Minister—and what arrangements exist to bring about co-ordination? Some time back I was told that the Minister of Industries was dealing with it. Now the Defence Minister is answering the question. The then Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the late Dr. Bhabha, who submitted this report is controlled by the Prime Minister. May I know who is responsible for this and how co-ordination is brought about? May I also know whether this Report takes any note of nuclear development, of nuclear weapons in particular by China about which very disturbing reports have come, specially from Washington? If it is not dealt with so far, how do Government propose to deal with the matter?

Shri Hathi: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, it is true that originally the Industries Minister was looking after this. Now the Minister of Defence is looking after this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Atomic energy is not under you.

Shri Hathi: No, that is true. So far as atomic energy is concerned, it is true that the development of atomic energy would be impossible without electronics. Therefore, electronics is closely connected with atomic energy. Co-ordination between the atomic energy research institute and the other research institute etc. is done by the Defence Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Prime Minister has no hand in it? That part of the question has not been answered. The Prime Minister has no hand in it while the atomic energy is under her and the development of atomic energy is vitally connected with the development of electronics. Then, secondly, may I know whether this report has taken note of such development by China, particularly of nuclear weapons, and, if not, how do you propose to go into the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): May I explain? This aspect of the question relating to nuclear weapons and their production by the Chinese was not a matter which was dealt with by this Committee. This Committee was, really speaking, dealing with the technical part of the development of electronics industry as such. The weapon part of it was certainly not considered by it. The weapon system is a different thing. Even apart from the weapon system, the development of nuclear energy even for peaceful purposes depends upon the development of the electronics industry. That part of it has certainly been looked into by this Committee and to that extent certainly, co-ordination would be done by the Defence

Ministry. Naturally, the Prime Minister is in overall charge of Atomic Energy Commission and it is entirely under her control.

Dr L. M. Singhvi: In view of the fact that the Minister has conceded that the two are very closely inter-related and the development of electronics industry is a necessary pre-condition for the utilisation of nuclear energy in various ways, would the hon. Minister say whether a programme for the development of electronics industry, particularly in the context of the need to develop nuclear energy, has been drawn up and whether this Report, which according to the Minister did not take this aspect into view, is now being reviewed with a view to accelerate the progress of electronics industry, both with defence orientation and with general scientific and industrial considerations in view and, if so, what is being thought about it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, this question of electronics development is a general question which certainly has some defence orientation connected with it, but it has not specifically taken into account this particular question of nuclear weapons. I am only trying to make that point clear. As regards other weapons and their production in this country, it depends upon the development of electronics in this country.

Dr. Ranen Sen: May I know whether in the report of this group of scientists, who went into this whole question, there is any suggestion, in regard to the expansion of Bharat Electronics, the only electronics industry in the public sector, for the development of electronics in India?

Shri Hathi: They have also looked into this question.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: The development of the electronics industry has been phased over a period of ten years. That is what the hon. Minister said. To what extent has the deve-

lopment of the electronics industry been fitted in our five-year plans as regards the expenditure involved in it?

Shri Hathi: The total amount to be spent during a period of ten years is Rs. 170 crores and for the five years it will nearly be Rs. 70 crores or so and that portion is being provided.

Occupation of Indian Territory by Pakistan

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*509. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Maurya:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and the total area forcibly occupied by Pakistan after the ceasefire and whether they have been got vacated by the Indian Army; and

(b) if not, the area still occupied by Pakistan and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) After the cease-fire the Pakistanis intruded into a number of isolated hamlets near the Rajasthan border and made some fresh intrusions in the Fazilka and Chhamb sectors. It is not possible to make a computation of area occupied by Pakistan after the cease-fire, as the occupations were, by and large, only of isolated points, without any compact area being involved. In Rajasthan and elsewhere we were able to drive the Pakistanis from a good few positions occupied by them. A list of the isolated points into which the Pakistanis intruded some time or the other in Rajasthan and the points from which they were actually cleared by the Indian Army is laid on the Table of the