

है उस के साथ पाकिस्तान दोस्ती कर रहा है। तो डीन रस्व का जो बयान है उस का मतलब साफ है। अगिला हिन्दुस्तान रह जाता है और इस वक्त पाकिस्तान को हथियारी सहायता केवल हिन्दुस्तान ही के खिलाफ देने का अमरीका का विचार है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बे कम्प्युनिज्म के विरोध का पाकिस्तान का नाटक जो उस का असली स्वरूप है दुनिया के सामने और अमरीकी जनता के सामने रखें और कहें कि इस वक्त पाकिस्तान को हथियारी सहायता देना भारत विरोधी काम है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जो हाँ, माननीय सदस्य का यह फरमाना ठीक है और यह भी ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान ने इस बहाने से वियार दिया है कि वह कम्प्युनिज्म के खिलाफ उस को इस्तेमाल करेगा जिस तरह उस ने उन का इस्तेमाल किया है यह सारी दुनिया ने देखा है और अमरीका ने भी देखा है। शायद श्री मुन्निमये की आवाज का भी, खास तौर पर इन दिनों जब वह कम्प्युनिज्म के बिलकुल करीब है, कुछ असर उन पर हो।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो कम्प्युनिज्म के करीब है वह मानसरोवर और कैलाश के बारे में सवाल नहीं पूछा करते, इतना संरदार सहज जान लें।

China's Explosion

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- *156. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations into the Chinese explosion of nuclear device

have established any thermonuclear material indicating that it had set off its first Hydrogen Bomb; and

(b) the other significant findings of the investigation so far made?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Dr. Sarojini Mahishi):

(a) Investigations have established that thermonuclear material was present in the weapon but there is no evidence to show that the weapon functioned as a Hydrogen bomb.

(b) The other significant results of the investigation are:

- (i) The fissionable material used in the weapon was U-235.
- (ii) U-238 tamper (casing) was used in the weapon.
- (iii) Lithium-6 was present in the weapon.
- (iv) The weapon was not detonated on the ground surface.
- (v) The explosive power of the device was in the range of 100—200 kilotons.
- (vi) The radioactive fall-out at ground level in India was negligible and did not present any health hazards.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know, since China has this nuclear device of great and very far reaching importance whether the Prime Minister has made any reference to the defence experts to reorientate or to think in terms of reorientation of the defence strategy of this country against China?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I have stated on previous occasions in this House that our strategy is constantly under review and this matter also has been taken up for detailed study.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether we have further information of the new nuclear device and

whether China has also perfected its delivery system for these weapons?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We have no very definite information, but it is clear from this that they are attempting to have a much bigger bomb. I do not know how efficient their delivery system is.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ताजे समाचारों से पता चलता है कि चाइना और पाकिस्तान में न्यूक्लियर समझौता होने जा रहा है और वह शायद इस आधार पर होने जा रहा है कि पाकिस्तान ने यह भ्रम डाल दिया है लोगों के बीच में कि हिन्दुस्तान न्यूक्लियर डिवाइस इस्तेमाल करने वाला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार अपना क्या रुख बन येगी जब चीन भी पाकिस्तान को न्यूक्लियर वेपन बनाने में सहायता करेगा।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इस के रास्ते में तो हम आ नहीं सकते हैं। लेकिन सहायता वह किस तरह से करेंगे। अगर वह केवल बम दें तो डिलिवरी सिस्टम या उस की जो और बहुत सी चीजें हैं वह मिलेंगी या नहीं, पता नहीं। जाहिर सी बात है हम इस से बहुत चिन्तित हैं। और एक और बात की तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने भी पार्श्व टेस्ट बैन ट्रीटी पर दस्तखत किये थे।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Prime Minister has been drawn to this news item that China is going to explode in the near future a much stronger nuclear bomb and it has also been reported in the same news item that the radio-active fall-out has been traced near Calcutta and in various other neighbouring countries like Thailand and Philippines? If the answer is in the affirmative, what is her reaction about this?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The radio-active fall-out from the explosion has been investigated and analysed by the atomic energy Establishment at Trombay and I have placed before

the House its findings. To the first question, I may say that the Government is aware that this is the forerunner of a more powerful hydrogen bomb.

12.00 hrs.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question has not been fully replied to. I wanted to know what is the reaction of the Government, the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the hon. Prime Minister is aware of the fact that there is now a nuclear collusion between China and Pakistan, and with the help of China, Pakistan is going to explode her first bomb in 1968 and therefore she has been accusing India of all these things—of preparing to explode a bomb and all that? May I know whether the Government is aware of this collusion, and if the Government is aware of this collusion, what precautionary measures are they proposing to take against this nuclear collaboration between China and Pakistan which is meant against India?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I thought I just answered this question. We can take action, I think, only for our own security. We cannot prevent any collaboration between China and Pakistan. As I said earlier, even if China does explode a bomb in Pakistan, it will be the Chinese bomb; it will be the Chinese know-how; everything will be Chinese at the most, I do not think Pakistan can so quickly build up its know-how and other things essential for the bomb.

Shri Hem Barua: When a bomb explodes in Pakistan, whether it becomes a Chinese bomb or anyone else's bomb, it becomes a bomb all right. What happens is, Pakistan gets an advantage over us and that is in spite of the Tashkent agreement. Therefore, we are concerned and we are perturbed and disturbed about it. What is the reaction of the Prime Minister to it?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I fully share the hon. Member's concern and distress over this matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wage Board for Cantonment Board Employees

*157. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to set up a Wage Board for the Cantonment Board Employees throughout the country;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the decision?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). A final decision has not yet been taken on the request of the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation to appoint a Wage Board or a National Industrial Tribunal in respect of the Cantonment Board employees. Government is considering various alternative proposals for fixing the pay scales and allowances of Cantonment Board employees. Meanwhile, the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal given on 2nd April 1960 continues to be implemented, and the benefits awardable to the employees as a result of revision of dearness allowance by the State Governments from time to time are also sanctioned to the Cantonment Board employees on the basis of the Award.

Impact of Goodwill and Special Delegations sent Abroad

*158. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. E. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of Goodwill and Special Delegations sent abroad by Government on the foreign policy and on the stand on Kashmir; and

(b) whether Government continue to do so specially in view of the violation of the Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan and with a view to project the true image of India among the comity of nations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The members of delegations had free and frank exchange of views with the leaders of the countries visited as a result of which there is now better understanding and appreciation of our stand on Kashmir in particular and foreign policy in general.

(b) Our representatives abroad continue to bring to the notice of their country of accreditation violations of Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan. Other delegations sent to attend Independence day celebrations etc. also utilized the opportunity to project the Indian viewpoint.

ब्रिटेन तथा दक्षिण रोडेसिया के बीच बातचीत

*159. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय:
 श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी :
 श्री वासुदेवन नायर:
 डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी:
 श्री हरिविष्णु कामत:
 श्री हेम बरुआ:
 श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी:
 श्री नाथ पाई:
 श्री श्रीनारायण दास:
 श्री लिंग रेड्डी:
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती:
 श्री श्रुत्वारेस:
 डा० रानेन सेन
 श्री रामपुरे:

क्या वेशेक्षक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन तथा रोडेसिया की गैर-कानूनी सरकार के बीच हुई बातचीत का क्या परिणाम निकला है ;