

गर, बाजीकर, इन सब जातियों को विमुक्त जाति घोषित किया जाए ! लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। 23 मार्च से वोट बलब पर अनशन चल रहा है। 4-6 आदमी वहां बुरे तरीके से परेशान हैं। एक आदमी की हालत इतनी खराब है कि उसको राम मनाहर लोहिया अस्पताल में भर्ती किया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can take it up with the Home Minister. Instead of your raising it here, I would suggest to you to raise it under Rule 377.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : It is not a question of Rule 377.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right. There cannot be a discussion now. You give a separate notice. You can make a statement under Rule 377 and also give a separate notice. If you want discussion you give a separate notice.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

दो आदमी मौत के मुंह में जा रहे हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मामला है। इतना बड़ा अनशन हो रहा है, आमरण अनशन हो रहा है। हाईकोर्ट ने फैसला कर दिया है। अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के प्रति अन्याय हो रहा है। अगर आप इसके ऊपर डिस्कस नहीं करवाते हैं तो मैं इसके विरोध में वाक-आउट करता हूँ।

12.47 hrs.

(At this stage; Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri left the House).

12.45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Statuation arising out of the reported
nuclear collaboration between
Pakistan and China

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Re : The situation arising out of the reported nuclear collaboration between Pakistan and China and the reaction of the Government in regard thereto.”

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ए० जी० आफिस इलाहाबाद के वायफरकेशन के खिलाफ मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है उसका क्या हुआ ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right now. We have gone to the next item. Adjournment motion has already been disallowed. We are on a very important subject now. Please be serious.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the possibility of Pakistan's nuclear programme having a non-peaceful dimension has naturally been a matter of concern for India. It is in this context that Government noted reports of Sino-Pak nuclear collaboration and the recent claim made by a leading nuclear scientist of Pakistan about the ability of the Pakistan nuclear establishment, if required, to produce nuclear weapons. This was denied after the interview was widely publicised.

There have been reports from time to time pointing towards possible Chinese collaboration in Pakistan's efforts for

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

developing nuclear weapons. In an interview published in August, 1982 in a New York journal "Nucleonics Week", Mr. James Malone, the then Assistant Secretary of State and Chief Nuclear Negotiator of the US Administration, had stated that China had apparently supplied to Pakistan material other than fuel-related items, which he had declined to specify. Mr. Howard Shaeffer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State of the US Government, in a testimony in early 1983 before the Sub-Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House of Representatives, had confirmed that there was a nuclear relationship between China and Pakistan. Though details of this relationship were not disclosed, the Sub-Committee received an Intelligence briefing on the subject. Recently Mr. Paul Leventhal, President of the Nuclear Control Institute of Washington, has also testified that China has transferred sensitive nuclear weapons design information to Pakistan. These statements by senior US officials and experts speak for themselves.

Pakistan spokesmen have explained that Pakistan wanted to acquire nuclear technology only for peaceful purposes and that it had no intention of manufacturing nuclear weapons. While there has been no categorical denial by the Chinese Government of different reports about Sino-Pak nuclear collaboration, the Chinese Prime Minister, during his visit to the United States in January, 1984 had stated; "we do not engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves, nor do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons".

Keeping all aspects of the matter in view, we cannot but note with concern reports of contacts between Pakistan and China in the nuclear field. I would however like to assure the House that Government have been keeping a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security. Government would continue to do so with utmost vigil.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : This statement of the Minister contains all important points. I want to know from him as to why he has used the word 'concern'. Why should we have concern of these two powers coming together? From 1947 Pakistan is harbouring ill-will against India. From 1949 we have been helping China. We were the first to recognise China and we were the first to sponsor its membership to the UNO. In spite of that, China had sabotaged us in 1962. Pakistan has waged four wars against us, unprovoked from our side. In spite of that the Government only says that it is a matter of concern. Whatever is being done is known pretty well to the Government of India. The Prime Minister also has stated several times that she has got full details with her. The Defence Minister has also said that. We have also exploded an atom bomb for peaceful purposes. We have got nuclear power stations generating 1095 MW of power. In 1971 war we have occupied several thousand kilometers of Pakistani territory. But after the Simla Agreement we have vacated that. We have also released about one lakh POWs. In spite of that Pakistan is having evil designs and ill-will against India. Pakistan is a theocratic and religious State. China is an unadulterated communist country. What is the basis of these two powers coming together except ill-will against India and also to harm India whenever it is possible. But I do not think that possibility they will ever have. China has forgotten all the good we have done to them. Even when China attacked us in 1962, we did not withdraw our support to China in the UNO. What we have done in 1949, USA and other countries including Pakistan have done after 20 years. They have come very late to the help of China. Now, it is very unfortunate that China is cooperating with them just to retard the progress of our country. On account of this alliance, we are spending huge amounts on defence which would have otherwise gone for the building of the nation. We do not grudge spending more money. But I want to know : how long will we

continue with this policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes when Pakistan is preparing an atom bomb and when there is a possibility of China transferring atom bombs to Pakistan to drop on India installations which are in close proximity to Pakistan like Bombay High and other such installations ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara) : China cannot drop it, only through Pakistan.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : That is what I am telling, Sir. China is cleverer than Pakistan. China is the biggest country in the world and Pakistan is about twenty times smaller than that country. We can understand 'Dhritrashtra embracing'. Embracing of Dhritrashtra you know, that is a famous thing. Any day it will swallow Pakistan I am afraid. That will be a bad day for our country also because they are our brethran. Though they have parted with us in 1947 we have no ill-will against them. If we had ill-will against them, we would not have vacated the land we had occupied. Once we vacated the land occupied by our forces, there was lot of resistance from our country and also from our Parliament. So many people had said that it will lead to the fall of our Prime Minister. In spite of that she had the Simla agreement. We daily talk here that Simla Agreement is only in Simla and not in Pakistan because Simla is in our country and that spirit has not gone to the Pakistan. Of course, our Minister is trying to maintain good relations with them but I want to know whether he knows that they are also sincere in their efforts ? Everyday they are making some sort of statement and saying that they are ahead of India. I want to know whether proper steps will be taken by the Indian Government to see that we maintain our superiority in atom and also in other arms ? This is a joint responsibility of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of External Affairs. I want to have a detailed reply from the hon. Minister on this.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I do not think this calls for any further

clarification but I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Prime Minister's reply given only day before yesterday in the Lok Sabha to a question on a subject which is much the same as the subject matter of this Calling Attention. She has said, I quote :

"Government is vigilant in the matter. Indian scientists are keeping abreast of all aspects of research and development connected with modern and relevant technologies."

I think this sums up the position of the Government and needs no further amplification.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Why has the Minister expressed concern over the developments ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Because we are concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are concerned, you are also concerned. Are you not connected about it ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : We are concerned only with the problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everyone is concerned, that is what the Minister stated. You are also concerned, we are also concerned.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Sir, I congratulate our hon. (External Affairs Minister for his very cautiously worded and well-guarded statement issued in this House. Even though he has argued that there is some authentic information about the relationship between Pakistan and China for the production of nuclear bombs or energy, etc., but he has only conveyed Government's concern over it. Pakistan has denied about nuclear bombs, etc. but it is purely unconvincing.

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

The father of the Pakistan bomb, Dr. Abdul Quadir, has categorically stated several times that Pakistan has developed enriched uranium capability and it can produce nuclear weapons. This he has mentioned to the press also. In this context, we cannot ignore the fact that Pakistan is going to produce the atom bomb, either with the help of Chinese or even otherwise.

Coming to the relations between China and Pakistan on this issue, there are some press reports about the controversy on the place of testing of the nuclear bomb prepared by Pakistan. Before the atom bomb was dropped in Hiroshima, they did not decide about testing or the place of testing of such bombs. So, there need not be any controversy on that score. The Western and other press media have mentioned it several times that Pakistan may go in for the nuclear bomb.

The unholy alliance between China and Pakistan is well proved by the visit of the Chinese President to Pakistan. This visit is very significant. After 14 years of vacancy, the post of Presidentship of China was filled up only recently. The present President, after coming to power, made his first official visit to Pakistan. So, the relationship between China and Pakistan on this issue can be ignored only at our peril.

This unholy alliance between these two countries was not developed in a day. It is not a new phenomenon. The seeds were sown in the late 'fifties when our relationship with China became strained and worsened, when there was the Sino-Soviet rift. Then Pakistan made its first sincere effort to come closer to China on the principle that the enemy's enemy is a friend. Then both were increasingly hostile to us and both of them were claiming a large chunk of our country.

13.04 hrs.

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*)

In spite of all odds, our country was

supporting China's admission into the UNO, while Pakistan was opposing it. In the year 1961 Pakistan reversed its policy and voted in favour of China's admission to UNO.

The military rulers of Pakistan ignored all norms to grab Kashmir. President Ayub Khan once told our great leader, the first Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made a long speech. Please put your question now.

He told at the Palam Airport here to our first Prime Minister and I quote :

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Sir, what is the question ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jena, this is not the occasion to make a long speech. You ask question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, why I am quoting such type of information is because the people like Shri Patnaik and Shri George Fernandes might be having sweet dreams about India-Pakistan friendship ; but I may tell you that such sweet dreams will be broken away when Pakistan bombards the Indian soil.

Sir, the Pakistan President at that time told :

"Unless our relations improve and we begin to face outwards we shall either be defeated or either you or us under each other's pressure may invite an outsider to come in. I hope, Mr. Prime Minister, you will not misunderstand my reference to the invitation to an outsider. Human-beings are curious. When in difficulty, they are quite capable of even wanting to sub with the 'devil'."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jena, this is not an occasion to make a long speech,

If you have to elicit information, you have to call the attention of the Minister. Already the Hon. Member has called his attention and the Minister has made his statement. Now, if there is anything specific you put a question now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, in the face of such a situation, we all are concerned about the news item published in several papers and also in foreign newspapers. The Indian Government, and the External Affairs Ministers as well as our revered Prime Minister several times told the House as well as said outside the House that our friendship with the countries of all the world should be retained and that we are trying our best to keep our friendship and peace. But the main problem is that the friendship, cooperation should come from the other side also. In case peace and friendship and cooperation does not come from the other side, it comes from one side, and when there are such news items and also such information, and that in spite of our protests they are connecting the Korakoram road etc., I would like to ask from the Hon. Minister kindly to review the relationship between Pakistan and India. It is high time to review our relationship.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Sir, with such a vast interest in the Foreign Affairs, there are hardly 30 Hon. Members in the House. There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is lunch hour. It is a convention not to challenge the quorum during lunch hour.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, I would like to ask one more question.

The Pakistan ruler Shri Zia assured to our Hon. Members, Shri Patnaik and Shri Fernandes that they are not going to attack India. But I should say that our Government should consider our relationship with our neighbouring countries like Pakistan and China.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Well, this does not call for any clarification which is what is asked for during the Calling Attention. However, I would like to take the House into confidence to draw the attention of the House to something which is the "Stop Press" kind of message we received last night, which has appeared in one of the newspapers this morning, to the effect that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted yesterday to provide aid to Pakistan only if Islamabad provide that it did not possess a nuclear weapon and was not acquiring one. This is a round about version, but one can draw one's own conclusions. We are still checking up full facts about this. We are in that process. But I think I should take the House into confidence on whatever available material I have.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मभापति महोदय, इससे पहले भी इस विषय पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसको मैंने पढ़ा है लेकिन उसमें तो कुछ भी नहीं है। यहां पर लाइब्रेरी में रेफ्रेंस सेक्शन है और इससे ज्यादा रिपोर्ट तो हमारे पास ही है। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान के अखबार में यह कहा गया, समय-समय पर ऐसी रिपोर्ट निकली और टाइम्स ने यह कहा, पाकिस्तान के प्रवक्ता ने यह कहा लेकिन यह तो सारी पेपर की न्यूज हैं। अमरीका के अखबार "पोस्ट" ने यह कह दिया लेकिन हम तो आपसे यह जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार क्या कहती है। आपके जो अपने सोर्स हैं और जो आपकी इंटेलिजेंस है, वह क्या कहती है? हमारे मंत्री जी तो बड़े क्लेवर हैं, उन्होंने सारी चीजें बतला दी कि अमरीका और पाकिस्तान में क्या कहा गया और अभी वहां की सिनेट ने यह कह दिया है और अब लोग अपने अपने कंकलूजन ड्रा कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम तो यह जानना चाहेंगे कि भारत सरकार

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

क्या कंकलूजन ड्रा कर रही है। इसलिए सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार को बताना चाहिए कि वास्तव में स्थिति क्या है? पाकिस्तान और चीन की साठ गांठ है या नहीं? आप सीधे सीधे इस बात का बतलाइये। आप सदन को क्यों गुमराह कर रहे हैं? आप बतलाइये कि दोनों की साठ-गांठ है या नहीं और अगर साठ-गांठ है तो उसको आप कैसे रोकेंगे?

मैं आपसे सीधी बात कहता हूँ कि आप सीधे पाकिस्तान से कहिए कि हम आपसे दोस्ती करना चाहते हैं। पटनायक साहब और जार्ज साहब पाकिस्तान गए थे, उनका एक वर्जन है और आपका दूसरा वर्जन है। हम आपके वर्जन को ही अथैटिक मानते हैं। सीधी सी यह बात है कि आप पाकिस्तान से दोस्ती करना चाहते हैं या नहीं। हमने 1977 से 1979 तक पाकिस्तान की तरफ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया था और उस समय आपको मालूम होगा कभी भी विदेश मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री ने नहीं कहा कि देश पर विदेशी खतरा मंडरा रहा है जबकि आप तो रोज ही कहते रहते हैं कि देश पर विदेशी खतरा मंडरा रहा है। आपने चीन के साथ मिलकर हिन्दी-चीनी भाई भाई का नारा लगाया था लेकिन चीन ने 962 में एक भ्रूण मारा और यह भी दिखा दिया कि थर्ड वर्ल्ड पावर वह है, आप नहीं हैं। आज भी चीन तिब्बत के माध्यम से न्यूक्लियर वीपन लगा रहा है। और जैसी हमारी जानकारी है चीन के पास हजार बम होंगे लेकिन आपके पास क्या है? जैसा कि चाइना का रूख है, आप चाइना की तरफ भी दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा सकते हैं और पाकिस्तान की तरफ भी दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा सकते हैं। मैं आपसे सीधा सा

सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी न्यूक्लियर पालिसी क्या है? सीधी सी बात आप कहिए कि दो-ती का हाथ आप बढ़ाते हैं। दोस्ती होगी, पिसफुल होगा। शांति है तो शांति है। शांति नहीं होती है आपने कहा है पाकिस्तान कहता है कि न्यूक्लियर वाम वह बना रहा है, यह आपको जानकारी है। आपने कहा कि यू० एस० ए० ने यह कह दिया, आप पीछे क्यों नहीं यू० एस० ए० की सरकार से बात करते हैं। इस बारे में ज्यादा भाषण देने की ती आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं सीधा सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी न्यूक्लियर पालिसी क्या है? क्या वम्ब बनाने की है? आप कहते हैं कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं। इससे देश की जनता गुमराह हो रही है।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : श्रीमान्, ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव सदस्य महोदय ने दिया है, मैंने नहीं। आपका प्रस्ताव जो होगा, उसी का जवाब भी होगा। आपने पाकिस्तान और चीन की साठ गांठ के बारे में पूछा है। हमने अपने पास जो जानकारी है, आपके पास रख दी है। एक तरफ यह कहा है कि यह यह जानकारी इस संबंध में मिल रही है कि इन दोनों में साठगांठ हो सकती है या है। दूसरी तरफ यह भी कहा जाता है कि यह सही नहीं है। उससे इंकार किया जा रहा है। वह भी आपके सामने रखा है। अब सवाल यह है कि हम क्या कहना चाहते हैं और क्या करना चाहते हैं? जिसका बहुत ही सुन्दर जवाब परसों, 28 तारीख, को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिया है, जिसको मैंने अभी पढ़ कर सुनाया।

इससे आगे और इसमें जोड़ने को कुछ नहीं रह जाता। आप चाहे कितनी बार पूछें हमारी जो पालिसी है, वह अपनी जगह पर

है, जिसका स्पष्टीकरण हम कई बार कर चुके हैं। साथ ही साथ यह भी कह चुके हैं कि हमारे पास जो गतिविधियां हैं, उन से हम आगे मुं दे नहीं हैं, हम उनको देख रहे हैं। उनके अनुसार हमारे वैज्ञानिक भी अपना काम कर रहे हैं। अपना अनुसंधान किए जा रहे हैं, यह प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है। इससे ज्यादा और क्या कहा जा सकता है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आपने जनरल पालिसी के संबंध में कहा है। स्पैसिफिक प्रश्न न्यूक्लियर पालिसी के संबंध में है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने इसको रूल आउट किया है कि इंडिया मेकिंग न्यूक्लियर बम। आप इसको सदा के लिए बंद करना चाहते हैं या आपके दरवाजे खुले हुए हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said it in other words.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा सीधा सा सवाल है।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : आप जितना सीधा सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, उतना ही सीधा जवाब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दे दिया है। यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं पढ़ कर सुना चुका हूं—

Indian scientists are keeping abreast of all aspects of Research and development connected with modern relevant technologies.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप इसकी व्याख्या कीजिए कि इसका मतलब क्या है ? प्रधान मंत्री जी होती तो मैं उनसे व्याख्या करवा लेता।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : प्रधान मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य पर मैं व्याख्या नहीं कर सकता। यह अपनी-अपनी समझ का सवाल है।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am not satisfied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitta Basu. This is not the time...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप चेयर पर हैं। आप मेरी बात सुनिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा, वह एक शब्द में कह दिया। एक लाइन में कह दिया कि हमारे साइंटिस्ट लोग रिसर्च कर रहे हैं। आप विदेश मंत्री हैं, यह आपकी जवाबदेही है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि न्यूक्लियर पालिसी क्या है ? सीधी सी बात मैंने कही है— क्या यह आपके विचाराधीन है, या न्यूक्लियर पालिसी को रद्द नहीं किया है या रूल आउट किया है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the other man. You can take some other time for discussion.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह कालिंग एटेंशन है, इससे ज्यादा और क्या सवाल हो सकता है।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You allowed him to make a speech. He is asking a question ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are to understand.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What have you understood ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have understood.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is not a question answer session. It is only for clarification, which I have given.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, As you know and the country knows, we are not at all for arms race. Moreover, we are very much opposed to a nuclear war. This is the general commitment of the people of our country. Therefore, there is no question, at any stage, whatever we shall also join an arms race, particularly nuclear arms race. The question does not arise at all.

But certain questions do arise which want to be clarified. In accordance with the statement, the hon. Minister has been pleased to say :

“While there has been no categorical denial by the Chinese Government of different reports about Sino-Pak nuclear collaboration, the Chinese Prime Minister, during his visit to the United States in January stated that” we do not engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves or do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons.”

We have diplomatic relations and other relations also with China. We are in the process of a dialogue. We are in the process of a dialogue. We are very much willing not only to normalise but rather, allow me to say, improve our relations.

Has our Minister of External Affairs ever made any probe or any direct dialogue as to the question of Sino-Pak relations bearing upon India's security? If so, what has been the response from the Chinese Government officials?

We are also having friendly relations with the United States of America. At a certain stage, the United States of America had this suspicion and I think they still do have the suspicion as to whether Pakistan is trying to attain nuclear capability. They stopped their

economic aid on that account. They have reinstated that also, I learnt that on this issue the United States of America has also certain position and Mr. Shultz was asked to get the matter clarified during his last visit to Peking.

Since we have got our relations with the United States of America, which they claim to be very friendly and which they want to make more friendly, has there been any attempt of the Government? Do not say that we have seen this statement, you might be reading more and we may be reading less, you may have greater access and we may have less access. But, as a Government, as a people, the Parliament should not be denied the authentic information as to whether nuclear capability for the manufacture or making of weapons has been attained by Pakistan through other friendly Governments because they cannot attain that capability unless they have the information, infrastructural and other materials from other Government.

According to my information gathered from newspaper reports, the Western countries did supply in a clandestine manner many aspects of the know-how for the nuclear weapons on the basis of which Pakistan has been trying to have a nuclear weapon and, if I am allowed to speak about President Zia, I must say that President Zia specifically mentioned that

“A detonation would be carried on, would be effected, if it was considered necessary for Pakistan nuclear programme.”

Although President Zia said on many occasions that there is no ambition on the part of Pakistan to become a nuclear power but President Zia is on record to say that—I do not mention about the scientist Sijjad or Dr. Khan because it is Pakistan President who said it—if necessary, detonation can be effected and would be effected. And this capability, nuclear capability which cannot be a cent per cent capability of producing

bombs or producing nuclear weapons, but it is reported that they are on the threshold, that they are at the threshold and they can just switch over to the making of weapons. And this claim has not been rejected by anybody, rather the Pak President has claimed that. In this situation and having regard to the fact that Pakistan has been able to have that extent of capability by assistances, either direct or in a clandestine manner, what has been the Government's attitude towards that and whether they have taken up this matter with those Governments, with those countries who are reported to be supplying the know-how and other materials. If they are in possession of any information, would the Government share with us?

Lastly, we have noted the reply of the Prime Minister regarding the steps to be taken by our scientists. Is it merely related to scientists alone—the implication of a nuclearised Pakistan, as it has a bearing on our own internal policy, domestic policies, foreign policies, economic policies and defence policies. Have the Government made any assessment on that? What are to be the new policy thrusts? What are to be the new orientations relating to this major policy frame of our country? If so, what has been the actual result of that assessment? This is all what I want to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Taking the first point, I am sure the hon. Member is aware of the fact that our policy of friendly relations with one country does not depend upon nor does it vary with our relations with another country or their relations *inter se*. So when we talk of one country, we confine ourselves to our relations with that country. As the House is aware, we are in the process of normalising our relations with China. We have made some progress on some other fronts but on the main question of border, in spite of four rounds of talks, we have not made any headway. It is in a delicate stage. The next round of talks is to begin shortly and we have to send our delegation there.

Now this being the state of our dialogue, I am sure Mr. Chitta Basu would appreciate that there are certain proprieties, certain limits, certain areas to which we have to confine our dialogue. So that takes care of the first point.

The second point is about the capability of Pakistan. We have different reports about this capability. But we cannot brush aside any report as mere bluff, nor take any report as gospel truth. We have to check, recheck, counter-check and be on the alert. This is what we are doing and this is a continuous process as the Prime Minister has said.

Now, where does it start? Our responsibility and our vigilance have to start from the scientists so far as this subject is concerned. And that is what she has very clearly stated.

So, it starts with the scientists naturally. But, it does not end with them. I think she is absolutely accurate in stating the position. And I do not think that there is anything to add to it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What about the reports about Pakistan's getting materials from other countries?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Reports have appeared times without number. I have answered those questions and made statements on the floor of this House about what was obtained from where by the clandestine means.

I think there are very wellknown stories.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : Now we take up Matters under Rule 377. Shri Sultanpuri.