

The above figures relate to applications received from within the Delhi region, which is one of the four regions into which the country is divided for the purpose of administration of aerodromes and stations under the Civil Aviation Department. As the hon. Member asking the question would perhaps also be interested in the figures for the country as a whole, the following information is also given:—

Total number of applications received from all over the country for the posts of Aerodrome Operators. 3534

Number of such applications received from Uttar Pradesh (Of these 899 were from the Eastern Districts of U.P.). 1300

Number of applicants who qualified for interview after the written test (Of these 78 were from Uttar Pradesh of whom 35 were from the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh). 812

Total number of persons who qualified for appointment in the country as a whole (Of these 14 were from Uttar Pradesh including 8 from the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh). 280

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PLAN OF USA TO SELL TANKS TO PAKISTAN

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad): 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:

The reported plan of USA to sell American tanks to Pakistan through Turkey.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The House has been kept informed from time to time of the persistent efforts made by Pakistan to acquire U. S. arms, either directly or through third countries.

According to our information the question of resumption of supply of U. S. arms to Pakistan including the

supply of 100 U. S. made tanks from Turkey is at present under consideration of the U. S. Government. It has been reported that although no decision has yet been taken in this matter, this particular request will be one of the factors in the review of arms supply policy now under way in the U. S. A.

Government have repeatedly pointed out to the U. S. Government, through diplomatic channels and also at the highest level, that the supply of U. S. military equipment to Pakistan, will have serious repercussions, in regard to both our own defence responsibilities and the objective of maintenance of peace in the sub-continent. This effort is being constantly sustained. It has also been pointed out to them that further arms supplies of this nature would make Pakistan even more intransigent in its attitude towards normalization of relations with India.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: In the wake of this arms supplies, there comes another news which makes it apparent that another arms supply to Pakistan is going to be put through from Iran. The Iranian Air Chief is in Pakistan and they are having some negotiations *in camera*. It is well known that previously also certain arms supplies, especially planes, were promised to Pakistan by Iran and we know that quite a lot of them reached them. The tragedy of it is that when we ask the government for information about these matters the government quote to us what the spokesmen of other foreign countries have said; they have no information of their own to give. In fact, at times they have denied that any scheming of this type is going on.

Sir, you will remember that when the first arms deal from Turkey to Pakistan was going to be put through and the news came that 200 Patton tanks were being promised to Pakistan, this Government said that there was no news about that. It was known all over the world and this government said that they have no news. Then the Turkish Government spokesmen denied that such a deal was going through and the spokesmen of our External Affairs Ministry quoted the Turkish spokesmen and said that Turkey has denied it and that they have no further information about it. It all goes to show that most of our bureaucrats in the External Affairs Ministry are just smoking away their time in leisure and pleasure.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Ministers.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: The Ministers do not work anywhere. It is high time that we take notice of what our bureaucrats are doing, what our Ambassadors abroad are doing and what our embassies are doing. The countries with which these deals are coming through are mainly Italy, Belgium, Iran and Turkey. We have come to realise that these are the sources through which the U. S. Government is supplying arms to Pakistan. So, we have to create special cells in those areas for collecting intelligence on arms supplies to Pakistan. It is no use making protests which are thrown into the waste paper basket.

I quite remember that on 11th October 1968 the then External Affairs Minister, Shri Bhagat, lamented that the United States is taking no notice of our protests. It is quite true. Why should they? After all, what have you to back up your protests? The External Affairs Ministry functions without the backing of any force from any side. Therefore, I would request, rather I would ask, the government whether they would create special cells for gathering intelligence on arms supplies to Pakistan in all those countries from where they are trickling into Pakistan, be it USA or USSR.

Sir, you will remember that a race is going on between these two countries. One year back when the Soviet Union started arms supply to Pakistan, the American Ambassador in Pakistan said that if America lags behind "we will lose a friend and ally". In order to build up that ally, the arms supplies are now coming from Russia and from America and our government is sitting smugly. Once even a statement was made here that the arms supply to Pakistan is a mere portion of what we are getting or what we are purchasing. Not only that. They went out of their way to justify the Soviet arms supply by getting a statement made by the head of a Government agency. You will remember, Sir, the statement of Dr. Hussain Zaheer which created furore in this House.

My first question to the Government is, in view of all this, whether they would create any intelligence cell or special cell, specially, in these countries

to gather information and not to just stand up here and say, "We have no information" or to say, "We are still getting information".

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: In this long statement which the hon. Member has made, he has not asked any question whatsoever. He has only stated his own view points.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Sir, would you kindly explain him what question I asked?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, he only made a suggestion that this Ministry should set up a cell in order to collect information from abroad. I do not know why he presumes that we do not have any agency or any machinery through which we can collect information. I may inform the House that whenever there has been any suggestion or any news coming from any quarters about such deals, we come to know of them in time. I may also inform the House that since 1967, no tank deal from NATO countries has gone through so far and Pakistan has not received tanks from NATO countries during the last three years.

As regards this particular deal, I have said in my main reply that America has not taken a decision yet. This matter is only being considered. Our views on the matter have been expressed to the U. S. Government. In view of that, they are considering the pros and cons of it before they come to any final decision.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: I can well appreciate that the Minister does not understand the question on intelligence matters. The Minister has made a statement and I wish to say that he has tried to mislead us. He has talked of NATO arms or arms from NATO countries. We are not bothered whether they come from NATO, CENTO or SEATO. We are bothered about their coming from American region through any of these countries. He should, therefore, clarify this point. I have not mentioned about NATO. I am talking of all the sources through which they get arms. Unless I get a clarification, what is the use of asking another question? Then, Sir, he just now said that they come to know in advance of the deals that take place. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that

on 19th October, 1968, the External Affairs Ministry spokesman, in a press conference, made a statement that the Government had no knowledge about any tank deal between Turkey and Pakistan. Is this a fact or not?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: In my reply, I never said that we get advance information about it. I merely said that whenever any news of a deal comes to our notice or is published in newspapers . . .

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Then only you get information. That is what I am saying.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: . . . or comes to the notice of our Embassies abroad, it is reported to us immediately and proper action is taken.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What the Minister says is, once the tanks have arrived in Pakistan, he will know about it. (*Interruption*)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो निखित उत्तर दिया है उस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि हमारी विदेशी नीति का दीवालियापन हम लोगों के सामने आ गया है। असल में बार बार यह सवाल हम लोगों ने इस सदन में उठाया है और मालूम होता है कि अमरीका कुछ हद तक भारत सरकार का बड़ा मालिक है और कुछ मालिक, नौकर का सम्बन्ध इस से सामने नजर आता है। असल में हमरा मालिक सोवियट यूनियन भी है और कुछ हद तक संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका भी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं गया है कि जुलाई महीने में यह श्री दिनेश सिंह अमरीका गये थे उस समय अमरीका के स्टेट सेक्रेटरी श्री राजर्स ने खुद कहा था कि हम लोग किसी तीसरे राष्ट्र के जरिये पाकिस्तान को कोई टैंक नहीं दे रहे हैं। जिस समय श्री राजर्स ने श्री दिनेश सिंह से यह कहा था उसी समय जो अमरीका के डिफेन्स सेक्रेटरी श्री लायड हैं उन का कहना था कि :

"The US Defence Secretary, Mr. Melvin Laird, said yesterday that the United States is considering whether

to permit the sale of 100 American tanks from Turkey to Pakistan but that certain difficulties have arisen.

He did not say what the difficulties are in his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Indian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, who is currently on an official visit to the USA, told reporters last week: "It will be very unfortunate if large amounts of military equipment are pumped into Pakistan at concessional rates."

सवाल यह है कि जब श्री लायड का बयान यह है तब श्री राजर्स कहते हैं कि हम कोई हथियार नहीं भेंजेगे। अमरीका के दो बड़े अफसर इस तरह की दो अलग अलग बातें कहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो डिफेन्स सेक्रेटरी का बयान है उस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है और क्या उस के खिलाफ उस ने कोई विरोध-पत्र दिया था ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो अमरीका के अखबार हैं, जैसे न्यूयार्क टाइम्स, और कुछ सेनेटर लोग, अमरीका सरकार के खिलाफ यह कहने के लिये कि वह भारत के खिलाफ पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स की सहायता न दी जाय, जनमत को तीव्र बनाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ कि श्री कान्ग्लिन जैसे रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के उदारवादी सेनेटर का बयान है कि भारतवर्ष और पाकिस्तान के युद्ध के 22 दिन के बाद यह तय हुआ था कि 1965 के बाद अमरीका पाकिस्तान को किसी तीसरे राष्ट्र के जरिये कोई टैंक आदि की सहायता नहीं देगा लेकिन ठीक 28 दिन के बाद इस बयान के, अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स की सहायता दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1965 के पाकिस्तान भारत युद्ध समाप्त होने के बाद कितनी बार इस तरह का करारनामा भंग हुआ है और कितनी बार तीसरे राष्ट्र के जरिये पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स दिये गये हैं ?

[श्री रवि राय]

अन्तिम सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान में जिस यू एस डेल्बू सब-मैरीन को शांती कहते हैं, जो पाकिस्तान को अमरीका के जरिये तालीम देने के लिये दिया गया था और जब पाकिस्तान और हमारे बीच युद्ध हुआ तब जिस को हम ने बहुत क्षति पहुंचाई थी, इस को रिपेअर और ओवरहाल के लिये भेजा गया है ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हालांकि अमरीका ने भारत को वचन दिया है कि तीसरे राष्ट्र के जरिये वह पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स की मदद नहीं देगा तब भी उसको न मान कर वह उस को मदद दे रहा है, तब भारत सरकार इसके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : 1967 में अमरीका ने एक पालिसी अख्तियार की और वह पालिसी यह थी कि करार के बाद किसी किस्म का मुफ्त सामान उससे न इंडिया ले सकेगा और न पाकिस्तान। उस के टर्म्स यह थे कि उस में लीथल वेपन न भेजे जायें किसी को भी। जो लीथल वेपन जा चुके हैं उन के लिये स्पेअर पार्ट्स दिये जा सकते हैं। नान-लीथल वेपन दिये जा सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि इस किस्म का कोई समान पाकिस्तान में पहुंचा हो। जहां तक लीथल वेपन का सवाल है 1967 के बाद अब तक वह अमरीका से न पाकिस्तान को मिले हैं और न हमें मिले हैं। जैसी उन की नीति इस वक्त है उस का वह पालन कर रहे हैं। उस में यह भी तय पाया गया था कि किसी तीसरे कंट्री के जरिये इस किस्म का कोई सामान और हथियार न हिन्दुस्तान को दिया जायेगा और न पाकिस्तान को दिया जायेगा। अब तक वह इस नीति का पालन करते रहे हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि वह इस पालिसी को रिब्यू कर रहे हैं कि वह इस को चलने दें या उस में कुछ तब्दीली लायें। वह जो कुछ सप्लाइ करना

चाहते हैं वह तभी हो सकता है जब यह पालिसी चेंज हो जायेगी। जब तक यह पालिसी रहेगी तब तक नहीं हो सकता और वह इस का इस वक्त पालन कर रहे हैं।

दूसरा सवाल है सब-मैरीन का। यह सही है कि अमरीका ने जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, एक सब-मैरीन पाकिस्तान को ट्रेनिंग परपज के लिये दे रक्खा है। उस की मियाद भी खत्म हो चुकी है, जिस असें के लिये वह थी। ऐसा खयाल है कि उस की मियाद एक्स्टेंड कर दी गई है और शायद वह एक या दो साल के लिये और रहगी ट्रेनिंग परपज के लिये (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि निक्सन साहब के राष्ट्रपति बनने के बाद क्या उन का पुराना जानसन साहब का करारनामा जो पाकिस्तान के साथ था खत्म किया गया है ? वह कहते हैं कि कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो रहा है, जानसन साहब की नीति अब भी चल रही है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मैं ने साफ कहा था कि 1967 की जो पालिसी है वह है श्री जानसन साहब के जमाने की, और उस पालिसी के अनुसार वह किसी किस्म के लीथल वेपन पाकिस्तान को नहीं दे सकते हैं। वह सिर्फ स्पेअर पार्ट्स देते हैं और वह भी केस टु केस बेसिस पर।

श्री रवि राय : आर्म्स की सहायता होती है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. You have had your second chance also.

श्री रवि राय : यह कोई जवाब नहीं देते हैं। यह क्या बात है ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pakistan's flirtatious but successful diplomacy has succeeded so far in bringing many of the nations of Europe and Asia to vie and compete with each other to present bouquets of arms to Pakistan and

giving military aid either directly or indirectly through the third powers on sale or as free gift. In the early Fifties and Sixties, America was busy arming Pakistan to the teeth ostensibly against the Communist aggression; but later on it was found that the arms and ammunitions supplied by America to Pakistan were used neither against Peking nor against Moscow, but against New Delhi. In spite of that we find America operating its submarine Ghazi in the Indian ocean as a proxy though it is loaned to Pakistan, which America is doing, for maintaining its influence in the Indian ocean. The U. S. S. R. happens to be the main supplier of ammunitions and arms to Pakistan till last year and we find that the Deputy Chief of Soviet Navy, Vice-Admiral Smirnov visited Pakistan and Russia is assisting in modernising and equipping the port of Gwadur. We find that though Pakistan is not starved of military equipments, there are other nations also like Czechoslovakia which have entered the fray. And recently we find that Czechoslovakia has supplied plenty of these armoured personnel carriers to Pakistan. In addition to that also, Sir, West Germany has also entered into collaboration with Pakistan producing Anti Tank Cobra Missiles in complete contravention of Bonn's declared policy of 1967, not to inject arms inside the areas of tension. Recently we find that the Defence Minister gave an answer on the floor of this House on the 26th of March that a British ship carrying arms for Pakistan has left French port. The point is this, that any assistance given to Pakistan by any country is bound to react on the sovereignty and integrity of India.

So, since this particular matter is under consideration and is now being finalised, I would like to know what prevents the hon. Minister from flying direct to Washington and in reflecting the opinion of the Indian people there and telling them that India no longer has any faith in its declaration of friendship with America and in finding out whether Washington is really concerned with the security and integrity of India and also telling them that India will react sharply as it will jeopardise the relationships between the two countries? In addition, it will be a monument of brinkmanship of American policy and it will be more or less tantamount to handing over South-East

Asian countries on a platter to our comrades?

The second point that I would like to know from the hon. Minister is that since the Tashkent Declaration at the initiation of U. S. S. R. Pakistan has taken advantage of it but only India has been observing the provisions of the agreement. Pakistan is continuing to flout this. The Indian security is also being threatened by Pakistan's collusion with China.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The main question which the hon. Member posed was whether we took any special steps to bring this to the notice of the American Government. The Foreign Minister conveyed our views to the U. S. Government. Our view with regard to the supply of military equipments to Pakistan which, we feel, will endanger our security and also create instability in the whole of this region has already been conveyed to the U. S. Government on a number of occasions. In 1969 alone this matter was raised with the U. S. authorities four times and the Foreign Minister, when he was visiting U. S. A. in connection with the U. N. General Assembly meeting also took that occasion to explain this to Secretary, Rogers and the same thing has been explained to the U. S. Govt. through our Embassy. Our views were noted by them. I am sure that before they take this particular decision, they will take our viewpoints into consideration.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: What about China? Our security is now in jeopardy.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This is about the supply of tanks from Turkey to Pakistan.

12.53 hrs.

**QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES RE:
SUPREME COURT NOTICES TO
CERTAIN M.P.'s.**

MR. SPEAKER: Now this is about the privilege issue by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri S. M. Banerjee.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मझे पता चला कि इस सदन के पांच सदस्यों के खिलाफ जिन के नाम हैं, संजीव रेड्डी, नरेन्द्र कुमार सास्त्रे, एस एम बानर्जी, बाई