

ployees of other countries. For instance, Thai nurses in Kuwait are getting Rs. 10,000 per month whereas the Indian nurses are getting only Rs. 6,000/-. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of this discrimination between Indian employees and the employees of other countries employed in Gulf countries and if so, what steps he has taken to set right the discrimination and to see that Indian employees are also treated at par with the employees of other countries?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Sir, as far as we know, there is no discrimination of the nature...*(Interruption)*.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** I have heard the complaints and forwarded to you also but you are sleeping...*(Interruption)*. Please enquire into it.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** This question was raised in the House earlier also and at that time also it was answered in the same terms that so far as we are aware, there is no discrimination as far as the emoluments are concerned.

श्री दीक्षित राम सराज : क्या यह सही है कि मनेशिया और फिनीषीन्स के लोगों को ज्यादा वेतन मिलता है और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को कम मिलता है ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** It is a reality...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** When you raised this question earlier, the then Minister for External Affairs, replied that the Ministry had made enquiries from the Embassy and they were told that what had stated was not a fact. If you want us to ask again, I have no objection.

Six-Nation Appeal to Super Powers  
against Nuclear Arms build-up

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\*421. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR  
AHMAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India had initiated a six-nation appeal to the super powers and nuclear weapons possessing States to pause and reverse their nuclear arms build-up and confromation ;

(b) if so, which other countries have supported the appeal ; and

(c) the reaction of the different nuclear powers thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Parliamentarians for World Order (PWO) approached the Prime Minister some time ago for a suitable initiative to end the nuclear arms race. After consultations a Joint Public Statement was addressed to nuclear weapon States by the Presidents of Argentina, Mexico and Tanzania and the Prime Ministers of Greece, India and Sweden. A copy of the Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Several other world leaders have welcomed the initiative. Among the nuclear weapon States, the Soviet Union has reacted positively in a Government statement. President Chernenko in a letter to the Prime Minister has described the initiative as "useful and timely". Other nuclear-weapon States have either refrained from making any comments or have reiterated their positions on some of the substantive issue involved. The Western powers, notably the United States and the United Kingdom, have in effect stated that there should be negotiations for reductions in nuclear weapons, and that any such reductions should be based on the princi-

ples of balance, verifiability and undiminished security.

### Statement

#### *Joint Public Statement*

1. Today, the survival of human kind is in jeopardy. The escalating arms race, the rise in international tensions and the lack of constructive dialogue among the nuclear weapons states has increased the risk of nuclear war. Such a war, even using part of the present stockpiles, would bring death and destruction to all peoples.

2. As leaders of nations, member states of the United Nations, we have a commitment to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear arms race. The people we represent are no less threatened by nuclear war than the citizens of the nuclear weapons states. It is primarily the responsibility of the nuclear weapons states to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, but this problem is too important to be left to those states alone.

3. We come from different parts of the globe, with differences in religion, culture and political systems. But we are United in the conviction that there must not be another world war. On this, the most crucial of all issues, we have resolved to make a common effort in the interests of peace.

4. Agreements which merely regulate an arms build-up are clearly insufficient. The probability of nuclear holocaust increase as warning time decreases and the weapons become swifter, more accurate and more deadly. The rush towards global suicide must be stopped and then reversed. We urge, as a necessary first step the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as the United Kingdom, France and China, to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be immediately followed by substantial reductions in nuclear forces. We are

convinced that it is possible to work out the details of an arrangement along these lines that takes into account the interests and concerns of all, and contains adequate measures for verification. This first step must be followed by a continuing programme of arms reductions leading to general and complete disarmament, accompanied by measures to strengthen the United Nations system and to ensure an urgently needed transfer of substantial resources from the arms race into social and economic development. The essential goal must be to reduce and then eliminate the risk of war between nations.

5. We will do everything in our power to facilitate agreement among the nuclear weapons states. We will continue to keep in touch with one another about the best ways and means of achieving this objective. We will be consulting with the leaders of the nuclear weapons states and with other world leaders as well as pursuing discussions through United Nations channels.

6. We affirm our belief in detente and mutual understanding, with broad international co-operation and respect for the right of each state to a peaceful, secure and independent existence and of the right of each people to organise its life according to its own aspirations. There can be no assurance of safety for one side only. That is why we attach such importance to a halt in the nuclear arms race that allows for renewed talks on nuclear disarmament.

7. All people have an overriding interest in common security and the avoidance of a nuclear war which threatens human survival. Citizens throughout the world are expressing, as never before, their concern for the future; this public discussion of peace and disarmament must continue and increase. The support and encouragement of an informed public will greatly strengthen governmental action to reverse the nuclear arms race.

8. We have faith in the capacity of human beings to rise above the current

divisions and create a world free from the shadow of nuclear war. The power and ingenuity of the human race must be used, not to perfect weapons of annihilation, but to harness the resources of the earth so that all people may enjoy a life of security and dignity in an international system free of war and based on peace and justice.

9. Today, the world hangs in the balance between war and peace. We hope that our combined efforts will help to influence the outcome.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** There are over 50,000 nuclear warheads in the world, which possess an explosive force of 20 billion tonnes of TNT, which is one and a half million times the power of the bomb that was dropped in Hiroshima. Therefore, the six-nation appeal is an extremely timely one, and the Prime Minister needs to be congratulated on that. We are wedded to the policy of peace, which is a most basic requirement for development and the removal of poverty, and this appeal is a logical extension of our stand on GCD and NPT. However, in the face of growing conviction even amongst her American friends of Pakistan's development of a nuclear bomb, our country may soon have a face the harsh realities in our own national interest. In fact, there is widespread feeling in the country that it is time we re-examined our nuclear option on the subject and arrive at some hard decisions on the Subject. I would like to know from the hon Prime Minister whether such a re-examination is being undertaken, or is being contemplated and, if so, what steps the Government propose to take to face the potential nuclear threat posed by Pakistan.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** The question was about the 6-Nation Appeal to the super powers against nuclear arms build up and the hon. Member wants to know whether the Government is going to re-examine its stand. So far as nuclear energy is concerned, the Government stand has always been that we want to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and no other purpose.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** If you so desire, I will re-phrase the question. The six-nation appeal may land you today in a contradictory position. Therefore, in view of this, what would be the stand of the Government, as far as the threat posed by Pakistan is concerned ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Even in spite of what is happening in Pakistan, the Government stand remains that we will use atomic energy for peaceful uses.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Would the nuclear option be re-examined ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** The problem of Pakistan having a bomb does not make much difference. China has bombs, many other countries have bombs, and any of these bombs can destroy ; not merely Pakistan's. We do not know its exact strength, or how big it is.

As Hon'ble member has remarked the question is of power of today's large Stockpile to destroy the entire world. So, the context is a much larger one. Instead of bothering about a bomb in Pakistan, we must all concentrate on that. What India and other Countries have said in our appeal is, firstly, there should be a freeze on the use of nuclear weapons and on their deployment, and then a reduction. We are working towards arousing public opinion. Whereas it is true that many Governments have not responded positively, an increasing number of people the same countries, in cutting across political or party lines, or any other kind of difference with one another are joining the peace movement in Europe and America. This was the main purpose of this appeal, that even if Governments do not express themselves, we should make the public opinion which would pressurise their governments.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Following what the Prime Minister has just stated, however light-hearted the American President may have been when he cut a rather sick joke during the microphone voice test about having already issued orders to bomb USSR out of existence, it does reflect a certain thought process which works in his mind, which is alarming, to say the least. Recently there has been an increasing anxiety evinced in the American Senate and Congress regarding President Reagan's trigger happy tendencies. Even more than the moral pressure of the world, it is the pressure from the domestic legislature which could have a greater direct impact at least on one super power. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister, following what she has said, whether there has been any consultation between the six nations—to coordinate the efforts with those that the like-minded on the issue of the American Congress? If not, would an initiative be taken to undertake such an exercise to build up public opinion through coordination with such anti-nuclear armament lobbies in the United States?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I have already said that we are working on this. This organisation, 'the Parliamentarians for World Order' is unconnected with any Government. It is a voluntary organisation. A representative group came to us and also approached other Heads of Governments and States. It is a result of their efforts that we issued the appeal. You must have seen that many other people have supported us, for instance Pope John Paul, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and various Opposition leaders like Willy Brandt, Mr. Berlinguer the Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Italy, who passed away soon after he had written to me, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, the Bishop of London, the Green Peace International of UK, Lawyers from UK—this is an organisation called Lawyers for nuclear disarmament, National Peace Council of UK, Nuclear Weapons Freeze Cleaning House, UK, Green parties of Austria, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg and West

Germany; Mayor Andrew Young of America, former Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Joop Vyl, Philip A. Porter, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, Professor Howard H. Hiatt, Dean of the Harvard School of Public Health plus a large number of other people.

We are also trying to get Members of Parliament in other countries to sign this appeal. I do not know whether how many have signed in our Parliament. I believe a group has been formed by a Member of the Opposition. I am told all parties are represented on it. I hope our Parliament Members and Members of Legislative Assemblies and other representative bodies will also sign this appeal. We are trying to get this done in other parts of the world also.

**श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई नेगोशिएशन हुई है या नहीं अगर हुई है, तो उनमें क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है और क्या हथियारों में कोई कमी की गई या नहीं।

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** हमारा सम्पर्क इन सब नेताओं और दूसरी संस्थाओं के साथ बराबर है और हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कोई विशेष नेगोशिएशन तो नहीं है। मुझे पता नहीं कि माननीय सदस्य किन नेगोशिएशन की बात कर रहे हैं—जो हमारी हो रही है, या न्युक्लीयर पावर्ज के बीच हो रही है, या नान-न्युक्लीयर पावर्ज के बीच हो रही है।

**श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :** जवाब में बताया गया है कि यू० एस० ए० और यू० के० ने नेगोशिएशन की बात कही है। उनमें क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा :** उत्तर में केवल यही कहा गया है कि किन किन देशों की

इस अपील पर क्या क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। कई लोगों ने समर्थन दिया है और कई लोगों ने नहीं दिया है।

श्री मोहम्मद अख्तर अहमद : यू० ए० ए० और यू० के० ने क्या कहा है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : इस बारे में बता दिया गया है।

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Sir, in the context of what is happening in the world today, particularly as the Statement says 'today the world hangs in balance between war and peace', this appeal is an important one. And the Hon. Prime Minister has rightly said that where the leaders fail, the people should take up.

Sir, there are leaders who are madly preparing for nuclear war and the people have an important role to play. I would like to know from the honourable Prime Minister (i) how the Government proposes to make the people of India, people of our own country, aware of the danger. What type of propaganda, what type of steps you propose to take to make the Indian people aware of it? (ii) The USSR has responded to the appeal and has agreed to cooperate, but the USA and other western countries, particularly U K, have not responded favourably. If that is so, will the Government of India give up its policy of equating two super powers and confusing the whole affairs?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** Sir, we do not equate one power with another. We are for the reduction of nuclear weapons wherever they exist. We take decisions on foreign policy according to the principles of non-alignment, that is by judging each issue on its merits regardless of the opinion of others—in this matter we do not look at friendship or hostility. But that does not mean that we deny the friendship of any country which has been helpful to us, we value such friendship and we naturally want to strengthen it in every

way. But there is no question of equating the countries in the sense in which the hon. Member means. But we are anxious for the people of the nuclear power States to get together and to find a solution.

As to your other question regarding propaganda we have arranged talks and so on in various places, there have been lectures, children's competitions—and other such.....

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** There should be propaganda through the media. In the television and the AIR it is absent.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** That is a good suggestion which can be followed up.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Sir, according to my information there is confusion in the world forums about India's exact stand on disarmament on two concepts—one is whether the Government of India stands for a nuclear freeze or does it stand for a simultaneous disarmament, that is, forced reduction. They are overlapping concepts, but the Government has got to take a stand. The second is whether the Government is for or against a nuclear free zone in South Asia.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** There is no contradiction between our stand on disarmament and wanting a nuclear freeze. We are working for disarmament. However, the nuclear danger is escalating so fast that we feel that the utmost priority is to stop this. How can there be disarmament unless the nuclear competition is stopped. So there is no contradiction.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question No. 422—  
Shri Daulat Ram Saran.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** She has not finished. She has not answered about the nuclear free zone.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
What does nuclear free zone mean ?  
When the strength of the bomb is such  
that no matter from where it is launched  
it can cause vast destruction, how does a  
nuclear free zone help ? No national or  
regional barrier will stop the bomb's  
effect.

(Interruptions)

नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस,  
टेक्नालाजी एण्ड डेवलपमेंट  
में अनियमितताएं

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\*422. श्री बी.लत राम सारण :  
श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट  
ऑफ साइंस, टेक्नालाजी एण्ड डेवलपमेंट  
(राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और विकास  
संस्थान) में कथित अनियमितताओं और  
कुरप्रबंध की जानकारी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विकास कार्यों  
में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार कोई उप-  
चारात्मक कार्रवाई करेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,  
SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN  
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V.  
PATIL) : (a) As the question is vague  
and does not point at any specific allega-  
tion it is difficult to respond. However,  
certain allegations made in Jansatta, a  
daily Hindi news paper of July 17 and 19,  
1984 have come to the notice of the  
Government.

(b) The allegations are being looked  
into and remedial action will be taken  
where necessary.

श्री बी.लत राम सारण : क्या इस प्रश्न-  
वार में निकलने से पहले सरकार के ध्यान  
में इस संस्थान में हो रही किसी प्रकार की  
अनियमितता या भ्रष्टाचर्या की जानकारी  
नहीं थी ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : श्रीमन्,  
यह जो हमारे इंस्टीट्यूशन है इनका काम  
बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होता है और जो भी  
असवार में आया है वह कुछ एक दो चीजों  
के बारे में है। उसके अन्दर कुछ बहुत बड़ी  
गलतियां हुई हों या कुछ बहुत गड़बड़ हो—  
ऐसी बात नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि  
इस इंस्टीट्यूशन के अन्दर हमें कोई बड़ी गड़-  
बड़, या कोई ऐसी गड़बड़ जिसका कोई बुरा  
असर पड़ता हो, नजर नहीं आई है। कोई  
छोटी-मोटी इर्रिगुलैरिटीज यहां वहां कहीं  
हो तो बात भ्रमण है।

श्री बी.लत राम सारण : क्या मंत्री जी  
बतायेंगे कि इंटरनल आडिट में या आडिटर  
जनरल की आडिट में इस संस्थान के संबंध  
में कोई अनियमिततायें दर्शायी गई हैं या  
नहीं ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : मेरे ध्यान  
में इसके संबंध में अभी तक कुछ नहीं आया  
है।

Talks held with Foreign Minister of Nepal

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\*423. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of  
Nepal during his recent visit to India  
discussed the question of Susta region ;  
and