

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The position is like this : the Director-General of Border Roads has stated that preliminary action like finalization of designs, and issue of tender for construction of the proposed bridge is being expedited; and it is their endeavour to commence the work in work-season of 1987-88. So, it is now not a question of a mere proposal. There are concrete steps being taken. Certainly, it will be bigger and will take more load than the bailey bridge which is of a temporary nature.

As regards landslides etc., they have been taken care of. This project is about 1.5 Kms. away from landslide area.

SHRI PIUS TIRAKY : This area is a very sensitive area, and the Defence Ministry is also lacking in understanding the sensitivity of this area. There is one more bridge also, viz. Shivok bridge on the same river, Teseta. That has crossed the guarantee period. It has become about 100 years old. Is Government thinking of having a renovation of that bridge, or not? Or, is Government allowing it to collapse again, and then come back to save that bridge?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We are not allowing any collapse. On whether there is any collapse, I have not brought here today, information relating to all the bridges in India.

[*Translat.on*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : The hon. Defence Minister has proposed the restoration of one bridge, but there is another similar bridge, as mentioned by one hon. Member and in addition, there are several other large and small bridges over that important highway which need to be investigated. Moreover, the people also have to face the problem of landslides while going from Silliguri to Gangtok by road. This could be dangerous from the point of view of security as well. In view of the above, would the hon. Minister himself tour the area and undertake the construction of a permanent road which can be used throughout the year?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I have noted down the suggestion given by the hon. Member.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Vishwanath accepts the proposal of Madan, then 'Madan' would meet its doom.

[*English*]

Manufacture of nuclear weapons by
Pakistan

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*48. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :**

SHRIMATI MURLI DEORA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuing efforts of Pakistan to produce nuclear weapons as is evident from the reported statement of the outgoing Ambassador of the United States to Pakistan that he could not dissuade Pakistan from pursuing her nuclear ambitions; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review their nuclear policy to meet this potential threat from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are concerned at the non-peaceful dimensions of Pakistan's nuclear programme. A constant watch is being kept on this aspect as on all others having a bearing on India's security.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : It is an accepted fact even by American media and American administration that Pakistan has prepared the different components of an atomic bomb and has kept them ready in the basement of the nuclear establishment. The American Government for their geo-political policies has given Pakistan no real resistance throughout, rather with their collusion.

Pakistan is now possessing the nuclear capability. On the one hand, India has the question of ideology; on the other there is a threat to the security of the country. In this situation, though the Minister has expressed a great concern over this, he has not answered about reviewing of our nuclear Policy. I may ask : should not the Government define our nuclear policy. In view of the fact that we have been saying that we have kept our nuclear policy open ? Is it not high time to go in for nuclear bomb and from defence strategic consideration should we not have nuclear weapons with necessary delivery system ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : We have seen the report that the hon. member has mentioned. There is credible information which has been disclosed by persons from all walks of life in the United States as mentioned by the hon. member like Senator Crnston, newspapers like *Washington Post*, newsmen like Jack Anderson and so on and so forth. And the line of information is, and what appears to be very much credible and believable is, that Pakistan is in the process of developing nuclear expertise which is to be used not entirely for peaceful purposes. As I have said, we are watching the situation. As far as making the bomb and the details thereof are concerned, this Ministry will say, that will be the policy and is the policy of the Government that we have no preparations to make the bomb at this point of time. Further details could be obtained from the concerned Ministry that is Science and Technology.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That will not satisfy the House.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : We are happy to note that the American Congress is not in favour of the American President certifying that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear bomb to supply the huge military aid. Is it not a fact that Gen. Zia's recent cricket diplomacy is to win over the American Congress which is shortly to decide whether their Government should relax the Symington Amendment in awarding to Pakistan the huge

military aid of 4.02 billion dollars, which includes the terrible force multiplier AWAC ?

Sir, in the wake of the American President's keen interest on the subject of supply of huge military aid to Pakistan, I want to know, whether the Government can take advantage of the Congressional opinion as well as the public opinion of America, and if so what are the steps being taken by the Government to mobilise the Congressional opinion, as well as the American people's opinion and pressurise the American administration so that the supply of huge nuclear aid to Pakistan may be stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : I share the optimism expressed by the hon. Member, that the American Congress will reject any efforts for the waiver of the Symington Amendment. We share the optimism and we are hopeful— anxiously hopeful—that the American public opinion will exert itself and the Congress will certainly reject it. We are hopeful that it will reject any pressure in that regard.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You are an optimist.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : As we know, in 1979 the Symington Amendment was passed in the U.S.A. and according to the Symington Amendment any country which the recipient of military or economic aid must prove to the U. S. Government that they are not going nuclear and I quote only one line from the out-going Ambassador to Pakistan, Dean Hinton, who said "Pakistan is in possession of all the needed components for a nuclear explosive device".

I would like to ask the hon. Minister about this proposed \$4.02 Billion aid that is with the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Senate. There are reports as late as today in the papers. I would like to know what is the Government doing in Washing-

tion about effective lobbying of our case with the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Senate.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Our Embassy in Washington will do what ever is appropriate under international law and conventions, to persuade—of course we cannot say that we will lobby that way but we will do whatever is appropriate—and I hope that whatever Mr. Hinton has said will also be heard effectively in the corridors of the U.S. Congress.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The information which was supplied to us is based mostly on sources outside our country such as what the American Senators have said and so on and so forth. I would like to know whether our military intelligence or any other source revealed to us that Pakistan has developed the process of enrichment of uranium—after that, making of a bomb is easy—whether they have a plant for enrichment of uranium, which is more important to us. Do we have any information about that?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : As the hon. Member—I am sure—knows, Pakistan does have a project which is the Kahuta Project for the enrichment of uranium. That is number one. Number two is that there is no need for enriched uranium that Kahuta is processing for peaceful purposes since the power reactors in Pakistan are fuelled by natural uranium. So, the inferences that can be drawn are only on one hand that is, the programme does not necessarily have just a peaceful dimension.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : If I heard what the Minister said correctly, he said that we do not have the preparation to make the bomb. I am sure he cannot be unaware of the nuclear implosion in Pokran. I would like to know whether he means that we do not have the capacity to make the bomb or as a matter of policy we have not proceeded to making the bomb.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I can definitely assert here on the point of policy

that at no point of time we intended to make the bomb; and even at this moment we do not intend to make the bomb. We are for nuclear disarmament. We are active in international fora for nuclear disarmament and we believe in that. Now as far as capability is concerned, again it is a question which I would not be the right person to answer.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister that the whole nation was quite worried on hearing that Pakistan was making an atom bomb. So far as United States of America is concerned, I would quote a saying in Bhojpuri : “*Kahtye Supad Kariye Supad*” (Talk good, do bad). The U.S.A. says something and does something quite different. It is supplying arms and ammunition to Pakistan and is also sending troops to supervise and guide them militarily, and in addition, Pakistan is developing a bomb. Our hon. Minister has said that it is a matter of policy. I want to ask that when an atom bomb is made and there is war in which that bomb is used against India, then what would happen? Could you assure the people of India that in case an atom bomb is developed by Pakistan, India is also prepared to give a befitting reply by making an atom bomb itself and also by making use of other nuclear weapons.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, in regard to the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, I would like to humbly submit that we are fully aware of people's feelings and we bow with reverence to them. Although on the one hand this may be the feeling, on the other there is a feeling to stop nuclear explosions everywhere in the world. Hence, public opinion differs on this issue. However, in case such a situation arises and Pakistan makes a bomb, as has been mentioned by him, we would certainly take proper action.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Are we going to make a bomb or not?

MR. SPEAKER : What does ‘proper’

imply? Over to the next question.

[English]

Sarkaria Commission report

*50. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sarkaria Commission has completed its work;

(b) whether any interim report has been submitted by Sarkaria Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken on the interim report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : This Commission was appointed quite some time ago. Is the Government not desirous of even knowing when the Commission's report is likely to come? Will the Government ask the Commission to expedite its report?

S. BUTA SINGH : As for the last extension, the period of the Commission has been extended upto 30th April, 1987. There is no proposal with the Government to extend the time more. Therefore, we hope, by the date that has been given to the Commission it will submit its report.

Tourists flow to Goa

*52. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated tourist arrival both

domestic and international in Goa during 1986-87 (upto 31st March, 1987);

(b) whether there is likely to be any change in the estimated figure on account of incidents in Goa in December last; and

(c) if so, details of the measures that Union Government and the Goa Administration propose to take to give publicity about the restoration of normalcy in the Territory?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) The tourist arrivals in Goa both domestic and international are estimated to be 9.16 lakhs during 1986-87. This represents a 15% growth over the previous year. The impact of the incidents in Goa in December last on tourist arrival cannot be assessed at this stage as the exact tourist arrival figures for the subsequent months are not available.

(c) The Central Government and the Union Territory Administration have already given wide publicity about the restoration of normalcy in Goa through press reports and advertisements.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Lakhs of tourists flock to Goa and along with dollars that they bring, one of the things they bring is the disease of AIDS which is practically a death warrant to several of us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Aid from IMF!

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : There fore, I would like to know whether you are going to take some measures as far as Goa, Kashmir and several other places are concerned where foreign tourists are flocking, to prevent the local people from catching this disease either with the aid of the Ministry of Health or otherwise.