

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** I do not have any information.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** This is a very important point that I have raised.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not disputing its importance.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Will this information be made available?

**Mr. Speaker:** If the Minister says that he has not got the information at this moment, what should I do?

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Will it be made available later on? Let the Minister say. He wants to say something.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have asked the question. He has answered it.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** I wanted to say that the strike is not legal.

**Mr. Speaker:** This insistence of Members I cannot understand. The Minister says he has not got the information.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** He can lay it on the Table of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot compel him to come out with that information. What should I do?

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** I have raised a legal point. No strike can be valid unless and until the view of at least 75 per cent of the workers are in favour of the strike. Therefore, I have made this point. I wanted to know whether this union has obtained the views of the workers before giving the strike notice. That is a very important point. If the information is not available with the Minister, let the information be made available later.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Ranga:** In view of the fact that the Minister has said that this question has been pending for the past five months, may be more, because in December they had their talks with the conciliation officer, may I know if when the conciliation officer was carrying on his proceedings or his talks there was only one union which he had to deal with so far as labour was concerned and thereafter two more have

come into existence and Government is waiting to see which one of this new unions which had been helped by somebody or the other to come into existence should be recognised apart from the original one?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** As far as the information that I have, we have three registered unions. As to which came into existence first, and which next, I do not have any information. I will try to collect this information and place it before the House.

**Some Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** There are three short notice questions which I had admitted. That was a mistake. Fifteen minutes have been taken by this one.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** There are several others who want to put supplementary questions.

**Explosion of Mines in Border Areas of Punjab**

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**S.N.Q. 36. Shri R. Barua:**

**Shri Gulshan:**

**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**

**Shrimati Basant Kunwari:**

**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

**Shri Maurya:**

**Shri Bagri:**

**Shri Hem Barua:**

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of civilians have been killed as a result of explosion of mines laid by Pakistanis in the border areas of Punjab since the withdrawal of Pakistani troops from those areas;

(b) if so, the total number of civilians as well as military personnel thus killed;

(c) whether all the mines laid by the Pakistani forces in those areas have since been cleared; and

(d) whether Government has taken up this matter with the Government of Pakistan?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (d). Government are aware of some recent deaths as a result of explosions of mines near Amritsar border. Since withdrawal of forces, three persons have died due to explosions of mines near Amritsar.

(c) All mines have since been cleared.

(d) No, Sir.

**Shri R. Barua:** May I know whether these mines were laid after the cease-fire and at the time of discussion of the withdrawal this matter was taken up?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No mines were laid after the cease-fire but this matter of laying of the mines was discussed before the agreement for the actual withdrawal started. Pakistani forces certainly had removed some of the mines but till the last minute they could not remove some and about these they had given full information and sketches of these mines also. We find that even besides the sketches they gave us, a few more mines were found ultimately. There is no case of any fresh laying of the mines.

**श्री गुलशन :** क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों से जो भारतीय उखड़े थे, उनको शिविरों में रखने के लिये सरकार असफल हुई, उसके कारण ही वे लोग वापस सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सैनिकों द्वारा बारूदी सुरंगों के उठाये बगैर ही भेज दिये गये और इस गल्ती के फलस्वरूप सैकड़ों भारतीय नागरिक खेमकरण क्षेत्र में मारे गये? क्या अब सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र बारूदी सुरंगों से मुक्त किया जा चुका है?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** We had taken all precautions about warning the people concerned. As a matter of fact for a few weeks we did not allow anybody to go and reside in those areas. But sometimes some people make mistakes and suffer consequences as a result of that.

**श्री गुलशन :** अभी हाल में पंजाब फिर्-बसाऊ मंत्री सरदार गुरुदयाल सिंह

दिल्लों ने कहा है कि 70 ग्रादमी ग्रकेले खेमकरण क्षेत्र में मारे गये, यहाँ मिनिस्टर साहब ने तीन बताया है, किसमें सच्चाई है।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I would certainly like to clarify that point. I know that figure of 70 is being mentioned. This number of 70 odd really speaking refers to the number of persons who were injured or killed since May, 1965. Because, as you know, as the House is aware, after May, we had our own forces advanced around the border; sometimes, mines were laid there also. The present question refers to the mines explosions, and it really involves the events after the withdrawal of the Pakistani forces. That is the point.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि युद्धबन्दी के बाद 25 फरवरी तक जबकि फीजे वापिस ब्लाई गई पाकिस्तान ने नई सुरंगें या नये बम वगैरा वहाँ पर नहीं छोड़े थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस जानकारी का आधार क्या है? क्या इसका आधार वह है जो पाकिस्तान कहता है? मेरे प्रश्न का (ख) भाग यह है कि फाजिल्का, खेमकरण आदि इलाकों में, क्या यह बात सही है कि 25 फरवरी के बाद बारह से अधिक लोगों की मृत्यु इन विस्फोटों के कारण हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरा आंकड़ा, राजस्थान, खेमकरण आदि के बारे में जहाँ जहाँ पाकिस्तानी सेना घाई थी, मंत्री महोदय, मृत्यु का देने की कृपा करें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह मबल तो बोर्डर एरिया आफ पंजाब का था। राजस्थान इसमें कैसे . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** साथ साथ कह देंगे तो क्या बुरा है। नहीं तो फाजिल्का का तो कम से कम कहें।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I will give the information that is available with me. Before the withdrawal, in Amritsar area,

there were 20 deaths owing to mines and 25 injured. After withdrawal, in the Ferozepur area, deaths were two; injured 6. In the Amritsar area there were three deaths; two injured. In the Gurdaspur area, there was one injured. So, as a matter of fact, before withdrawal and after withdrawal, the total is as follows: Punjab:

श्री मधु लिखये : राजस्थान के बारे में भी कुछ कहिये ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About Rajasthan, I have no information. Ferozepur: two deaths; Amritsar 23 deaths; all combined—before withdrawal and after withdrawal, in the case of injured, Ferozepur, 6. Amritsar, 27 and Gurdaspur, one.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय ने पाकिस्तान के नक्शों का जिक्र किया । क्या उन नक्शों में जहाँ जहाँ सुरंगें और बिस्फोटक पदार्थ थे सब इलाके शामिल थे ? अगर नहीं थे तो क्या ताशकंद समझौते के मुताबिक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में गोलीबन्दी की संधियों और नियमों के मुताबिक पाकिस्तान को ये पूरे नक्शे देने नहीं चाहिये थे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I gave all the information that is available with me. They gave sketches of a number of mines in the area from where they had withdrawn. But as I mentioned, some, or rather, two mines were discovered even after withdrawal, and whose sketches were not given; it may be possibly by mistake; I cannot say, I cannot interpret any motive for that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से निवेदन करना हूँ कि मवाल बिल्कुल साफ था । तीन इलाके हैं जहाँ पर हमारे आदमी मरे हैं । वहाँ पर सुरंगें और बिस्फोटक थे । पाकिस्तान ने हटते वक़्त वे सब नक्शे दिये थे या नहीं दिये थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बताया था कि कहाँ कहाँ मार्च हैं । लेकिन उनके कहने के

अलावा भी कई मार्च लिखीं जो उहाँ ने नहीं बताई ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जहाँ पर मीनें हुईं ये पाकिस्तान ने नहीं बताई थीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आपका सवाल था उसका जवाब तो आ गया है । दूसरा सवाल आप करना चाहते हैं . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दूसरा नहीं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will answer that question. I will try to meet the point as much as I have got information with me. These deaths were not connected with the mines which were found and which were not mentioned by Pakistan.

I will answer, if the hon. Member listens to me for a minute. As I have said, even about this information and about the sketches that we had, we had informed the people and warned them about these places. But sometimes, people make mistakes; sometimes they attempt, or they are tempted to go in and then this kind of action does take place.

श्री बागड़ी : सुरंगों को न हटाने का कारण जिनकी मृत्यु हुई उनमें सरकारी आदमी कितने थे और जनता के आदमी कितने थे ? जब फौज को पता था कि यहाँ यहाँ सुरंगें हैं तो वहाँ जनता को जाने से रोका क्यों नहीं गया ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is exactly what I said. People were warned about the location. But then sometimes people are tempted to go into those areas, because of agricultural operations, etc. Sometimes, they are tempted to go and collect brass, etc.

Shri Ham Barua: Pakistan has violated the Tashkent declaration with impunity and she has left behind here even mines in the areas of occupied Punjab from where she had to withdraw under the Tashkent declaration. Here, on a previous occasion, the Prime Minister told us that Soviet

Russia had decided to send an emissary to Pakistan to bring to the notice of the Pakistan authorities the violation of the Tashkent agreement, which the Soviet Union could not do because of Pakistan's objection. In that connection, may I know what steps the Government have taken to normalise the situation and to see that the Tashkent declaration is not violated by Pakistan, through the good offices of Soviet Russia?

**Mr. Speaker:** That question is too wide for a short notice question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is very specific, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The whole Tashkent agreement cannot be brought in. The question is about the mines that have been placed. The question about the Tashkent agreement is to be answered by another Ministry.

**Shri Hem Barua:** After the withdrawal, they have left behind these mines.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister has answered that point.

**Shri Hem Barua:** My objection is, I do not think, as the Minister thinks, that they have left behind these mines through mistake. I think it is a deliberate action on the part of Pakistan.

**Mr. Speaker:** May be. But all that does not arise here.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Therefore, I want to know whether the Government have brought this thing to the notice of the Soviet Union.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. He said that the people were warned against these mines. May I know if they were warned against these mines, of which Pakistan had given notice, or against those mines which had been discovered after Pakistan had left and, if so, if they had given notice and they knew fully well that these mines were dangerous for the public, why did they not cordon off that area so

that the people could not for any reason enter that area?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** For weeks this area was cordoned off. The information about the mines which were located there was conveyed to us by Pakistan. We had warned the people about these mines, but unfortunately, the accidents took place in the case of some of these mines. In regard to some of them, two mines, of which we had no notice from Pakistan, there, no incident took place. The army officers in their own operations discovered them.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय के सारे जवाब परस्पर विरोधी हैं। मैंने पूछा था कि अगर नकशे थे तो उन नकशों के अनुसार आपने सुरंगों को क्यों नहीं हटाया ? श्री डी० सी० शर्मा के सवाल के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उस एरिया को उन्होंने कार्डन आफ किया था मतलब जनता को जाने नहीं देते थे। उस समय में इन्होंने सुरंगों को क्यों नहीं हटाया ? इसका कोई जवाब नहीं आ रहा है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I submit, Sir, that short notice questions tend to accumulate now-a-days because most Ministers have developed the bad habit of not even intimating to the House about them. Though two or three days' notice is given to them, they do not let us know whether they accept or whether they refuse to accept the short notice questions. Normally, they are given two or three days' notice, and we are informed in time. But now-a-days, for days on end we are not informed.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall see to it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is becoming worse and worse; it is becoming curi-ous and curi-ous. What is the Government coming to?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** हमें भी दस दस दिन तक जवाब नहीं मिलता है। हम भी अल्प-सूचना प्रश्न देने हैं लेकिन दस दस दिन तक

जवाब नहीं मिलता है। मैं आपको भी लिख चुका हूँ।

इंडियन स्कूल आफ इण्टरनेशनल स्टडीज

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S.N.Q. 37. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :  
श्रीमती रामकुमारी सिन्हा :  
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सप्रू हाउस के इंडियन स्कूल आफ इण्टरनेशनल स्टडीज के संचालक ने एक शोध-छात्र श्री वेद प्रताप "वैदिक" का छात्रवृत्ति तथा छुट्टी के लिये हिन्दी में लिखा हुआ प्रार्थना पत्र यह कह कर लौटा दिया था कि वह अंग्रेजी में लिखा होना चाहिए;

(ख) क्या संचालक की यह कार्यवाही संविधान के अनुरूप है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त शोध-छात्र के प्रति न्याय कराने के लिये सरकार तुरन्त कदम उठायेगी ?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) The certificate of attendance for payment of scholarship and application for leave submitted by Shri Ved Pratap Vedic have not been returned to him by the Director, but have been passed on to the Registrar whom Shri Vedic has been asked to see. Shri Vedic has not seen the Registrar although a written communication has been sent to him in this connection. Earlier, Shri Vedic had been advised by the Director that in accordance with the normal practice in the School, he may fill up the forms in English and get them endorsed by the Head of the Department.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री श्रीगवत झा आजाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि 29 अप्रैल से लेकर 7 मई तक इस शोध छात्र वैदिक ने इन स्टडीज के निदेशक से बार बार मिलने की प्रार्थनाये की और उनकी वह प्रार्थनाये स्वीकार नहीं की गई। क्या इस जवाब के अनुसार मैं यह समझूँ कि उनको रजिस्ट्रार से इसलिये मिलने को कहा गया कि उनका हिन्दी में लिखा हुआ आवेदन पत्र स्वीकृत हुआ और उसे वहाँ स्कालरशिप मिल जायेगा।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The certificate has got to be signed by the Head of the Department. When Shri Vaidik went to the Director's Office, he was advised to go to the Head of the Department and get both the attendance certificate and the leave application endorsed by the Head of the Department for further action, after writing then out in English. Instead of acting on this advice, Shri Vaidik chose to address a letter to the Director in Hindi, enclosing the certificate of attendance and the leave application written in Hindi without any endorsement from the Head of the Department. The Director passed on these documents to the Registrar and simultaneously Shri Vaidik was asked by the Director office to see the Registrar. Although the Registrar asked Shri Vaidik to see him, Shri Vaidik did not choose to see him.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मेरा प्रश्न यही तो था कि रजिस्ट्रार से मिलने के लिये इसलिये कहा गया कि उनका हिन्दी में प्रार्थना पत्र स्वीकार कर लिया गया, या कि डाइरेक्टर ने सिर्फ यह कहने के लिये बुलाया था कि आवेदन पत्र हिन्दी में लिखा हुआ है इसको अंग्रेजी में लिख कर लाओ। मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** First he was asked to submit his application in English, because under the rules of this School, the application has to be in English. But when he insisted that his application in Hindi