

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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No. 29—Thursday December, 20, 1973/Agrahayana 29, 1895 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 20, 1973/Agrahayana
29, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C. K. Chandrapan—absent. Shri Y. Eswara Reddy—also absent. Shri C. Janardhanan—also not here. Shri Shankar Rao Savant.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
Question No. 567.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): It is a little bigger reply because we cannot do without it and, at the same time, part of the reply is being laid on the Table...

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table.

SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:
The reply is given partly and partly it is laid.

MR. SPEAKER: Long replies should always be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We cannot help it because the nature of the question is such that it requires a little long reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not say that the reply should not be long, but it may be just said that a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Effect of Lock-outs and Strikes on Nation's Economy

*567. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent lock-outs and strikes in private and public sector

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have affected the nation's economy; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to minimise this loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Industrial disputes, whether they take the form of strikes or lock outs, invariably result in mandays lost. The number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs stood at 11.2 million at the end of first 8 months of 1973 as against 20.5 million in 1972. If the same trend continues, the total time lost during the whole of 1973 may not exceed 17 million. This is encouraging trend considering that during this period the economy has been subjected to strains on account of power cut, shortage of raw material, shortage of essential commodities, closures, and hardships caused by swelling prices.

A comparison of industrial relations in public sector with those in private sector reveals that, in spite of lower employment in private sector, the number of mandays lost in private sector has been higher than those in the public sector. In the private sector and the public sector, employment during 1972 was 6.8 million and 11.2 million and the mandays lost were 17.2 million and 3.3 million respectively. The number of mandays lost in the private sector in the manufacturing group have in recent years been about ten times of that of the mandays lost in the public sector.

The share of lock-outs in the total mandays' lost in West Bengal during 1972 and 1973 (first 10 months) came to 73.88% and 62.46%. The corresponding figures for the country as a whole were 33.1% and 34.2%.

A statement giving details is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or

arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Statement

Table No. 1 below gives a comparative picture of employment in millions in the public sector and the private sector for the years 1962—72 :—

TABLE I
EMPLOYMENT

(In millions)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector
1962	7.4	5.2
1967	9.6	6.7
1970	10.4	6.7
1971	10.7	6.8
1972	11.2	6.8

Employment in the public sector has not only been more than that in the private sector but has been increasing at a rate much faster than that in the private sector.

Table II below gives a comparative picture of man-days lost in the two sectors during the years 1972-73 :

TABLE II
MANDAYS LOST

(In millions)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1970	2.1	18.5	20.6
1971	2.3	14.2	16.5
1972	3.3	17.2	20.5
1973 (January to August)	1.4	9.8	11.2

The number of mandays lost in the private sector has been about five to nine times of the mandays lost in the public sector.

In Table III, below, an attempt has been made to compare the number of mandays lost per worker, per year in manufacturing group of the public and private sectors.

TABLE- III

MANDAYS LOST PER WORKER PER YEAR

(Manufacturing group)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector
1961	.12	1.2
1962	.28	1.4
1963	.01	0.7
1964	.34	1.5
1965	.05	1.3
1966	.55	2.3
1967	.62	3.2
1968	.66	3.0
1969	.36	3.5
1970	.43	4.0
1971	.29	2.9

The number of man-days lost in the Private Sector have, in recent years, been about 10 times of the mandays lost in the public sector.

The share of lock-outs in the total mandays lost in the country as a whole came to 33.1% in 1972 and 34.2% in 1973 (first 10 months). The corresponding figures for West Bengal are given in Table IV below :

TABLE IV

Year	Total mandays lost due (strikes & lockouts)	Total Mandays lost due to lock out
1972	3,617,124	2,672,253 (73.88%)
1973 (upto October, 1973)	4,983,383	3,112,461 (62.46%)

73.88% and 62.46% of the total mandays lost in West Bengal during 1972 and 1973 were due to lock-outs.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Do the figures of mandays lost on account of strikes and lockouts include mandays lost on account of closure due to power cut, shortage of raw materials, bandh, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): They include the total mandays lost.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: When production is the main cry of the day, a loss of 11.2 million mandays in 8 months is criminal. It shows that the industrial relations machinery is not working to expectation. What attempts are made to gear it up, that is, this slow-moving indolent machinery?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The mandays lost during this period is definitely better than last year and it has shown considerable improvement.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: My question is, what attempts are made to gear up the machinery.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: So far as the Conciliation Machinery of the Labour Ministry is concerned, we have held several meetings. We have held several tripartite meetings with the employers and the employees. The notable ones are Electricity Corporation, the Cement, Sugar and several other cases where outstanding disputes have been settled by means of tripartite agreements and we believe in encouraging bipartite agreements, and wherever it is possible, by way of helping parties to come to agreements, the Government is helping them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: May I know whether the tripartite meeting that was held even yesterday in respect of jute mills in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking a specific question, this is not of yesterday, but this notice is about 10 days before.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Here also it is West Bengal matter. So, I am asking. This is regarding the strike which is going to be held in West Bengal in jute mills comprising of more than 2 lakhs of workers.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question about jute mills. This is about man days lost. If you want to ask about jute mills you can table a separate question on that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: How it is not relevant, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: It is relevant in the sense that it is one of the biggest strikes. The biggest strike is going to take place in the next month. So, I am asking, what steps the Government is going to take to prevent that strike?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question about man-hours lost due to lock-outs which have already taken place.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: This is a relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The Minister has not said anything about the losses incurred affecting the national economy so far. That part of the question has not been answered.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: According to available information, in 1971, for about 1,659 lock-outs and strikes, the total estimated loss in terms of production was about Rs. 90.5 crores; in 1971, for 1,714 lock-outs and strikes, the total loss was about Rs. 98.01 crores.

श्री घनशाह प्रधान : मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश की वतमान आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए अग्रिम दो वर्षों तक सरकारी क्षेत्र में किसी प्रकार की हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी नहीं की जायेगी और उसका उल्लंघन करने वालों के प्रति सख्त कार्यवाही करने के आदेश एक आर्डिनेन्स के द्वारा जारी करने का कार्यक्रम क्या सरकार के पास है क्योंकि इसी तरह से देश की आर्थिक स्थिति संतुलित रह सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई आर्डिनेन्स निकाला जाये, यह आप जानना चाहते हैं ? पार्लमेंट के दिनों में आर्डिनेन्स कैसे निकालेंगे ।

श्री मूलचन्द डग्गा : क्या सरकार हड़तालें और तालाबन्दी कम करने के लिए जो श्रम के कानून हैं, लेबर लाज उनमें कोई अमेन्डमेन्ट करना चाहती है या नहीं ?

श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा : श्रीमन्, सरकार का ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है। हम एक इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स बिल ला रहे हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत यह प्रयत्न होगा कि स्ट्राइक्स और लाक आउट्स कम पड़ जायें।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : चार साल से इस प्रकार का आशवासन दिया जा रहा है, अखिर कब तक यह बिल लाया जायेगा। (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the hon. Minister tell us whether some of the strikes and dislocations arise out of the trade union rivalries? If so, whether such rivalry affects our national economy, and if so, what steps government propose to take to stop this?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : At least one such incident of this type came to our notice recently. But, I do not have sufficient figures to indicate the loss that has been incurred.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, may I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the statement made by our revered Rashtrapathiji who is himself a veteran trade unionist and also by the Prime Minister that at least during the Fifth Plan period there should be moratorium on strikes and lock-outs so that the production of the nation should not be hampered? May I also know whether the hon. Minister will think on these lines and try to bring about a sort of a permanent solution for avoiding these strikes and lock-outs by using his good office?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I shall persuade the employers, employees and also the trade union leaders not to resort to strikes.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जो हड़तालें और तालाबन्दी होती हैं उसका एक प्रमुख कारण यह है कि जो भी निर्णय लिए जाते हैं या जो भी सिफारिशें वेज-बोर्ड करता है उनको इमानदारी से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जाता है। इसी के कारण यह होते हैं तो इसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या करना चाहती है? जो

इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है उसी की वजह से यह गड़बड़ी होती है

श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा : श्रीमन्, वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशें स्टैंड्यूटरीली एन्फोर्सेबिल नहीं होती हैं लेकिन हम कोशिश करते हैं कि एम्प्लायर अधिक से अधिक और जल्दी से जल्दी उनका कार्यान्वयन करें।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या कोशिश करते हैं वही तो पूछा था। (व्यवधान)

SHRI DHAMANKAR : The adjudication, conciliation and arbitrary proceedings take a very long time. They are penal proceedings. So, will the Minister give information as to what steps the Government have taken to fix a time limit for these adjudication, conciliation and arbitrary proceedings? As there is no time limit fixed and since these proceedings go on lingering for days and months together, the labour is fed up with these things.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The Industrial Disputes Act provides for certain machinery and certain methods. Beyond this also, to avoid delay, we are encouraging bipartite talks between the parties concerned so that they can come to a settlement, and these bipartite talks encouraged by Government have yielded very quick results during the last few years.

श्री रामसिंह भाई : क्या मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि भारत के अन्दर जो ट्रेड यूनियन्स चल रही हैं उनपर राजनीति का ज्यादा असर है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर का जनरल एग्जामिनेशन मत करिये। आपको सबाल पूछना चाहिए।

श्री रामसिंह भाई : जो स्ट्राइक्स होती हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ रेलवेन्सी भी तो होनी चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या सरकार इस आवश्यकता को महसूस करती

है कि हड़तालों को कम करने और तालाबंदियों को कम करने के लिए एक उद्योग में एक ही युनियन रहे ? यदि इस आवश्यकता को सरकार महसूस करती है तो इस दिशा में अब तक उसने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है और उसमें कितनी सफलता मिली है ? (ब्यवधान) हम इस मत के हैं कि एक उद्योग में एक ही युनियन रहे ।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : It is a very ideal thing to have one union for one unit. I hope the hon. Member would help us to evolve this.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am helping him, but he does not want it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : In the statement, the hon. Minister has stated that in 1972, the lock-outs were 33.1 per cent and in 1973 for ten months, it was 34.2 per cent, and in West Bengal the figure was 73.88 per cent in 1972 and up to October, 1973 it was 62.46 per cent. So, we find that the number of lock-outs is increasing in 1973. We find today that in the railways the locomen are on strike, and in another public undertaking namely the Indian Airlines, they have declared a lock-out. I want to know what steps Government are going to take to solve the problem of lock-out and the locomen's strike?

MR. SPEAKER : He is repeating the same question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : An indication came in the papers that the Labour Minister should not take any initiative regarding the lock-out in the Indian Airlines...

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is about the lock-outs which have already taken place and not continuing lock-outs. One does not know now how many man-hours will be lost. After all, there has to be some calculation about it. He can put that question later. It is not relevant at this stage.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The hon. Minister was going to answer it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He is always ready to answer, but I am here to judge whether he should answer it.

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Indo-Sri Lanka Talks

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

*568. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some discussions were held between India and Sri Lanka recently; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the agreements reached at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) When our Prime Minister visited Colombo in April 1973, the two Prime Ministers discussed a number of subjects such as economic cooperation between the two countries, implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, Kachchativu island and related matters such as the median line, fishing rights, etc. They also agreed that the discussions between the two Governments should continue to resolve the various issues involved. In pursuance of this, meetings of officials of India and Sri Lanka have taken place in May, June, August and October this year. These discussions are confidential and are being continued in a spirit of friendly cooperation so that satisfactory solutions may be found for all outstanding matters.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Is it a fact that the progress being made particularly with regard to these vital matters like the implementation of the Shastri-Sirimavo agreement and Kachchativa is slow? If so, what are the reasons therefor? If not, is the hon. Minister satisfied with the progress?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : May I say that on the basis of the discussions carried out so far with the opposite party, we are highly satisfied with the progress?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : In view of the fact that the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Shrimati Sirimavo Bandaranaike is visiting India to meet our

Prime Minister, will Government take into confidence the people who are directly or indirectly affected by whatever agreement the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka may come to? I say this because last time when the Shastri-Sirimavo agreement was made, there was a feeling among the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka that they were not consulted and were left out in regard to some very important points. May I know if they will be taken into confidence before or during the discussions?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I do not understand what is the main object of the hon. member is asking this question. An agreement has already been entered into. Both sides are trying their very best to implement all the terms of the agreement as sincerely as possible. As far as we are concerned, it is being implemented very satisfactorily. The question of taking those people into confidence does not arise at this stage. Anyway, it has already been done. An agreement has been arrived at. We have undertaken to take a certain number of people into India and Sri Lanka has undertaken to give citizenship to a large number of people there and that process is proceeding quite satisfactorily.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : I am referring to any new agreement that may be arrived at.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I do not know which new agreement the hon. member is referring to. Shrimati Sirimavo Bandaranaike is coming to India very shortly and the various issues now being discussed at official level will be taken up at that level also. I do not know of any new agreement.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Besides this perennial question of Indian settlers in Sri Lanka, are Government going to take up the question of the Kachchativu island especially in view of the search for oil and the possibility of it around this island?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I have already said that this question is being discussed between the two Governments and is likely to be taken up when the two Prime Ministers meet.

Mini Steel Plants

*569. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the parties whose applications for the issue of licences for setting up mini-steel plants in various States are pending; and

(b) the efforts Government have made to ensure that all the products of these mini plants will be made available to the consumers at fair price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD) : (a) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6080/73.*]

(b) There is no price control on the products of electric furnace units. However, the pricing policy in respect of such products is under examination.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : May I know whether the performance of the mini plants and the encouragement given to them has come in the way of major steel plants coming up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI) : In 1972-73, the mini steel plants produced about 1.03 million tonnes of steel. In 1973-74 their contribution is expected to be about 1.16 million tonnes, and according to the capacity created in 1980-81 they are expected to produce about 2.28 million tonnes of steel. So, instead of coming in the way of big plants, they have supplemented the steel production and availability in the country.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : My question was whether these mini steel plants have come in the way of big steel plants coming up early.

SHRI T. A. PAI : I have already said that the mini steel plants do not come in the way of any other project coming up in the country.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : पहले एक करोड़ रुपये तक के स्क्रैप के इलेक्ट्रिक फ्रनेसिज के लिए कोई लाइसेंस नहीं था। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब उन के लिए इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस की पावन्दी क्यों लगाई गई है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : Licences were not required for plants up to Re. 1 crore. There has been difficulty in getting enough scrap which is the essential raw material for working these mini steel plants, apart from power. The capacity already created with the assistance of the small plants also will come to about four million tonnes by the end of the fifth plan. So, the important point now is to see that their productivity is fully assured by having a proper scrap policy. In view of this we did not want new plants to come up and the funds to be locked up.

सेना में हिन्दी को प्रशिक्षण का माध्यम बनाना

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* 570. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सशस्त्र सेनाओं में सभी रैंकों के लिए तथा सभी स्तरों पर हिन्दी को प्रशिक्षण का माध्यम बनाने के लिए निर्णय किया गया है और यदि हां, तो कब निर्णय किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा निर्णय कब किया जाएगा;

(ख) समस्त प्रशिक्षण सामग्री का अनुवाद कब तक उपलब्ध कराया जा सकेगा;

(ग) हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए कुल कितनी नियम पुस्तिकाएँ (मैन्युअलें) संदर्भ पुस्तिकाएँ/सेना प्रकाशन और अन्य प्रशिक्षण सामग्री है; और

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इसमें से कितनी सामग्री का अनुवाद और प्रकाशन हो चुका है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (घ) हिन्दी पहले ही जूनियर कमीशन अफसरों/एन०सी०ओ० तथा अन्य रैंक के लिए प्रशिक्षण का माध्यम है। अफसरों के बारे में इस प्रश्न पर तब विचार किया जाएगा जब सभी संबंधित कागजात का अनुवाद पूरा हो जाएगा। इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए किसी समय-सीमा का पूर्वानुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए ऐसी नियम-पुस्तिकाओं, संदर्भ पुस्तकों/सैनिक प्रकाशनों तथा प्रशिक्षण संबंधी अन्य साहित्य की कुल संख्या लगभग 1900 है। इन में से 171 का अनुवाद तथा प्रकाशन हो चुका है और 36 का केवल अनुवाद हो चुका है। तथापि, इस संख्या से उनके आकार और जटिलता का अनुमान नहीं लगता है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर को टालने का प्रयत्न किया है। हिन्दी के बारे में सरकार की जो नीति है, वह इस प्रश्न के उत्तर से स्पष्ट हो जाती है। इस से प्रतीत होती है कि सरकार हिन्दी के विकास के लिए कुछ नहीं करना चाहती है। मैंने स्पष्ट पूछा है कि क्या सरकार सेना में सभी रैंकों के लिए हिन्दी को अनिवार्य बनाना चाहती है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि लगभग 2000 पुस्तकों में से केवल 200 पुस्तकों का अनुवाद हुआ है। इस हिसाब से 2000 पुस्तकों के अनुवाद के लिए 30 वर्ष का समय लगेगा। क्या सरकार इस गति से हिन्दी की प्रगति करना चाहती है? क्या वह इस समय-सीमा को कम करने के लिए कोई त्वरित कार्यक्रम बनायेगी, ताकि दो तीन वर्षों में ही सब पुस्तकों का अनुवाद हो सके और वे उपयोग में आ सकें ?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : The hon. member has not properly understood my reply. 75 per cent of the armed forces are now being trained and instructed through the medium of Hindi. So, there is no question of neglecting the medium of Hindi in the armed forces.

The point is in regard to officers. There are certain books and publications which are to be translated, and the policy of the Government in this regard is clear. As far back as 1965, in consultation with the Home Ministry, it was decided that after the translation has been made, the question of medium of instruction through Hindi will be taken up. So, this is being done. This mathematical calculation of 30 years does not make any sense. The momentum has already gathered in regard to translation. It may take much less than 30 years.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान में 1965 के बाद हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है। उस के अनुसार सरकार का सारा कार्य हिन्दी में ही होना चाहिए। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि "अफसरों के बारे में इस प्रश्न पर तब विचार किया जाएगा, जब सभी संबंधित कागजात का अनुवाद पूरा हो जाएगा। इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए किसी समय-सीमा का पूर्वानुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।" स्थिति यह है कि मंत्री महोदय समय-सीमा का कोई अनुमान भी नहीं बता सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह काम तीन साल से भी कम वक्त में ही जायेगा।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय तो कोई समय-सीमा नहीं बताना चाहते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अगले पांच वर्षों में इन सभी दो हजार पुस्तकों का अनुवाद करना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : I cannot give a time-limit.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा कि बड़े अधिकारियों के लिए पुस्तकों की कमी है, लेकिन मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक अधिकारियों को आप हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित नहीं करेंगे तब तक जूनियर लोगों को वे हिन्दी में कैसे ट्रेनिंग देंगे ? इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं

सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन पुस्तकों का अनुवाद नहीं हुआ है या जिस तरह की मौलिक पुस्तकों सेना के लिए हिन्दी में नहीं है क्या उस के लिए कोई विशेष सेल बनाएंगे जो उनका अनुवाद कर सके और वह वहाँ पढ़ाई जा सकें ?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : There is a special cell in the Ministry for this purpose and instructions have been given to the armed forces to expedite the acquisition of knowledge of Hindi. No officer enters the armed forces without passing the preliminary examination in Hindi. Twice in the year examination in Hindi is compulsory for all officials.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : Now that the minister has spelt out the policies of the Defence Ministry concerning the language for all the three services, will any concession be given to the people from the southern parts of the country—not only Tamil Nadu but other southern States also—so far as selection centres are concerned, at least for the next couple of years, because we have this Hindi problem? Otherwise there is no chance of any enrolment from the South, unless, of course, Defence Ministry wants only people from the north.

MR. SPEAKER : You better address this to the gentleman at the back.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : I am from the south. We are expressing our feelings.

MR. SPEAKER : Practically your question comes to this : Will you take more time to translate?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : The longer time they take the better for us.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : Concession is still being given and people from the south take advantages of this concession at present. But this concession cannot be given indefinitely. There is enough time now for the people in the south to pick up Hindi.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : As long as English is one of the associate languages, how can you say that they should learn Hindi? Don't create more trouble.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : The policy of the Government is clear in this regard. Officers from the south pick up Hindi much earlier and much better than others.

Nationalisation of Handidhua Colliery in Orissa

*571. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not nationalising Handidhua Colliery in Orissa; and

(b) the steps contemplated by the Ministry to prevent further damage to the coal-mines by wasteful mining?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Handidhua Colliery is owned and controlled by the State Government of Orissa and the question of its nationalisation therefore does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : He says that Handidhua colliery belongs to the Orissa Government and hence the question of nationalisation does not arise. Is he aware of the fact that recently this colliery has been given on lease to some private parties during the President's rule and if so, how is it in conformity with the policy of the Government of India?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The State Government has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Goenka Investment Ltd. on 15-7-71 regarding this colliery. Only the State Government is competent to cancel the agreement, not the CMA or any other organisation. It is true that at present it is not in conformity with the policy of the Government of India, but the agreement was signed in 1971 before coal mines were nationalised.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether Government will do anything to bring about a uniform pattern in all the collieries including this one, so that there may be one pattern for production, distribution, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI) : We have written to the Orissa Government that this agreement is not in keeping with the spirit of nationalisation of the coal mines. We have also requested them to consider the desirability of terminating this agreement and entrusting the work to the CMA on suitable terms. The matter is under discussion with the State Government.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : If this colliery belongs to the Orissa Government, how does the question of nationalisation arise? Under section 17 of the Act, collieries owned by State Governments are exempted. Is this agreement between the State Government and the private party a lease or only a raising contract?

SHRI T. A. PAI : According to the Act, there is no question of nationalising this mine which is already under the State Government. But we have approached the State Government to entrust this work to the CMA in the spirit of the nationalisation of coal mines, rather than work through a private agency.

Indo-British Annual Bilateral Talks in November, 1973

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*573. **SHRI M. S. PURTY** :
SHRI PRABHUDAS
PATEL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. K. favours no visa system for Indians;

(b) whether India's strong feelings about the unsatisfactory state of affairs concerning the treatment of Indians going to Britain were conveyed by the Foreign Secretary during the three day annual bilateral talks in November, 1973; and

(c) if so, the response of the British Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The question of difficulties and harassment experienced by Indian nationals visiting Britain was raised at the annual bilateral talks in

November 1973 and India's strong feelings on the subject were conveyed. On the question of a visa system, the British side stated that under their laws, whether a person came to Britain with a visa or an entry certificate or neither, the Immigration Officer was entitled to satisfy himself, if necessary, that the person was a genuine visitor and not an immigrant without authority.

(c) The British Government have assured us that they would look into the question of harassment and make every effort to avoid giving cause for future complaints.

श्री: एम० एस० पुरतो: मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गत नवम्बर मास में हुई भारत ब्रिटिश वार्षिक द्विपक्षीय वार्ता के पश्चात ब्रिटेन में रहने वाले भारतीय नागरिकों के साथ सद्व्यवहार किया जा रहा है? यदि नहीं तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या रुख है?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: No instance has come to our notice that Indian nationals in the U. K. are being harassed or treated on a different level from other nationals.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has stated that at the bilateral negotiations or talks with Britain this matter was referred to and our strong feelings were conveyed to them. May I know what exactly was the response and what kind of guarantee the British gave that Indians who go occasionally or in transit to other places via London are not subjected to humiliating insults? Often they are asked by the British immigration authorities about their genuineness and it is often very insulting for the Indian people to get this kind of treatment. What kind of steps are taken by the Government of India to see that such things are not repeated, especially when our relations with Britain are cordial and we are a member of the Commonwealth?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I agree with the hon. Member that it is true that on certain occasions complaints have come to us that Indian nationals going to Britain even as tourists have been subjected to interrogation and harassment etc. We took up

this matter with the British Government and they have taken certain remedial measures. Even on this occasion when we had bilateral talks with them, this matter was raised by our representative in very strong terms. I would like to inform the hon. Member that we were given an assurance by the British Government that they would look into this matter very seriously and try to take corrective steps.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In spite of the remedial measures such instances are increasing.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In this country we have very strong prejudice, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh, against Indian citizens being treated as second class citizens. I would therefore like to know whether our External Affairs Ministry will be able to take a position of, what they call, *quid pro quo* that those British people coming into this country after a time-bound programme will be given the fourth-class citizen treatment if they persist in their present policy?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

Industrialists in Private Sector punished for Under-utilization of Licensed Capacity

*574 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrialists in the Private Sector punished during the last three years ending the 30th November, 1973 for under-utilisation of licensed capacity, so far as the industries coming under his Ministry are concerned;

(b) the names of such industries and the nature of punishment awarded to each of them; and

(c) the steps taken to see that the industries work to the full licensed capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Under-utilisation of installed capacity can arise due to several factors, a good number of which are outside the control of the industrialists, for example, raw material shortage fall in offtake, power failures and shortages, transport bottlenecks, paucity of working capital, labour management problems as also problems of management and productivity. As regards the punitive action, it has to be stated that under-utilisation of capacity by itself is not punishable under any of the existing provisions. Hence the question of awarding punishment for under utilisation cannot arise.

(c) The more important steps taken by Government to see that industries are enabled to utilise their installed capacities to the maximum extent possible are :—

- (i) Review of the availability of indigenous and imported raw materials from time to time side by side with the liberalisation of the import of raw materials including steel and components.
- (ii) Continuous review of development programmes with a view to reviving the demand and improving the order book for capital goods to the extent possible.
- (iii) Permission given to industrial undertakings engaged in 65 specified industries to make fuller utilisation of installed capacity, subject to certain conditions. Under this, units barring certain exceptions, which have been licensed on single shift or double shift basis in the specified industries have been permitted to increase their production on the basis of maximum utilisation.
- (iv) Permission given to industrial undertakings in general to diversify their production for the manufacture of new articles to the extent of 25% of their licensed capacity without the formality of obtaining an industrial licence, subject to certain conditions.
- (v) As far as the machinery industries are concerned, these facilities for diversification have

been further relaxed without any conditions except that the diversification will be within the licensed capacity. Under this relaxation, diversification without having to obtain an industrial licence will be permitted to manufacture new articles of industrial machinery, whether on a once for all or recurring basis, within the licensed capacity.

- (vi) Simplified procedure evolved for permitting industrial machinery and machine tool manufacturers to import designs, drawings and documentation of the c.i.f. value not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs, only once in a year, without having to go through an elaborate procedure.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, वह बिल्कुल नामुक्त म्मिल है। मैंने इसमें जो सवाल पूछा था उसको डील ही नहीं किया गया। मैंने पूछा था कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में हमारे जो प्लांट था और वे अण्डर-यूटीलाइज्ड रहते हैं तो क्या उनको कोई सजा दी जाती है, वे अण्डर यूटीलाइज्ड क्यों चल रहे हैं ? जवाब में यह बताया गया है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट की कमी हो सकती है रा-मैटीरियल की कमी हो सकती है। मैं साफ़ तौर पर पूछना चाहता हूँ—इस मुक्त में ब्लैक मनी पैदा करने का एक ज़रिया प्राइवेट सैक्टर के पास अण्डर-यूटीलाइजेस है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने के बारे में गौर कर रही है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जो प्लांट्स अण्डर-यूटीलाइज्ड हैं, उन को पूरी तरह से यूटीलाइज्ड किया जाय ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI) : In the statement we have already made it clear that under-utilisation of capacity in itself is not punishable under any of the existing provisions. Deliberate under-utilisation and under-utilisation as a result of so many constraints in production has got to be distinguished. From 1966 to 1968 several of the industries under this Ministry, specially engineering industry, were under recession for want of market and other difficulties; barring certain industries like diesel engines,

mining machinery, railway wagons etc. the utilisation of capacity is more than 50 per cent in all the industries. In certain industries like transformers, electric motors, ball and roller bearings etc. the utilisation of capacity has been over 80 to 100 per cent on an average. So, what we are now trying to do is to look into the problem industry by industry to find out whether this is being done deliberately, or there are any other constraints coming in the way of fuller utilisation, and see that on our part every assistance is given so that these difficulties are removed.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इस हाउस को ऐसा यकीन दिलाने के लिये तैयार हैं कि आइन्दा प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो भी प्लांट अण्डर-यूटिलाइज्ड रहेगा, उस का एक्सपैन्शन और नया लाइसेंस रोक दिया जायगा, जब तक कि वे अपनी कैपेसिटी को पूरी तरह से यूटिलाइज्ड न करें और क्या इस सिलसिले में जांच के लिये कोई पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी बनायेंगे ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : The suggestion is quite a sensible one that there is no point in allowing any expansion until the full utilisation of capacity is ensured.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री जी ने पैदावार की शक्ति का पूरा इस्तेमाल न होने के कई कारण बतलाये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह पैदावार की शक्ति का पूरा इस्तेमाल न होने का एक कारण यह भी है कि इन उद्योगों में जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं, वे अपनी शक्ति गैर-कानूनी ढंग से बढ़ा रही हैं और देशी कम्पनियों के पास बिजली और वितरण के पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं इसलिये वे अपनी पैदावार की शक्ति का पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

SHRI T. A. PAI : Most of the industries under this Ministry relate to the manufacture of machinery for other industries. I may give an instance like the manufacture of cement plants. Unless the decision to expand the capacity of the cement industry itself is taken,

possibly, this capacity remains under-utilised. Similarly, it applies to sugar industry; it applies to chemical industry; it applies to fertiliser industry.

So far as we are concerned, about expansion by any of the industries in the foreign sector, if necessary, action will be taken.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है उसी से सम्बंधित, कि क्या शुगर फैक्टरीज के एक्सपैन्शन के लिये पिछले सालों में 300 करोड़ रुपया और दशक में और ज्यादा रुपया इन शुगर फैक्टरीज को दिया गया, लेकिन इन्होंने अपनी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी या मशीनरीज में किसी तरह से कोई सुधार नहीं किया और वह पैसा दूसरी जगहों पर लग गया—क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जांच करायेंगे ?

This is a factual statement. Just now, the hon. Minister has taken the name of sugar factories...

MR. SPEAKER : How do you know what I am going to say? Why don't you listen to me? I have said nothing. Why are you arguing with me? I am very sorry if this is the spirit.

The Question was about the number of industrialists in the private sector punished during the last three years. You try to be relevant to the Question. We had a debate already on that also.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : 300 करोड़ रुपया प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दिया जाय—शुगर प्लांट्स की इम्प्रूवमेन्ट के लिये और वह रुपया वहाँ न लगाया जाय—तब तो यह ज्यादा पनिशमेन्ट का केस बन जाता है।

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Whatever the hon. Minister replied just now, he has taken the name of sugar factories, that for expansion they have given certain amounts to them. That is why I put the supplementary, whether it is a fact or not that Rs. 300 crores were given to private and cooperative sector sugar factories for the expansion of their installed capacity and for changing the machinery. But so far they have not changed

the machinery and they have not increased installed capacity with the result that the production is going down. So, I want to know what action they propose to take in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It arises out of the reply he has given. I cannot prevent this supplementary. I am allowing it because the Minister himself is responsible for inviting that supplementary.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would like to make it very clear. I have said that sometimes for want of adequate orders, sometimes orders being bunched together, the capacity will not be utilised fully throughout the year. Whether the money that has been allowed to the sugar industry has been diverted for other purposes or whether orders have been booked with machinery manufacturers, I am afraid, I am not able to answer that.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: As far as the private industries are concerned, the Minister has said that action is being taken wherever the full capacity in the private sector is not utilised. As regards the public sector, is it not a fact that on account of mismanagement, corruption and favouritism and on account of bad industrial relations...

MR. SPEAKER: You ask about the private sector. This is about the private sector industries.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: When we are discussing about industries, the public sector industries also come in. He is the Minister in-charge of Heavy Industry.

It is a very important question. I want to know whether any action has been taken against those who are in the public sector industries...

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the private sector. I am sorry.

Mr. Daschowdhury.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister, in his statement, has said that certain new conditions have been laid down in respect of the industrial undertakings. I would quote one or two. It is said in sub-para (iv):

"Permission given to industrial undertakings in general to diversify their production for the manufacture of new articles to the extent of 25% of their licensed capacity..."

So, Sir, it is clear that the industrial undertakings can diversify their production to the extent of 25 per cent of the licensed capacity.

It is said in sub-para (v):

"...Under this relaxation, diversification without having to obtain an industrial licence will be permitted to manufacture new articles of industrial machinery..."

In view of these two statements, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any industrial undertaking will be allowed to manufacture anything and every thing for which licence was not sought. Is that the policy?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Diversions into manufacture of articles akin to the main line of production are sought to be made because we do not want every article to be defined. We have found very often that, when a unit comes into existence, it could not find a market for what it makes, and it would not be proper for us to come in the way of fuller capacity being utilised as long as it is in the national interest.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: I would like to know whether, once the Government is convinced that a particular industrial unit is deliberately under-utilising its capacity in order to restrict the production, in order to prevent the prices from falling down, in order to maintain its high profit rate, under those circumstances, whether the Government is empowered with rights and powers to punish that unit and if not, whether the Government will arm itself with powers to take action against such unit. I would also like to know whether Government is aware that already the sugar mills are refusing to buy sugarcane in order to keep the price of sugar deliberately high.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have made it clear not only on this occasion but on previous occasions also in this House that, at present, we are not punishing

people who may be deliberately putting down their production without any valid reasons. If there are such instances, we shall certainly take appropriate action to see that this is put a stop to; if the under-utilisation is only with the idea of controlling the market...

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Have you got powers?

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the law?

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: There is no law.

SHRI T. A. PAI: As long as we are not able to remove the bottlenecks, no law will be effective. You can have any law passed...

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Deliberate under-utilisation.

SHRI T. A. PAI: This is precisely where we would like to see that if any unit is not working as it should, we may be able to take it over under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act if it is in the interests of the country. But at present, I do not want to say that it is possible for us to take over any unit on this excuse unless it is fully justified.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Arising out of the Minister's reply that Government will take action against those plants and units which are not utilising their full capacity under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, may I know what steps the Government propose to take against those companies or plants which are not only not utilising their capacity but completely close down their plants, especially such type of industries like the Britannia Engineering Works?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We did not find the Britannia Engineering worthwhile taking up even under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I really pity the hon. Minister. He is blamed for more production and simultaneously he is blamed for under-utilisation. I want to know from the Minister whether he is going to penalise people who produce more and also those who are not producing upto their

capacity and whether he is going to penalise them alternatively or simultaneously ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the Members that after two or three questions they should not get up. I am not allowing any one now.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Let him reply to my supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Your supplementaries are always like that, with no head or tail. What to do? If the Minister wants, let him reply.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र: सेम सेट आफ़ पीपल को मौका दिया जाता है, इसलिये ऐसा होता है।

(श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय के खड़े होने पर)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I always admire this gentleman who, I see, is always standing on every question. At least, I cannot have that ability to get up on every question. He is really a genius. It is only the versatile people who can get up on every question.

No more questions on this please.

SHRI T. A. PAI: If any industrial unit has been licensed to manufacture a certain quantity and if it wants to break the law, I think it is perfectly right for us to find fault with it for breaking the law unless it gets our approval.

But, so far as under-utilisation is concerned, it also causes another sort of damage that it pre-empts others from coming forward to create more capacity. We must see that the capacity installed is utilised to the maximum.

MR. SPEAKER: Only where there is over-utilisation, there arise supplementaries.

Pakistani Trawler found in Indian Territorial Waters

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*575. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:**

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani trawler "Lal Shabaz" which was recently found

in the Indian territorial waters was let off;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this was against the spirit of the Simla Agreement and whether the incident was brought to the notice of Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the response of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the spirit of the Simla Agreement, the Pakistani vessel was released after necessary warning to its crew for having violated India's territorial waters.

(c) and (d) The incident and our action were brought to the notice of the Pakistan Government. In reply the Government of Pakistan expressed appreciation at the expeditious release of the vessel and informed that appropriate action was being taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: What was the distance which it intruded? What were the reasons why the normal procedures in such matters were not followed?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This was a Pakistani fishing trawler Lal Shabaz with a crew of 16 personnel on board. It was found well within our territorial waters at a distance of 9 miles from Jakhau Light House on the Kutch Coast about 45 miles south-east of the Indo-Pakistan international boundary.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: What are the steps taken to tighten the security measures?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It was the tight security measure that enabled us to catch the trawler and we towed it to our territory and thus we could take appropriate action.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Discovery of Galeki Structure in Assam as second Largest Oil Field

S.N.Q. 1. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

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(a) whether Galeki structure in Assam has recently been discovered as second largest oil field by the O&NGC;

(b) if so, the estimated annual production from this oil field; and

(c) the time by which the production is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) to (c) Oil was struck in Galeki structure in April, 1968. Galeki is not the second largest oil-field discovered by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Exploratory drilling is continuing at that structure, and it is not possible at present to make any firm estimate of the annual oil production that could be expected from this field. Trial production from some of the wells drilled in Galeki area, mainly for the purpose of studying the reservoir characteristics, is likely to commence in the first half of 1974.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The Minister said that oil was struck in Galeki in April, 1960. He is not in a position to give an estimate of the oil reserves there. Apart from the present deep oil crisis in the world, we are dependent very heavily on imports of oil. Will the Minister be pleased to state why there has been so much delay in exploring this particular area where oil has been struck thirteen years ago?

Secondly, now that the Fifth Five-year Plan has been finalised, will he be pleased to state whether Government has framed any national policy for attaining self-sufficiency in oil production? If it is so, will he give us its broad outlines? Would he also be pleased to see how many projects for exploration have been proposed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for being executed in the next 10 years? How many of them are proposed to be executed in the next Five-year Plan? What is the total outlay for oil production and oil exploration in the next Five-year Plan?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am sorry, perhaps the hon. Member did not hear me correctly, or may be, perhaps I did not speak very correctly myself.

The first exploration in drilling took place in 1968 and not in 1960. Maybe there may be some mistake. Seven wells have been drilled already in this area and we have gone beyond the usual drilling depth which is now 3,900 meters. A plan has been drawn up and it has been considered by the Russian experts as well as by our own experts as a fairly prospecting area. It has been assessed that it can be made commercially viable and for that, additional seventy wells will have to be drilled. For that, our plans are ready and they would start around the middle of next year. It would take about 2 to 3 years. Maybe around 1977, we will be in a position to utilise this structure—seventy wells in this structure—for commercial purposes.

So far as his general question is concerned, the main purpose of the programme for the next five years is that we have to establish an additional equivalent reserve of 70 million tonnes of oil. That is to say, we must produce in 1978-79, an additional oil, as I mentioned in the House, of about 4 to 4.42 million tonnes.

श्री बं.रेन्द्र सिंह राव : मैंने नेशनल पालिसी के बारे में पूछा था उसका कुछ जवाब नहीं आया। सर्फ सफिशेंसी के बारे में भी पूछा था। मैंने पूछा था कि आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमिशन ने कितने प्रोजेक्ट किए हैं प्राजैक्ट्स एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए वह भी नहीं बताया गया है। मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि सेकिंड लाजेंट नहीं है यह आयल फील्ड। अगर यह नहीं है तो कौन सा है और उसकी क्या प्रोग्रेस है? पांचवें प्लान के लिए टोटल नम्बर आफ प्राजैक्ट्स कितनी प्रोजेक्ट की गयी है।

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I have mentioned to him about the objective of the plan and how we are proceeding along to implement the Plan both in the eastern as well as in the western sectors. But, that would mean I have to make a long speech for explaining the whole thing. Therefore, I mentioned in a nut-shell the objective of the plan for producing additional 70 million tonnes of oil. We expect 4.2 to 4.42 million tonnes of additional oil in the next five years. That is the objective. We have taken steps in this regard.

The second largest in this country is Lakuwa. At present it is producing about half a million tonnes of crude oil. It is in the neighbourhood of Galeki. The third would perhaps be Nowgaon. I have got a list with me. I wonder whether the hon. Member is interested in that. It is a statistical information. As I said earlier, the second largest is Lakuwa.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: The hon. Minister has said that the objective is to have sufficient reserves of 70 million tonnes of oil. And in order to achieve this objective, has the Government got any plan to utilise the other natural resources in the eastern region like coal as substitute to oil? Unless this is stepped up, I do not think the objective can be achieved. If so, what are the projects that the Government has got in hand?

I have asked whether there is any other project to utilise the other mineral resources which can be used as substitutes for oil in order to achieve the objectives which the hon. Minister has mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking a general question.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as this objective is concerned, it is regarding crude oil, and I think we shall be able to achieve it by all accounts.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The hon. Minister has given us a programme of a number of wells to be drilled during a period of five or six years. The first well was drilled in 1968, and we are now in 1973, and we have spent five years already. Since an emergency has arisen and there is shortage of oil all the world over, will the hon. Minister redraft the programme and see that the period in regard to the drilling of the wells is brought down from five to two years? Will he set up a special cell which will go through the entire project?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The suggestion is certainly very laudable, but it is one of those suggestions which are more easily made than implemented.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने अभी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि

70 कुएं खादे जायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह योजना कब बनेगी, वे कुएं किन किन प्रदेशों में खादे जायेंगे, इस समय कितने स्थानों पर तेज की खोज का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और इन कुओं को खोदने के लिए सरकार को कितना खर्च करना पड़ेगा।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : हम जो 70 कुएं खोदने जा रहे हैं, वे ता खाली गलेकी में हैं, जिस के बारे में यह तवाल है। बाकी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में रुले हुए हैं। लेकिन खासकर भारत के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी भागों में ज्यादा गहरी खुदाई होगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि कितने स्थानों पर प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब पहले बता चके हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अखबारों में अवसर समाचार आया करते हैं कि फलां जगह पर तेल मिला और फलां जगह पर गैस मिली। लेकिन क्या यह सही है कि विगत दस वर्षों में आयल एंड नचरल गैस कमीशन ने एक भी कुआं या क्षेत्र (फील्ड) खोज कर नहीं निकाला है, जिस में व्यापारिक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर तेल—हामर्शली एक्सप्लायटबल आयल—की पैदावार करने का काम हो रहा हो ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ। मैंने अभी सदन के सामने जो तय्य रखे हैं उन से यह साबित होता है कि 1968 से 1973 के बीच में—यह समय दस साल से कम है—गलेकी में तेल का काफी संघान मिल चुका है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सम्भावना के बारे में नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। क्या कोई कामर्शली एक्सप्लायटबल कुआ निकला है ? उन के नाम बताये जाये।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मैं भी सम्भावना के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं तेल के संघान के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। तेल के खनन का काम बहुत धीरे धीरे करना पड़ता है। उस का फल इतनी जल्दी थोड़े ही मिलता है ? एक तो संघान मिलना चाहिए कि उस में तेल है—पक्का संघान। पक्का संघान तो दस सालों में काफी मिला है।

माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरा सवाल यह पूछा है कि क्या इस का व्यापारिक ढंग से व्यवहार किया गया है ? नहीं। हम को भारत के पूर्वी प्रान्तों में ज्यादा तेल मिला है। लकुआ के तेल का हम दस साल से व्यवहार कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो पुराना है।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : 1963 से निकालिये। माननीय सदस्य ने दस साल की बात कही है। अगर पांच साल की कही होती, तो दूसरी बात थी।

दस साल में रुद्रसागर और बोरहला के तेल का व्यवहार हो रहा है। लेकिन समस्या यह है कि वहां से तेल लाने के लिए पाइप लाइन का विस्तार करना पड़ रहा है। वह विस्तार भी हो रहा है। कुछ तेल तो हम बैंगलोर से ला रहे हैं। मौजूदा पाइपलाइन की पम्पिंग कपैसिटी, आकार, नहीं हैं। उस का भी विस्तार करना पड़ रहा है। ऐसा नहीं है कि वह नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि वह जितनी तेजी से होना चाहिए था, उतनी तेजी से वह ही हुआ है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Revision of Wage Structure in Sugar Industry

*565. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN :

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a machinery to revise the wage structure in the sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) A decision on this is expected to be taken shortly.

Coal stock falling

*566. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether pit-head stocks of coal have been falling during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) At the end of October, 1971 the pit-head stocks of coal in the country were of the order of 8.36 million tonnes equal to about 43 days' production as against 5.10 million tonnes at the end of October, 1973 equal to 23 days' production,

and this is not considered abnormal. The accumulation of stocks of coal particularly in the Bengal-Bihar coal fields, two years ago, was due to the inadequacy of rail transport mainly because of the adverse law and order situation prevailing at that time in the eastern region.

Wages of Workers in Textile Mills

*572. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wage actually paid to men and women workers of the Textile Mills in India in different States and wages fixed by Government; and

(b) whether children below the age of fourteen are also engaged in any of these Mills?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) A statement showing the available information is placed on the Table.

(b) Section 67 of the Factories Act, 1948, prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years. The Act is administered by the State Governments and cases of its violation, if any, have to be looked into by them.

Statement

Minimum Wages and Dearness Allowance in Cotton Textile Mills for the Lowest paid Operatives in Respect of 11 Selected Centers in the Country for the Month of October, 1973

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Basic Wage (in Rs.)	Variable* Allowance	Interim increase	Total (in Rs.)
1	Ahmedabad	38.00	256.12	..	294.12
2	Bangalore	40.00	222.00	..	262.00
3	Baroda	36.00	230.52	..	266.52
4	Bombay	40.00	256.70	..	296.70
5	Coimbatore & Madras	40.00	234.76	..	274.76
6	Delhi	40.00	231.15	20.00(a)	291.15
7	Indore	38.00	254.48	..	292.48
8	Kanpur	38.00	202.14	26.69(b)	266.83
9	Sholapur	34.00	235.82	..	269.82
10	Nagpur	34.00	196.04	..	230.04
11	West Bengal	36.17	209.18(c)	..	245.35

NOTE: *The first Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry recommended merger of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of average monthly dearness allowance in the first half of 1959 with the basic wage. The concerned mills at (i) Coimbatore and Madras, (ii) Delhi and (iii) West Bengal have raised the minimum basic wage in accordance with the said recommendations. Whereas in some other centres, although it is claimed that the $\frac{1}{4}$ th D.A. in the first half of 1959 has been merged with the basic wage, but for certain practical difficulties the amount is shown separately in the records. For the sake of comparability, the amount of merged D.A. has been shown in the column of variable dearness allowance.

- (a) An interim amount of Rs. 20 p.m. w.e.f. 1-4-1973 was allowed to the workers in D. C.M. and General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi on the basis of an agreement.
- (b) As per decision taken in the State Tripartite Conference held at Dehradun in August, 1972, a flat increase of Rs. 26.69 was allowed to textile worker at Kanpur w.e.f. 15-8-1972.
- (c) The minimum basic wage in respect of West Bengal Centre for the lowest paid male operatives has been raised to Rs. 160 as per agreement between workers and the West Bengal Mill Owners' Association.

Lathi Charge and Firing on Coal Miners in Dhanbad

*576. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal mines in Dhanbad who agitated for non-supply of rations to them, were lathi-charged and fired on recently;

(b) if so, the number of deaths due to firing;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) to (d). On the 15th November, 1973 C.I.S.F. personnel deployed to protect the office of the Area General Manager, Bharat Coking Coal Limited and adjoining Bharat Coking Coal Limited properties in Sijua had to resort to firing to disperse a violent armed mob, resulting in the death of six persons including a woman.

The State Government of Bihar has ordered an enquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Conference of A.I.T.U.C. led Trade Unions in Public Sector Undertakings

*577. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-day conference of A.I.T.U.C. led trade unions in public sector undertakings was held in Cochin recently; and

(b) if so, the main conclusions of the conference?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Production of Automatic Watches by H.M.T.

*578. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of automatic watches manufactured by H.M.T., Bangalore upto November, 1973;

(b) how many of them have been sold so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to export such automatic watches in the near future and, if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b). 15757 number of automatic watches valued at Rs. 47.3 lakhs have been produced and 13848 number of watches valued at Rs. 41.5 lakhs have been sold upto the end of November, 1973.

(c) In view of the extent of internal demand for such watches, there are at present no plans for sizeable export.

चीन द्वारा भारत और रूस पर विस्तारवादी होने का आरोप

*579. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर :

श्री पी० एम० मेहता :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन ने भारत पर विस्तारवादी होने का आरोप लगाया है; और

(ख) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) चीनियों का आरोप स्पष्टतः इतना अयुक्तिपूर्ण और निराधार है कि इसका खंडन करने की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है । विश्व भारत को एक गूटमुक्त, तटस्थ और शांतिप्रिय देश मानता है और अपने निकट पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों में भारत की नीति, सदैव उनकी प्रभुसत्ता के प्रति दृष्टमान, शांतिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व और उनके आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करने के सिद्धांतों से, प्रेरित रही है ।

Assistants on Deputation to India Supply Missions London and Washington

*580. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications prescribed till last year for the deputation of Assistants to the India Supply Missions in London and Washington;

(b) whether the prescribed minimum purchase experience of 5 years was reduced to 3 years in May, 1973, restored to 5 years in June and again reduced in August, 1973; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The qualifications prescribed for selection of Assistants till last year were:

1. Age not more than 45 years. Candidates above this age may also apply. Other things being preference will be given to candidates upto the age of 45 years.
2. Family consisting of not more than three children.
3. Five years' experience of work regarding purchase or more.
4. Record of service from 'Very Good' to 'Outstanding'.
5. Lien on a permanent post.

(b) The condition of five years purchase experience was actually reduced to three years in August, 1973. Prior to August, 1973 certain changes were proposed but not implemented.

(c) The reduction was made in the public interest.

Public Sector Corporation to Provide Finance and Guidance to ex-service-men for self-employment

*581. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence is considering a proposal to set up a public sector corporation to finance and provide technical guidance to ex-Servicemen for setting up small-scale industries and other self-employment enterprises;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) to what extent the help will be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The details are still being worked out.

जीपों का निर्माण

*582. श्री मूलचन्द ढागा: क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जीप निर्माण करने वाले भारी उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और इस वर्ष कितनी जीपों का निर्माण हुआ;

(ख) क्या भारत विदेशों से भी जीपें आयात करता है;

(ग) क्या सैनिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए देश में ही जीपों का निर्माण किया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या रक्षा विभाग के लिए भारत में बनाई जा रही जीपों के संबंध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं?

भारी उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): (क) मैक्स महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा लि०, बंबई देश में जीपों के एक मात्र असैनिक (सिविलिन) निर्माता हैं। जनवरी-नवम्बर, 1973 की अवधि में उन्होंने 12,041 जीपों का उत्पादन किया है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त कंपनी जिस प्रकार की जीपें बनाती है, उस प्रकार की जीपों के आयात की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) मैनर्स महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा लि० द्वारा रखा विभाग को दो गई जीपों की किस्म के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

Schemes for Rehabilitation of former East Pakistan Refugees in Fifth Plan

*583. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the broad outlines of the schemes for the rehabilitation of former East Pakistan refugees and the proposed amount earmarked for their rehabilitation in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Plans for resettlement of 21,300 families during the Fifth Plan period have been formulated. Of these, 15,600 families are planned to be settled on agricultural lands and 5,700 families on non-agricultural occupations. This, however, is subject to availability of suitable lands and adequate funds.

Provision in the Fifth Plan for the Department of Rehabilitation has not yet been finalised. The matter will be finalised after discussion with the Planning Commission shortly.

Follow-up Action on Agreement with Dandakaranya Employees' Association(NG)

584. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the follow-up action taken on the agreement reached in the month of August, 1973 between Government and the Dandakaranya Employees' Association (NG);

(b) whether Government has failed to keep up the letter and spirit of the agreement; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) There was no agreement between Government and the Dandakaranya Employees' Association (NG) in August 1973. However, grievances of the employees have been discussed from time to time and action has been taken to redress the grievances as far as possible.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

कोयला खानों को अधिकार में लेने:

*585. श्री पी० गंगा देव :

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बता सकेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा दश में कोयला खानों का प्रबंध अपने अधिकार में ले लेने के बा भी "कोल माइन्स अथारिटी लिमिटेड" ने कुछ कोयला खानों को अपने अधिकार में नहीं लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) क्या "कोल माइन्स अथारिटी" उनको भी अपने अधिकार में लेने पर विचार कर रही है ?

भारो उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) से (घ). टाटा आइरन और स्टील कम्पनी तथा इंडियन आइरन स्टील कम्पनी की ग्रहीत कोयला खानों को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी विद्यमान खानों का स्वामित्व कोयला खान (प्रबंध ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1973 के अधीन 31 जनवरी, 1973 से केन्द्र सरकार के पास माना गया है। तथापि कोयला खान प्राधिकरण ने 71 (46 बंद और 25 चालू) कोयला खानों का स्वामित्व अभी ग्रहण नहीं किया है। ये मौसमी खान हैं और अलग-अलग तथा पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं किसी एजसी समझौता-व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत उन्हें चालू करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

कस्टोडियन विभाग, दिल्ली में मुआवजे सम्बन्धी विचाराधीन मामले

* 586. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कस्टोडियन विभाग, दिल्ली में मुआवजे के मुगतान सम्बन्धी कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) उनको न निपटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खडिलकर) : (क) पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को मुआवजे की अदायगी से निष्कांत नमस्ति अमिरक्षक का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह कार्य मुख्य बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त के अधीन बन्दोबस्त संगठन द्वारा किया जाता है। बन्दोबस्त संगठन में 1-11-73 को मुआवजे की अदायगी से सम्बन्धित शेष मामलों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है —

(i) नए मामले 32

(ii) पुनर्कार्यवाही/फिर से खोले जाने वाले मामले 5508

(iii) प्रयोग न किए गए लेखा विवरण 4431

(vi) जम्मू और कश्मीर के पाक अधिकृत क्षेत्रों तथा पश्चिम पाकिस्तान (अब पाकिस्तान) के उत्तर पश्चिम सीमा प्रान्त के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से आए प्रवासियों को अनुग्रह पूर्वक अदायगी से सम्बन्धित मामले 173

(ख) इन मामलों के अनिर्णीत रहने के मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं —

(i) कुछ दावेदार, जिन्होंने अपने मुआवजे के दावों को विचारार्थ सहयोजि

किया है, अपने दावों को निपटाने के लिए नहीं आ रहे हैं।

(ii) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों द्वारा छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति के बन्धकदारों को कभी कभी ढूँढना कठिन हो जाता है।

(iii) उत्तराधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में उत्तराधिकार सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही करनी होती है।

(iv) एलाट की गई सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्यर्पण प्रमाण-पत्रों तथा समंजन प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा है।

(v) शेष राशि के प्रयोग न किए जाने सम्बन्ध में शपथ-पत्रों की प्रतीक्षा है।

इन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए हर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

कोयला खानों राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें

* 587. श्री शंकर इयाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार के पास भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें आई हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) क्या कोयलाखानों में सरकार को जो घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा है उसके मूल में सरकारी अधिकारियों की निष्क्रियता और काम के प्रति लगन कमी है ?

भारो उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) : राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयलाखानों में भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश गुमनाम या क्षुब्धनाम से हैं। इन शिकायतों पर विचार किया जाता है और जहां आवश्यक होता है कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Burma Repatriates

*588. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who have come back from Burma so far and the amount which each of them was allowed to bring with him; and

(b) the arrangements made by Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) According to reports in respect of journeys by ship from the Embassy of India, Rangoon, and journeys by air from the Government of West Bengal, up to 14th December, 1973, 1,96,843 persons have been repatriated from Burma to India so far. Air repatriates are at present allowed foreign exchange of Rs. 37.50 for adults, and lesser amounts for dependents and children. Sea repatriates who pay their fares are

allowed Rs. 25/- per adult and Rs. 15/- per child. Repatriates who are granted free passage are allowed Rs. 15/- per adult generally.

(b) A statement giving the details of arrangements made by the Government for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Arrangements for Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma

(i) *Business Loans*

Loans are sanctioned for trade and business upto a ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- per family.

(ii) *Housing Loans*

Loans for purchasing plots and construction of houses are given as under:

	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Cost of Plot	600 (Loan)	200 (Loan)
(b) Cost of construction of the house	2,000 (Loan)	1,250 (Loan)
(c) Development of land	1,500 (Loan)	600 (Grant)
(d) For business premises	500 (Loan)	200 (Loan)

(iii) *Resettlement in Agriculture*

(a) Families have been resettled in agriculture under Land Colonisation Schemes in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Families have been allotted land under other agricultural projects and schemes in Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) *Educational Concessions*

(a) Book grants, ranging from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 100/- per annum, to Day-Scholars.

(b) Stipends ranging from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/- per month to students reading in High Schools and Colleges, subject to certain condition regarding marks, if they stay

in a hostel away from their families.

The above concessions are admissible if the income of the parents is not more than Rs. 250/- per month.

(v) *Employment facilities*

(a) Priority has been accorded for appointment under the Central Government through the Employment Exchanges.

(b) Upper age limit for recruitment through Employment Exchanges has been relaxed upto 45 years (50 years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).

(c) For appointments made on the results of competitive examinations held by

U.P.S.C., upper age limit has been relaxed by three years. The Commission has also been authorised to remit examination fees in deserving cases.

- (d) Special Employment Liaison Officers have been appointed at Madras and Visakhapatnam to render employment assistance to repatriates.
- (e) Repatriates are also provided with training and employment facilities in industries specially set up under the rehabilitation programme such as Madan Industries, Hastinapur, Textile Township, Ramagundam; Spinning Mills, Nellore and Rajahmundry, Nazareth Spinning Mills and Srivilliputtur Co-operative Spinning Mills.
- (f) Training programme have been undertaken to equip the repatriates from Burma with necessary technical skills to improve their employment prospects.

(vi) **Other Schemes Sanctioned**

A number of special schemes have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the rehabilitation of Burma repatriates. These include a special residential school for the children of Burma repatriates at Mathur (Tamil Nadu), Special Home for Un-attached Women at Mathur (Tamil Nadu), a Permanent Liability Home for repatriates at Kancherapalem (Andhra Pradesh) and various training schemes in different States.

(vii) **Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank**

The Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank has been set up with its headquarters at Madras for extending credit facilities to the repatriates settled in the Southern States for small scale industries, business and other schemes.

(viii) **Financial Assistance**

Upto 30-9-1973, a sum of Rs. 278.39 lakhs has been reimbursed to the State Governments etc.

as Grants-in-Aid on account of relief and rehabilitation expenditure incurred by them. In addition, loans amounting to Rs. 1188.77 lakhs have been given to the States/Union Territory Governments for implementing the schemes of business loans/housing loans/construction of shops and resettlement of repatriates in agriculture.

Singrauli Coal Fields

5508. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Trade Union has been formed in the Singrauli Coal field area;

(b) if so, whether the management has accorded this new Union its recognition;

(c) whether this Union does not have any affiliation to any All India Trade Union; and

(d) whether such a Union has received such quick recognition due to its close support of some officers of the N.C.D.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. Two new Trade Unions have been formed in the Singrauli Coal field area.

(b) The management has not, so far, accorded recognition to either of the Unions.

(c) Of the two Unions, one viz. the Madhya Pradesh Koyla Mazdoor Panchayat is affiliated to Hind Mazdoor Sabha while the other—the Singrauli Khan Mazdoor Congress is not affiliated to any central organisation.

(d) Does not arise.

कारों का निर्माण और उनका आबंटन

5509. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में भारत में कितनी कारों का निर्माण किया गया है और सरकारी कोटे के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा कितने प्रतिशत कारें खरीदी गई हैं ;

(ख) सरकारी अधिकारियों को अपने प्रयोग के लिये कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) सामान्य जनता को कितना कोटा दिया गया है ?

भारत उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : भारत में 1972-73 की अवधि में 38,290 कारें बनाई गईं थीं, जिसमें से सरकार द्वारा 3.5 प्रतिशत कारें खरीदी गईं ।

(ख) इस अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों को 3688 कारें आवंटित की गई थीं ।

(ग) 21,444 ।

Flight of Capital from Bihar

5510. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether private capital and skill, released after nationalisation of coal mines, are flying outside Bihar owing to lack of Government encouragement;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to ensure that the erstwhile coal entrepreneurs are encouraged to make investments in new industries; and

(d) if so, whether any scheme has been drawn up for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. Government is not aware of any such flight.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under various schemes for industrialisation Government are taking steps to encourage entrepreneurs including erstwhile colliery owners to make investments in new industries.

(d) Does not arise.

Pending Applications for Grant of Licences to Manufacture Public Transport Vehicles

5511. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of applications for grant of licences for the manufacture of public transport vehicles are pending consideration;

(b) if so, their number and the period for which they are pending; and

(c) the particulars of the parties that have applied and when these will be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Six applications for grant of licences for the manufacture of public transport vehicles are pending for consideration. Out of these six applications, three were received in 1971, two in 1972 and one in 1973.

(c) The particulars of the parties that have applied are given below :—

1. M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona.
2. M/s. U. P. Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Kanpur,
3. M/s. Kamal Tractors & Engineering Enterprises, Hyderabad.
4. M/s. Swadeshi Mining & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
5. M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona.
6. M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay.

All these are at different stages of processing and final decision in respect of all of them are expected to be taken shortly.

Production of Aluminium at HIDALCO, Renukoot

5512. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the present rate of production of aluminium at HINDALCO's factory at Renukoot and how much it has declined as compared to earlier rates of production of aluminium; and

(b) the reason for the same and how Government proposed to deal with the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD): (a) The present rate of production of aluminium by Hindustan Aluminium Corporation is about 5,000 tonnes per month as against the production of about 6500 tonnes per month during the last three years.

(b) Shortage of power has affected all industries including aluminium. Steps to increase power generation to the extent possible are continuously being taken by the Government.

Allotment of Cars in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5513. SHRI R. R. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the outsiders obtained cars from the quota fixed for Union Territory by production of bogus domicile certificate and disposed them off in the black market; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to stop the malpractice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) It was stated in the meeting of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Dadra and Nagar Haveli held on the 30th Nov., 1973, that outsiders get cars out of that Administration's quota by falsely claiming to be residents of that Administration.

(b) The Administration has been advised to nominate its Controller, who has got powers under the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, to take necessary steps to prevent the malpractice.

Representation by H.M.T. Craftsmen Welfare Association

5514. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited received any representation from the H.M.T. Craftsmen Welfare Association; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to redress the grievances of the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The management of H.M.T. held a series of meetings with the Association to sort out the outstanding pro-

blems. The Association however is not agreeing to have direct talks at the Company level even though this is acceptable to the majority of the other unions.

Non-Participation of H.M.T. Craftsmen Welfare Association in Conciliation Meeting

5515. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the H.M.T. Craftsmen Welfare Association has not participated in the conciliation meeting recently held between the management and the representatives of a section of employees;

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-participation of this particular union in the conciliation meeting; and

(c) the steps taken to bring about a peaceful settlement to all outstanding issues with the participation of the H.M.T. Craftsmen Welfare Association?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). H.M.T. Craftsmen Welfare Association were associated with the conciliation meetings held with the District Labour Officer and the direct Company level discussions on the annual bonus issues and revision of the wages. It is, however, understood that while the majority of the unions have agreed to have direct discussions with the management regarding their demands, the H.M.T. Craftsmen Welfare Association have so far not accepted this suggestion.

Production of Fertilisers by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

5516. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of fertilisers produced by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and the quantity sold during the last two years through the large business houses, like Shaw Wallace and Rallies India Ltd., in preference to the educated unemployed, disabled army personnel or dependents of defence personnel who died in action; and

(b) the reasons for selling the products of Hindustan Steel through private sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The total production of fertilisers by Hindustan Steel Ltd., in 1971-72 and 1972-73 is indicated below :—

(In tonnes)		
	CAN	Ammonium Sulphate
1971-72	1,85,418	42,358
1972-73	1,97,390	52,116

The quantities sold through large business houses like Ehaw Wallace and Rallies India Limited are indicated below :—

(In tonnes)		
	CAN	Ammonium Sulphate
1971-72	11,499	8,379
1972-73	16,238	1,400

(b) In this matter, financial and commercial considerations are of primary importance. It has, however, been decided not to renew the terms of appointment of M/s. Shaw Wallace and Rallies India Limited beyond 31st March, 1974.

N.M.D.C. Exploration in Mysore

5517. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation obtained permission from Government of Mysore to carry out large scale exploration for iron ore in Kuduvermukhas Gangamula region of Chikamagalpur District and Donimalai Thimmappangudi range in Bellary District; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the progress made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The N.M.D.C. had obtained lease from the Government of Mysore for the exploration of iron ore reserves in the following regions in Mysore State :

- (i) The Donimalai Range in Bellary District;
- (ii) The Kudremukh region in the Aroli Range of the Western Ghats in Chikmanglur District; and
- (iii) The Ramandrug/Kumaraswamy regions in Bellary District.

(b) The N.M.D.C. are developing iron ore deposits in Donimalai for the production of four million tonnes of run-of-mine ore per annum. The work is in progress; the mine is expected to go into production during 1975-76. Various alternatives including techno-economic studies on the utilization of Kudremukha deposits are under consideration.

Prospecting work is in progress in the Ramandrug/Kumaraswamy regions.

भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थी

5518. श्री अम्बेश : क्या पुति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान (बंगला देश) से भारत आये शरणार्थियों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उन शरणार्थियों की संख्या क्या है जो अब तक वापस जा चुके हैं; और

(ग) उन पर कितनी वन राशि व्यय की गई है ?

पुति और पुनर्वासि नंबालय में उद्द-मंत्रो (श्री जे० बॅकटस्वामी) : (क) और (ख) भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान (अब बंगला देश) से आए नए प्रवासियों/शरणार्थियों और जो वहां वापस चले गए हैं उनकी संख्या को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण— I सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 6081/73]

(ग) भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान (अब बंगला देश) से आए नए प्रवासियों/शरणार्थियों पर हुए व्यय को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण —II सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (प्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 6081/73)

Misuse of Steel quota by fake small scale industrial units

5519. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3267 on the 16th August, 1973 and state :

(a) whether the detailed information regarding misuse of steel quota by fake small scale industrial units has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b) Implementation Statement relating to Unstarred Question No. 3267 answered on 16th August, 1973 was laid on the Table of the House on 15th November, 1973. Names and addresses of the defaulting units despatches to which have been suspended are reproduced below :—

West Bengal :

1. Omca Engineering Works, 58, Kailash Bose Street, Calcutta.
2. Birendra Engg. Works, 12, Rajendra Deb Road, Calcutta.
3. R. C. Steel & Metal Co., 67 Ahmerst Street, Calcutta-9.
4. Bengal Engg. Works, 67, Ahmerst Street, Calcutta-9.
5. Britco Metal Industries, 58, Kailash Bose Street, Calcutta-9.
6. Hindustan Steel Industries, 58, Kailash Bose Street, Calcutta-9.
7. General Industrial Equipment, 12, Rajendra Deb Road, Calcutta.
8. Bharat Steel Works, 58, Kailash Bose Street, Calcutta-9.
9. G. D. Iron and Steel Industries, 77, Sreekissen Bhakat Lane, Howrah.
10. R. Shasi Industries Corporation, 58, Kailash Bose Street, Calcutta.
11. Kamal Industries, 75, Kailash Bose Street, Calcutta.
12. Prasad Iron and Steel Works, 54, Dasrath Ghosh Lane, Howrah.

13. R. K. Industrial Works, 10/1, Ranhari Mistri Lane, Calcutta-13 and 94/1/2, M. S. Pal Choudhury Lane, Howrah.
14. Sura Industries, 8A, Bechu Chatterjee Street, Calcutta-6.
15. Industrial Equipment, 15/2K, Balai Sinha Lane, Calcutta.
16. N. R. Engg. Works, 12, Rajendra Deb Road, Calcutta.
17. Shree Durga Engg. Works, 68, Girish Park (North) Calcutta and 26/1, M.S.R.B. Road, Howrah.
18. Shri Kali Engg. Works, 8A, Swinhee Lane, Calcutta-42 and 104/F, Dr. G. S. Bose Road, Calcutta-31.
19. Apolo Engg. Works, 37, North Range, Calcutta-17.
20. Ashok Engg. Works, 77, Kailash Bose Street, Calcutta-9.
21. Ajanta Agricultural Implements, 37, North Range, Calcutta-17.
22. Reliance Engg. Works, 183, Dharmotolla Road, Salkia, Howrah.
23. Moon Steel Company, Calcutta.
24. Pateswari Agricultural Equipment, 12, Rajendra Deb Road, Calcutta-9.
25. B. M. Steel Traders, 58, Kailash Bose Street, Calcutta-9.
26. Deep & Monish Steel Organisation, 82/2C, Bidhan Sarani, Calcutta-7.
27. Balani Products, India, 12, Rajendra Deb Road, Calcutta-7.
28. Binay Agrico Enterprises, 55/1, Bhairab Dutta Lane, Calcutta, Salkia, Howrah.
29. Agricultural Implements Enterprises, 44, Bhairab Dutta Lane, Salkia, Howrah.
30. Bajrang Agrico Enterprises, 64/B, Ahmerst Street, Calcutta-9.
31. National Steel Works, 12/1, Ghosh Lane, Calcutta-6.
32. A. J. Engg. Works, 12, Rajendra Deb Road, Calcutta-7.

33. Ma Kali Engg. Works, 54, Dasarath Ghosh Lane, Howrah and 58, Kailash Bose Street, Calcutta-9.
34. Byron Engg. Co., 132B, Manik Tola Street, Calcutta-6.
35. M/s. Super Fabrication, 50, Baitakhana Road, Calcutta-9.
36. M/s. National Builders, P-50, New C.I.T. Road, Calcutta-14.
37. M/s. Free India Constructor, 46, Pataldanga Street, Calcutta-9.
38. M/s. Indrani Steel Corpn., 49/B, Townshed Road, Calcutta-25.
39. M/s. M. R. Industries, 49/B, Townshed Road, Calcutta-25.
40. M/s. Shalimar Construction Co., 6/1, Sarai Ch. Avenue, Calcutta-29.
41. M/s. J. K. Banerjee & Others, 38, Milon Park, Garia, 24-Paraganas.
42. M/s. Amar Industrial Equipment, Howrah.
51. M/s. Anna Industrial Corpn., 3, Sivan Koil St., Madras-24.
52. M/s. Bharathi Iron Works, 3, Sivan Koil South St., Madras-24.
53. M/s. C. K. Mohan, 3, Krishnapa Mudali Street, Pursawalkam, Madras-7.
54. M/s. E. J. K. Engineering Works, 3-A, South Sivan Koil St., Madras-24.
55. M/s. Jayapaul Industries, 239, T. H. Road, Madras-81.
56. M/s. C. Danammal, 5, Rly. Station Road, Kodambakkam, Madras-24.
57. M/s. S. Rajammal, 3-Thandave-roya Mudali Street, Madras-7.
58. M/s. Babu Engg. & Metal Industries, 1/B, East Mada St., Madras.

Andhra Pradesh :

59. M/s. Rayalaseema Steel Re-rolling Mills, Guntakal (Scrap).
60. M/s. Rayalaseema Steel Re-rolling Mills, Guntakal (Wire Drawing).
61. M/s. Andhra Steel Re-rolling Mills, Guntakal (Scrap).
62. M/s. Andhra Steel Re-rolling Mills, Guntakal (Wire Drawing).
63. M/s. Venkateswara Steel & Wire Drawing Industries, Guntakal.
64. M/s. Balaji Steel & Wire Drawing Industries, Guntakal.
65. M/s. I. K. Metal Drawing & Products, Hyderabad.
66. M/s. Super Steel Distributors & Manufacturers, Hyderabad.

Delhi :

43. M/s. Modern Engineering Works, 78, Village Patparganj, Delhi.

Tamil Nadu :

44. M/s. Manikkam Enterprises, 5, Krishna Iyer Street, Madras-34.
45. M/s. Sri Palaniappa Steel Industries, 4, New Street, Tiruvottiyur, Madras-19.
46. M/s. General & Metal Engg. Industries, 2&3, New St. Tiruvottiyur, Madras-10.
47. M/s. E. Thanammal, 5, Rly. Station Road, Kodambakkam, Madras.
48. M/s. T. A. Ghengalvoraya Chetty, 3/A, South Sivan Koil St., Madras-24.
49. M/s. Shri J. Rajkuma, 117/A, Kamraj Colony, 2nd St., Kodambakka, Madras-24.
50. M/s. Hindustan Structural Works, 10, Saiva Muthia Mudali Lane, Madras-1.

Grievances of Dandakaranya Project Employees

5520. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether all the grievances of the employees of the Dandakaranya Project have been redressed; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor and the demand of the employees which are still under consideration of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b) The grievances of the Employees of the Dandakaranya Project were last discussed by the representatives of the Staff Associations in meetings held in Delhi on 23-5-1973 with the then Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation. The position of the various demands discussed in the meetings is indicated below:

1. **Restoration of cut in the Project Allowance.**

2. **Grant of time scale of pay to Ploughmen.**

Both these matters are receiving attention.

3. **Retrenchment of workcharged staff.**

Efforts are being made to get alternative jobs for the surplus workcharged staff through the Directorate General of Employment and Training and in Central Public Works Department and Public undertakings and in the meanwhile the retrenchment of the staff has been stayed upto 28-2-1974.

4. **Application of Second Pay Commission's recommendations to the workcharged staff.**

The matter is *sub judice*.

5. **Victimization on account of transfers.**

Transfers have been made in public interest.

6. **Mrs. Pushpa Roy's case.**

As per information received from the Project at present there is no post of Headmistress or its equivalent post available in the Project which could be offered to her.

7. **Payment of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act.**

The matter is under consideration.

8. **Bad Climate Allowance.**

This allowance had already been granted up to the end of August, 1973. Further extension is under consideration.

Tractor Factory in Madhya Pradesh

521. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State Government have sought any kind of assistance from the Central Government to set up a tractor factory in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhilai Steel Plant Capacity

522. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity (in production) of Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) whether the Steel Plant would ever reach the target;

(c) the production of Bhilai Steel Plant in 1971-72; and

(d) the number of man-days lost in Bhilai Plant during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The installed capacity (Rated Capacity) of Bhilai Steel Plant is 2.5 million tonnes of ingot steel and 1.965 million tonnes of saleable steel per annum.

(b) Considering that running an integrated steel plant involves not only a high degree of skill and effort on the part of both management and the workers, but also external agencies in the matter of transport, supply of raw materials of the requisite quality, spares, market etc., 100% utilisation of installed capacity on a continuing basis may not be possible. The actual experience of the working of Steel Industry in most of the countries in the world shows that a consistent achievement of around 90% of capacity is considered quite reasonable and satisfactory. According to the report of the Action Committee of the Planning Commission, with the provision of the balancing facilities recommended by it, the plant can be expected to reach near rated capacity by the end of 1975. This, however, would also depend upon continued

availability of coking coal of the required quantity and quality, good quality refractories etc.

(c) Production of Bhilai Steel Plant in 1971-72 was as follows :

Ingot steel	:	1.953 million tonnes.
Saleable steel	:	1.568 million tonnes.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coal Demand of Madhya Pradesh

5523. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government have received the demands from the State of Madhya Pradesh of steam coal and hard coke for the year 1973-74 and if so, their reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): There is no Government control on steam coal. The control over hard coke was introduced in August, 1973. The sponsored demand and allotment of hard coke for Madhya Pradesh since then has been as follows:—

Month	Sponsored demand	Allocation
(in terms of four wheeler wagons)		
August, 73 . . .	789	406
September, 73 . . .	502	455
October, 73 . . .	486	401
November, 73 . . .	364	370
December, 73 . . .	359	357
January, 74 . . .	370	
	2,870	2,355

Installed machines not used in Bhilai Steel Plant

5524. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether costly machines in Bhilai Steel Plant have not been used since their installation;

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(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much Government had spent in bringing and installing these machines in the plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Guide lines regarding allotment of scarce Metals to States

5525. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guide-lines have been laid down by his Ministry for the allotment of scarce metals like brass, copper, aluminium, zinc etc., to the State Government for allotment in turn to the Small-Industries in their States, if So, the nature thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether he is aware that there is a large-scale misuse of such quotas made the small-scale industries who have been sanctioned the quota for these metals during the current year in Jagadhri and Yamuna Nagar—twin industrial towns in Naryana and instead of using them, it is all being sold in black-market;

(c) if not, whether he would institute an inquiry into such misuses and mal-practices through a Central agency; and

(d) the reasons for not setting up a Central agency to ensure the actual use by such small industrialists instead of leaving it merely to the State Industries Departments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accounting system in Coal Mines Provident Fund

5526. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the near breakdown conditions existing in the Accounting system of the Coal Mines Provident Fund;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to streamline the existing system; and

(c) the steps recently taken to expedite payment to retiring personnel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Coal Mines Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) No such conditions exist in the accounting system.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Committee has been set up to look into the working of the Organisation. The question of avoiding delays in final settlement of provident fund accounts is *inter alia* under consideration of the Committee.

Varied Rules affect Coal Field Personnel

5527. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many sets of rules are at present applicable to the service conditions of the persons working under different coal mines;

(b) whether Government are aware of the hardship caused by so many different rules applying to personnel working in the coal field;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to rationalise and unify these different rules; and

(d) by when such unified rules will come into force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Brick Kilns affected by Shortage of Coal

5528. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 per cent of the brick kilns in the country have been closed because of acute shortage of coal and in turn the brick storage has hit construction work and consequently the industry's large labour force; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the coal requirements of the Brick Kilns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There have been reports of shortage of coal to various industries including brick kilns in the recent past. The Railways and coal producing organisations are taking a number of steps to augment the production and movement of coal. The High level committee on Coal Transportation and distribution has decided to step up movement of coal especially to small scale industries, and brick kilns. Schemes for opening coal dumps at important consuming centres for supply of coal to small scale industries, brick burners etc. are being pursued. A Joint Cell has been set up in Calcutta with the representatives of the Railways and the coal producing agencies to ensure proper coordination for maximising coal supplies.

Allocation to Jammu and Kashmir Government for Resettlement of Refugees of Chamb-Jaurian Sector

5529. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir during the years 1972 and 1973 for the resettlement of refugees of Chamb and Jaurian Sector of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the actual amount spent thereon and the reasons furnished by the State Government for not utilising the full allotted amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). Funds are not released sector-wise and the total amount of Rs. 1339 lakhs has so far been released to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 upto date for the relief and resettlement of displaced persons from Chamb and Jaurian and other border areas of that State.

The State Government have reported a total expenditure of about Rs. 1344 lakhs (upto 30-11-1973) on the relief and resettlement of displaced persons. Out of this, the following amounts are reported to have been spent so far on

resettlement assistance given to persons of Chhamb and Jaurian sectors :

	Jaurian Sector	Chhamb Sector
	Rs. in lakhs	
1971-72 .	-	-
1972-73 .	63	-
1973-74 . . .	107	5
(upto 30-11-73)		

The question of further release of funds is also under consideration.

Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora

5530. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4958 on the 30th August, 1973 regarding Reserves of coking coal in new Dharmabad colliery and state :

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute Jealgora has since drawn the samples of analysed the coal of xiii and xv seams; and

(b) if so, the respective ash, fixed carbon contents to coal and the extractable coal by standstowing method?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in handing over possession of additional land to house owners in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

5531. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1644 on the 22nd November, 1973 regarding delay in handing over possession of additional land to house-owners in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi and state :

(a) the reasons why the remaining three cases were kept pending for more than 18 months, despite the fact that full cost was received in six cases;

(b) whether final decision for allotting additional strips of land measuring 50 sq. yds. adjoining houses in these areas which has been kept pending since

May, 1972, has since been taken, if not, the reasons for so much delay; and

(c) the reasons why allotment has not been made so far in the remaining three cases, the responsibility thereof and when the allotments are likely to be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY) : (a) As the formalities for execution of documents were not completed in these three cases until May, 1972 when the decision regarding transfer of larger area (i.e. above 25% of the original area) as additional strips of land came to be reviewed, the lease deeds could not be issued in these three cases.

(b) A final decision has since been taken and necessary instructions issued to the Regional Settlement Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.

(c) Allotments were made in these cases in 1970-71 and payments were also received from the allottees but the transfer documents could not be issued on account of the reasons explained in reply to part (a) above.

All India working class consumers price index

5532. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the period upto which Government have received the All India working class consumers' Price index till date and the figures of twelve monthly averages thereof for the last six months;

(b) the list of items, the prices of which are taken into consideration to calculate the price index; and

(c) whether some new items are also proposed to be added to this list, if so, the particulars of the items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The All-India average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers on base 1960 = 100 have been compiled and published by the Labour Bureau Simla up to the index for the month of October, 1973.

A Statement—I showing the figures for the last 6 months i.e. from May to October, 1973 and 12 monthly averages ending each of these 6 months is attached.

(b) A Statement (No. II) showing the list of items which are taken into consideration by the Labour Bureau while computing the Consumer price Index Nos. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6082/73.]

(c) No new items are proposed to be included in the 1960 base series.

Statement

ALL-INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE : 1960=100)

Month	Monthly Index	Average for 12 months ending (Rounded to the nearest whole number)
May, 1973 . . .	228	212
June, 1973 . . .	233	214
July, 1973 . . .	243	217
August, 1973 . . .	247	221
September, 1973 . . .	248	224
October, 1973 . . .	254	228

Production of Hindustan Lalpeth and other units

5533. SHRI D. N. SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2427 on the 30th November, 1972 regarding production of Hindustan Lalpeth and other units and state :

(a) the highest and lowest production in 1973 so far;

(b) the reasons for fluctuation it is more than 10 per cent from highest output of 1971;

(c) the highest pit-head stocks of 1971 and 1973 in all the above cases and highest monthly despatches in these years; and

(d) the names of the Managing Agents, Managing Director and Managing Partners, as the case may be, of the units in questions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tractor Factory in Tamil Nadu

5534. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have sent a proposal to set up a Tractor Factory in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Seniority Rules of Research Officers of Central Water and Research Commission

5535. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the judgment delivered by the Bombay High Court in October, 1973 regarding the seniority list of Research Officers of the Central Water and Research Commission;

(b) whether the principles of seniority decided upon the judgment are analogous to those of the Departmental of A.E.E. of MES;

(c) whether Government intend to review the case of Departmental A.E.E. of M.E.S. for grant of seniority in the light of the aforesaid judgment; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) to (d). The judgement in question has not been received by the Ministry of Defence.

Quota for Departmental Candidates in M.E.S., Class I (R.P.S.) Rules, 1949

5536. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota earmarked for Departmental candidates in the M.E.S. Class I (R.P.S.) Rules, 1949 was not relaxed in consultation with the U.P.S.C.;

(b) whether Government had committed in the Court of Law that it will regulate the seniority of Departmental candidates according to the general principles' of seniority laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(c) whether Government now intend to regulate such seniority according to the Rules of 1949; and

(d) if so, whether it will not be contrary to the concurrence of the U.P. S.C., and the Government commitment in the Court of Law?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir. The quota for departmental promotion was raised from 10% to 50% for the period 1959-63 in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

(b) No commitment has been made by Government that they would regulate the seniority of departmental candidates according to the general principles of seniority laid down by Ministry of Home Affairs in 1959.

(c) and (d) The seniority list is under revision in accordance with Appendix V to MES Class I (Recruitment, Promotions and Seniority) Rules, 1949, as advised by the UPSC and the Ministry of Law.

Grant of Licences to Dependents of Military Personnel killed in action for opening petrol pumps

5537. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9860 on the 10th May, 1973 regarding representations from the dependents of Military personnel killed in action for grant of licences to open petrol pumps in Gurdaspur District (Punjab) and state :

(a) whether fresh applications with the sketches of land (where the petrol

pumps are proposed to be set up in Punjab) have been received in the Ministry of Defence from the dependents of the military personnel killed in action; if so, the action taken thereon; and

(b) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has agreed to provide more IOC agencies in Punjab for issuing licences for resettlement of dependents of military personnel killed in action; if so, the action taken in pursuance thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) A copy of an application sent to the Indian Oil Corporation by the dependent of an Army Officer killed in action has been received in the Directorate General Resettlement. As the proposal was to set up a Petrol Pump of the type which is directly controlled by the Indian Oil Corporation, the Corporation has been requested to help the war bereaved family.

(b) No, Sir. Indian Oil Corporation have not been able to offer more agencies in Punjab on account of current shortages of petroleum products.

Retrenchment of Examiners working in Military Intelligence Directorate of Army Headquarters

5538. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Examiners working in the Military Intelligence Directorate of Army Headquarters have been demoted and services of some had been terminated in September, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the basis adopted in retrenchment and demotion of those Examiners;

(c) whether some more Examiners working in that Directorate are likely to be retrenched or demoted in the near future; and

(d) if so, whether any steps would be taken to provide them with similar jobs in other departments of the Army Headquarters to avoid retrenchment or demotion of the Examiners who are quite senior in service in the Directorate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) Eleven Examiners working in the Mili-

tary Intelligence Directorate of Army Headquarters have been reverted to their parent appointments with effect from 1st October, 1973. So far, no one's services have been terminated.

(b) The establishment of Examiners in Military Intelligence Directorate, Army Headquarters, was increased temporarily on *ad hoc* basis to meet the exigencies of the last Indo-Pak War. With gradual repatriation of Prisoners of War, reduction of staff has become necessary. The retrenchment of surplus personnel is being phased. In the first phase, only those personnel who hold liens on their earlier appointments have been reverted.

(c) and (d). Further reversion of Examiners to their parent appointments or their retrenchment will be carried out depending on the pace of repatriation of Prisoners of War. Efforts are, however, being made to absorb these *ad hoc* employees in the alternative appointments to the extent possible.

Supply of British "Trident" Aircraft to China

5539. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that U.K. has proposed to help China in setting up a plant to manufacture "TRIDENT" aircraft;

(b) whether Government are also aware that China has placed a fresh order for British "Trident" aircraft; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have seen press reports to this effect but have no authentic information on this.

Payment to Suppliers to Nationalised Coal Mines

5540. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suppliers to the Nationalised Coal Mines have since been paid their dues for supplies made to those coal mines before nationalisation;

(b) the total amount of such dues the number of persons to whom it has been paid; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government is not obliged to accept any liability arising out of transaction pertaining to the period prior to nationalisation.

युद्धों में मारे गए अथवा अपंग हुए सैनिकों के सम्बन्धियों से प्राप्त हुए आवेदन-पत्र

5541. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962, 1965 और 1971 के युद्धों में मारे गए तथा अपंग हुए सैनिकों के संबंधियों से कुल कितने रोजगार अथवा पुनर्वास के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों को रोजगार दिया जाना अथवा पुनर्वास किया जाना शेष है ;

(ग) ये मामले कब तक निपटा दिए जायेंगे; और

(घ) तब तक के लिए उनके निमित्त सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क). से (घ). 1971 के युद्ध के पश्चात जिन उदार पेंशन लाभों की घोषणा की गई है वे युद्ध में मारे गए सैनिकों के आश्रितों और विकलांग हुए सैनिकों के लिए अपने आप से मुख्य पुनर्वासहित ही हैं। ये लाभ केवल उनको ही लागू नहीं हैं जो 1971 के युद्ध में मारे गए थे अथवा जो युद्ध में प्राप्त घावों के कारण विकलांग हो गए थे बल्कि ये उन सैनिकों को भी लागू हैं जो 1962, 1965 तथा अन्य संक्रियाओं में मारे गए हैं अथवा जख्मी हुए हैं। इन लाभों के अर्जन, किसी अफसर की विधवा, अफसर द्वारा मृत्यु के समय धारक पद के वेतन का तीन चौथाई, सात वर्ष तक अथवा अफसर की होने वाली सेवानिवृत्ति की तारीख तक जो भी बाद में

हो, वेतन पाने की पात्र है तत्पश्चात्, वह अफसर की मृत्यु के समय धारक पद की सामान्य सेवानिवृत्ति पेंशन पाने को पात्र है। जूनियर कमीशन अफसर/अन्य रैंक के बारे में, मनोनीत उत्तराधिकारी, मृत व्यक्ति द्वारा लिए गए वेतन की दर पर आजोवन पेंशन पाने का पात्र है। जो विकलांग हो गए और विकलांगता के कारण सेवा से मुक्त कर दिए गए है वे युद्ध क्षति वेतन पाने के पात्र हैं जिसमें उसकी विकलांगता के समय धारक पद की सामान्य सेवानिवृत्ति पेंशन और विकलांगता अंग के बराबर सेवा अंश की राशि सम्मिलित है जो 10 प्रतिशत विकलांगता के लिए अंतिम लिए गए वेतन के बराबर है और जिसमें से सेवा अंश कम कर दिया जाता है और यह 500 रु० तक सीमित है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जो 1971 की संक्रियाओं में मारे गए हैं अथवा विकलांग हो गए हैं उनके बच्चों को प्रथम डिग्री स्तर तक निशुल्क शिक्षा सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध की गई हैं।

2. 1962, 1965 और 1971 की संक्रियाओं में मृत सैनिकों के आश्रितों से रोजगार/पुनर्वास के लिए 2758 अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे जिन पर, रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशक, राज्य सरकारों और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन महानिदेशक सहित विभिन्न रोजगार एजेंसियों के साथ मिलकर कार्रवाई हो रही है। इनमें से लगभग 800 अभ्यर्थी तो निरक्षरता तथा आयु के कारण ऐसे हैं जिन्हें रोजगार नहीं दिया जा सकता। जिन व्यक्तियों को अभी तक पुनः रोजगार पर लगाया जाता है पुनर्वास करना है उनकी वास्तविक संख्या 1218 है।

3. देश में बेरोजगारी की आम स्थिति के कारण उन्हें सीधे ही रोजगार देने में कठिनाई आती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उन्हें उनके घरों से दूर रोजगार देना भी वांछनीय नहीं है और गावों असाती से रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसी कारण से यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि उन सभी को किस समय तथा तारीख तक काम पर लगाया जा सकता है। सरकार के विचार

में उदार पेंशन लाभ पुनर्वास के प्राथमिक उपाय है, इसके अतिरिक्त और रियायतें इन लाभों की केवल पूरक ही हैं।

Termination of Services of Security Guards in Rourkela Steel Plant

5542. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government are aware that some Security guards in Rourkela Steel Plant whose services were terminated for not opting to CISF have been disqualified for absorption on grounds of security and conduct?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): A total of 608 Security Personnel, who did not opt for absorption in the Central Industrial Security Force, were retrenched from service with effect from 1-3-72. 466 of them have been given fresh employment. The cases of 40 could not be considered because of their unsatisfactory record. Two have died in the meantime.

'Junior Statesman' Editor declared persona non-grata by Bhutan

• 5543. SHRI K. C. CHANDRAPAN:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Mr. Desmond Doig, a British national who is editing "Junior Statesman" is a person, who had been declared *persona non-grata* by the Government of Bhutan;

(b) whether a news-item on this in a Weekly dated the 16th November, 1973 had been brought to the notice of Government;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated and if so, the results of investigation; and

(d) how much "Statesman" spends on this gentleman daily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government has seen this news item.

(c) No investigations were considered necessary.

(d) This information is not readily available to Government.

Statement by Chief Minister of Punjab regarding creation of Pakistan

5544. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement made by the Chief Minister of Punjab to the effect that 'the creation of Pakistan was a mistake' in protest of which the Assembly of Punjab Province in Pakistan passed a motion condemning it; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The remarks made by the Punjab Chief Minister at the inaugural function of the Amritsar Television station on 29th September, 1973 have obviously been misquoted in Pakistan. What the Punjab Chief Minister had said cannot be construed as having called into question the creation of Pakistan.

कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

5545. श्री धनराज प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको पता है कि कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किए जाने के बाद सरकारी कस्टोडियन के द्वारा कई भूतपूर्व खनिज मालियों एवं प्रबंधकों के मकानों का जबरदस्ती ताला तोड़कर मामान निकाल लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं की संख्या-कितनी है तथा क्या ऐसा करने के लिए कस्टोडियन को केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार की ओर से आदेश दिए गए थे ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नेपाल को बेचा गया उत्तम किस्म का कोयला

5546. श्री अनन्त प्रसाद घूसिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाणिज्य प्रतिनिधि नेपाल सरकार की सिफारिश पर अप्रैल, 1973 से सितम्बर 1973 तक कितना उत्तम किस्म का कोयला नेपाल के एजेंटों को बेचा गया;

(ख) क्या यह कोयला पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बढ़नी, विल्हिया, नौगढ़ और शोहरतगढ़ स्टेशनों पर उतारा गया था;

(ग) क्या इन नेपाली एजेंटों ने अगस्त, 1973 में खरीदे हुए कोयले में से कुछ कोयला भारतीय नागरिकों तथा भट्टों वालों को बेचा था;

(घ) क्या इस बिक्री के मामले में भारतीय सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी तथा भारतीय रेलवे के अधिकारी भी अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) नेपाली कांसल कार्यालय, कलकत्ता की अनुशंसा पर कोयला निर्यातक द्वारा 71,904 टन कोयले के लिए जारी की गई स्वीकृति के विरुद्ध रेल विभाग द्वारा नेपाल को अप्रैल से सितम्बर, 1973 के दौरान 40,790 टन ग्रेड-I चूना/स्टीम कोयला आवंटित किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). अनिर्दिष्ट ग्रेड कोयले के 9 तथा 15 वैनगन विशेषतया अप्रैल से सितम्बर, 1973 के दौरान नौगढ़ तथा स्टेशनों पर काट कर खात्री किए गए और खुली नीलामी द्वारा उसकी बिक्री की गई।

(घ) और (ङ). भारतीय सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों, भारतीय रेलवे अधिकारियों के बारे में किसी भी प्रकार भ्रष्टाचार की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

अरब-इजरायल युद्ध के दौरान पिलखुआ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एकत्र की गई राशि

5547. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अरब इजरायल युद्ध के दौरान अरब देशों की सहायताय उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले के पिलखुआ ग्राम में हजारों रुपये एकत्र किये गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दानदाता लोग कौन-कौन हैं तथा प्रत्येक ने कितनी-कितनी राशि दी और क्या इन व्यक्तियों ने भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान भी राहत हेतु राशि दी थी और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक द्वारा कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पश्चिम-एशिया युद्ध पीड़ित अरबों की सहायता के लिए की गई अपील पर पिलखुआ ग्राम के निवासियों से लगभग 16,000 रु० की राशि एकत्र की गई थी। छोटे-छोटे चन्दों के रूप में जनता से यह राशि बसूल हुई थी। चन्दा देने वालों में से अधिकांश के नाम मालम नहीं। 1971 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान इन लोगों ने यदि कोई चन्दा दिया हो तो उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Supply of G.I. Sheets to Manipur

5548. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that G.I. Sheets allotted to Manipur have not reached Manipur, either for want of Railway Wagons or on account of Manipur being superseded in respect of priorities, thereby causing serious deadlock in all constructional activities, Government as well as Private;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the situation;

(c) the quantity of G.I. Sheets requisitioned by Manipur Government so far and the quantities received by the State;

(d) whether Union Government are considering special measures for difficult areas like Manipur; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a), (b), (d) and (e). Under the present system of distribution, there are no State-wise allocations. Despatches from the main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, after taking into account the end use for which steel materials are required, availability in a particular quarter and the competing demands. So far as supplies to Manipur are concerned, there are, however, some transport difficulties. Constant efforts are made by the steel plants with the assistance of Railway authorities to expedite supplies to Manipur.

(c) The figures of demand and allocation on account of Manipur are given below :

(in tonnes)			
April June 73		July-Sept '73	
Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment
4,070	1,024	..	898

कोयला का आयात

5549. श्री छनशाह प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोयले की भारी खपत और उसकी वर्तमान कम उत्पादन क्षमता को देखकर विदेशों से कोयले का आयात करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। कोयला उत्पादन क्षमता जल्दतरों को पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त है तथा कुछ उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों में वर्तमान कमी के दूर करने के लिए उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

E.P.F. amount accumulated for non-completion of stipulated period of Service

5550. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount accumulated in the Employees' Provident Fund account as on 31st March, 1973 on account of non-payment of full percentage of employer's contribution to the employees leaving service before the stipulated period of 15 years of service;

(b) the amount lying unclaimed even after three years of receipt of termination orders of service of the employees from the employers in form No. 10; and

(c) how does Government propose to deal with the above two types of unclaimed accumulations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) Rs. 799.50 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 217.11 lakhs as on March 31, 1973.

(c) The amount mentioned at (a) is utilised (i) for making full payment of employee's share of contribution to the outgoing members or their nominees/heirs when the employer of an unexempted establishment fails to remit to the Fund whole or part of the contribution deducted from the wages of the members, and (ii) for affording financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of the deceased members of unexempted establishments whose monthly pay does not exceed Rs. 500.00 at the time of death and whose provident fund accumulations fall short of Rs. 750.00 so that a minimum payment of Rs. 750.00 is assured.

The accumulation in the unclaimed deposit account mentioned at item (b) cannot be utilised for any purpose other than making payment to the concerned members or their nominees/heirs as the case may be, as and when the claims are received.

Payment of E.P.F. dues of workers

5551. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether while disbursing the Employees' Provident Fund contributions, only such amounts as are actually credited to the respective accounts of the employees are paid, while such of the contributions collected from the employees but misappropriated by the employers are not considered as having been contributed by the employees and are therefore not taken into account when disbursing the contributions; and

(b) whether Government would consider to make full payments to the employees and see that they are not made to suffer for the default and criminal acts of the employers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Provident Fund claims are settled by taking into consideration not only the contributions remitted to the Fund by the employers but also the employees' share of contributions deducted from their wages but not remitted to the fund.

(b) A proposal to make payment of the employer's share of contribution also, in arrear, in respect of the establishments going into liquidation, is under consideration.

Appointment of Joint Secretary in Department of Supply as D.G., I.S.M., London

5552. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Joint Secretary in the Department of Supply, who is retiring within two years, has sought the clearance of the Ministry of Finance for being posted as Director General, India Supply Mission, London;

(b) whether this Joint Secretary's case has been recommended by the Secretary, Ministry of Supply and if so, whether such a recommendation is based on any precedent in the Department of Supply;

(c) whether this foreign posting will have the effect of extending date of retirement by one year or so involving

payment of salary of additional one year in pounds sterling;

(d) whether any pressure was brought on him to get financial clearance for this officer; and

(e) whether this officer has already left India and if so, on what date?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). One Joint Secretary of Department of Supply, who is retiring within two years, has been posted as Director General, India Supply Mission, London with effect from 30-11-1973 (A.N.) after obtaining approval/clearance from all the concerned authorities including the Ministry of Finance. As the selection has been made keeping in view the capability of the officer concerned the question of a precedent would not arise.

(c) The posting of the officer as Director General, India Supply Mission, London does not involve any commitment that the period of posting will be extended beyond the date of retirement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir. The officer left India on 30-11-1973.

Fertilizer Plant at Khetri in Rajasthan

5553. **SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up of a fertilizer plant at Khetri in District Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, what would be its capacity and by what time the production will start; and

(c) other proposals for fertilizer plants in Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Khetri Fertilizer Plant is being set up for a production capacity of about 1,94,000 tonnes of Triple Super-Phosphate Fertilizer per annum. It is expected that the plant will go into production by the middle of 1974.

(c) The Working Group set up by Government indicated the possibility of

establishing a fertilizer complex in Rajasthan. The decision in this regard will be taken on receipt of firm data on the economic availability of the basic raw materials like pyrites and rock phosphate and essential utilities regarding which studies are under way. While feasibility report on Saladipura pyrites deposits prepared by M/s R.T.Z., has been received, the World Bank Feasibility Report on Jhamarkotra Rock Phosphate Deposits is being examined in consultation with the Rajasthan Government.

Formulation of Fuel Policy

5554. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need to formulate a far-sighted fuel policy to meet the country's power needs for five years was stressed at a panel discussion at India International Centre on the 23rd November, 1973;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed there; and

(c) whether any suggestions were submitted to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports of a panel discussion in India International Centre in which "A Fuel Policy for India" was discussed.

(c) No, Sir.

Quota of Cars and Scooters for Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5555. **SHRI R. R. PATEL:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota fixed for the Ambassador and Fiat cars and Vespa scooters for Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) the percentage of supply reserved for Government employees; and

(c) the maximum period fixed for Government employees to retain them before selling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The discretionary quotas of vari-

ous State Governments and Administration for Cars and Scooters are fixed on quarterly basis. Allotment to local Government employees is made from out of this quota. The quotas of Ambassador and Fiat Cars and Vespa Scooters fixed for Dadra and Nagar Haveli are as follows :—

**DISCRETIONARY QUOTA
VEHICLE**

AMBASSADOR CAR	2
FIAT (PREMIER PRESIDENT) CAR	2
VESPA (BAJAJ) SCOOTER	3

(c) Two Years.

Foreign visits by Prime Minister during last Three Years and those proposed for 1973 and 1974

5556. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the foreign countries visited by the Prime Minister during the last three years;

(b) whether the said visits were official and at the invitations of the Government concerned;

(c) the total amount spent in foreign currency and in Indian Rupees on the said visits; and

(d) the countries she propose to visit during 1973 and 1974 in view of her acceptance of the invitations from various countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The countries visited by the Prime Minister during the last three years were U.S.S.R., Belgium, Austria, United Kingdom, United States of America, Bangladesh, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia, Canada and Algeria.

(b) Yes, Sir, all visits were official.

(c) Amount spent in Foreign Exchange Rs. 4,75,200 (approximately).

Amount spent in Indian Rupees Rs. 64,96,000 (approximately).

(d) Although the Prime Minister has accepted invitations from various countries, the dates for such visits will be fixed according to mutual convenience.

Engineering Projects India Limited

5557. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Engineering Projects India Limited is at present going to implement 17 projects on a turn key basis;

(b) whether Engineering Projects India, Limited is also participating in global tender, as it has recently done to set up a semi integrated steel plant in Iraq; and

(c) if so, the names of other countries, if any, for which it has participated into global tender?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Presently, EPI is implementing 20 industrial and engineering projects, out of which 17 are on a turn-key basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

- (c) 1. Argentina
2. Indonesia
3. Iran
4. Ireland
5. Kuwait
6. Libya
7. Malaysia
8. Thailand
9. Turkey
10. Yugoslavia.

Supply of Machinery to Orissa Mining Corporation

5558. SHRI SHYAM SUNDEK MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether C.B.I. has investigated into the files connected with supply of machinery to the Orissa Mining Corporation by Link Enterprises Private Limited; if so, the result thereof;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have also instituted an Inquiry Committee in that regard; and

(c) if so, what is Committee's terms of reference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa have set up a Committee to identify the defects in the agreement between the Orissa Mining Corporation and M/s. Lynx Machinery and the consequences that arose there from and to suggest suitable action in order to prevent repetition of such mistakes in future.

Mini-tractor Plants in States

5559. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up mini-tractor plants in various States; and

(b) if so, the names of such States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian ventures in Nepal

5560. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian ventures currently in operation in Nepal;

(b) how many of them are private ventures and how many are Government sponsored; and

(c) whether any more joint ventures of purely Indian ventures are proposed to be set up in Nepal and if so, progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to the information available with the Government, there are 19 ventures, wholly or partly owned by Indians, currently functioning in Nepal.

(b) All these are private ventures.

(c) The Government have no proposal to set up any joint ventures or purely Indian ventures in Nepal.

Alleged Rivalry between two factions of INTUC in Durgapur Steel Plant

5561. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent rivalry between two factions of the I.N.T.U.C. (Durgapur Plant) Unions led to a stalemate in the negotiations and the blast furnaces stopped functioning as concerned workers refused to work on the ground that the jobs were not meant for them on normal jobbing pattern;

(b) if so, the extent of loss due to stoppage of work in the blast furnaces and rolling mills; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The workers of the Blast Furnace Cast House went on strike on the 25th August, 1973. The strike began as a result of a warning letter issued to one worker for refusing to do the job that he was doing for many years. Government have no information whether any rivalry between two factions of the I.N.T.U.C. union in the Plant was the cause of the strike or led to a stalemate in the negotiations. The jobs that were assigned to the workers by the management were the same as were being done by them for several years.

(b) It is not possible to evaluate the exact tonnage of production lost as a result of the strike which ended on 17th September 1973 because it took several weeks after the end of the strike for the Blast Furnaces to be brought back to normal operation. However, the loss is approximately computed as 65000 tonnes of hot metal and 54000 tonnes of Rolled Steel.

(c) The dispute was settled on the 19th September, 1973 through a tripartite agreement signed before the West Bengal Labour Minister. According to this, the Unions agreed that the workers should do all technical and/or vital cleaning work as per past practice.

Repatriates from Foreign Countries

5562. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries and the number of the repatriates (persons of Indian origin) who have come back to India during the last two years;

(b) the names of the States and the number of those persons who have been settled there; and

(c) whether some Bangladesh refugees have also been allowed to settled in India; if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) According to the latest information available, the number of repatriates who come back to India since 1-1-1972 is as under:—

Name of country	Number
1. Burma	5,891
2. Sri Lanka	73,656
3. Uganda	5,327*
4. Other countries	Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) In so far as repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka are concerned, a statement showing the number of families/persons given rehabilitation assistance since 1-1-1972 with a Statewise break-up is attached. This number would include some who arrived earlier and exclude some who arrived during this period and are still to receive rehabilitation assistance.

*This excludes U.K. and Uganda passport holders, stateless persons and persons of undetermined nationality who have arrived from Uganda; the total 4,649.

As regards repatriates from Uganda, sanction for grant of resettlement assistance according to a prescribed pattern to Indian passport-holders was issued in September, 1973. The number who avail themselves of the assistance in various States will be known after applications are received and processed.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Number of persons/families of repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka who have been given rehabilitation assistance in various States/Union Territories since 1-1-1972, according to the latest information available.

I—BURMA REPATRIATES

Name of the State/Union Territories	No. of persons provided assistance for resettlement
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,233
2. Assam	11
3. Bihar	301
4. Gujarat	1
5. Haryana	1
6. Madhya Pradesh	52
7. Orissa	201
8. Rajasthan	1
9. Tamil Nadu	14,396
10. Uttar Pradesh	112
11. West Bengal	193
12. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	87
13. Chandigarh	5
14. Delhi	10
15. Manipur	52
16. Pondicherry	20
17. Tripura	3
	7,679*

*This figure includes persons who have been given assistance in part.

II—SRI LANKA REPATRIATES

Name of State	Number of families provided assistance for re-settlement
1. Andhra Pradesh	39
2. Karnataka	369
3. Kerala	121
4. Tamil Nadu	6,322
TOTAL	6,851

Abolition of post of Dy. General Manager, Rourkela Steel Plant

5563. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the authorities of the Rourkela Steel Plant recommended to Government to abolish the post of Deputy General Manager; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ministry delegation on trip abroad for Copper Concentrates

5564. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the Ministry had recently undertaken a foreign tour to arrange for copper concentrates for the Hindustan Copper Limited;

(b) if so, the amount spent for the tour, quantity of concentrates arranged during the tour, quality and price of the same; and

(c) whether such a journey could not have been avoided in view of the circular of the P.M. for effecting economy in expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Government Committee consisting of an officer from the Department of Mines and an officer of the Hindustan Copper Limited was deputed for the purpose of carrying out negotiations with foreign parties for copper concentrates for Hindustan Copper Limited.

(b) An amount of about Rs. 30,130 was spent on the tour. The import of 4500 MT of copper concentrates at an approximate price of Rs. 7,100 per MT was arranged as a result of this tour. The copper concentrates contain 33% copper and 30.4% sulphur and are technically suitable for smelting at Hindustan Copper Ltd.'s Ghat-sila Smelter.

(c) The availability of suitable copper concentrates is very restricted. The international price of copper metal to which the price of copper concentrates is linked, has been subject to wide fluctuations during the past several months. It was, therefore, essential to consider the various specifications of concentrates offered and negotiate the other terms and conditions of the purchases with the intending suppliers and finalise the agreement expeditiously so that the copper smelter could be put to better utilisation and thereby save foreign exchange expenditure on import of equivalent quantity of metal.

Performance of Aluminium Plants

5565. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of public and private sector Aluminium plants during the last three years in terms of capacity, utilization, output and profitability;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the working of the public sector plants; and

(c) the schemes for exceeding the aluminium production in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6083/73].

Storekeeping Personnel in Army Ordnance Corps

5566. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of storekeeping personnel being employed in the Army Ordnance Corps as on the 20th September, 1973 by various grades including Gazetted Officers;

(b) the number of Matriculates/Middle Standard/below Middle Standard/illiterate in each grade including Gazetted posts;

(c) the ratio laid down for different grades; and

(d) how it compares with the ratio laid down for the Clerical Cadre in the same Corps, and their number by various grades including Gazetted Posts as on the 20th September, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Improvement done in Engine of HF-24 ND GNAT

5567. SHRI SAT PAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed development work of HF-24 with modification to its engine has since been completed and whether the development work which was in hand for improvement to the Gnat aircraft has also been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the further time likely to be taken in completing the development work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Certain studies and investigations with regard to the development of an improved version of HF-24 with modifications to its engine are on hand and a final decision on this question is expected to be taken shortly.

Development work on improvements to the Gnat aircraft is in progress according to scheduled programme and is expected to be completed in 1975.

Report of the Fuel Policy Committee

5568. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fuel Policy Committee has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the Report and the necessary action taken by Government on the recommendations therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The Fuel policy Committee had submitted Part I of its report covering the 'Fuel Policy for the Seventies' on 18-5-72. A statement showing important conclusions and recommendations of the Committee was laid on the table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1649 dated 10-8-72. All the recommendations contained therein have been considered and action initiated on all the accepted recommendations. The Committee have not yet submitted their final report

Bonus to Employees of Bokaro Steel Plant

5569. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether bonus is being paid to employees of the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the quantum paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Educated and other Unemployed Persons

5570. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educated and other unemployed persons in the country till November, 1973; and

(b) the number of such persons in April, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b) Precise estimates of the number of unemployed persons in the country are not available. The available information relates to job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges for seeking employment assistance, which is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT		(In lakhs)	
Category of jobseekers	Number of job-seekers on the Live Register as on		
	30.12.72	30.6.73	
	1	2	3
(i) Educated (Matriculates and above)	32.74	35.25	
(ii) Others Below (Matric including illiterates)	36.22	40.71	
TOTAL	68.96	75.96	

NOTE :—1. All the jobseekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

2. The figures given above exclude data in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for two in Delhi (Delhi & Jamia Millia Universities).

3. Data relating to educated jobseekers are being collected from the Employment Exchanges at half-yearly intervals ending June and December each year.

Interview of Assistants for posting to Supply Missions in London/Washington

5571. SHRI RAMJI RAM : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Supply called for interview in September, 1973 Assistants with less than the usual 5 years purchase experience for selection for posting to Supply Missions in London/Washington;

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(b) whether all the Assistants who appeared for interview possessed at least 3 years purchase experience on the 18th August, 1973, the date of the circular reducing the purchase experience to 3 years;

(c) whether out of the six Assistants included in the panel, there are assistants who do not have even 3 years purchase experience in the assistant Grade of their service;

(d) whether the purchase experience gained in the UDC Grade also was counted to bring the total purchase experience at 3 years in each case; and

(e) whether this defective Panel will be scrapped to remove the irregularities pointed above?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) All the persons who had applied, excepting those who had foreign postings in the Supply Missions earlier, or selected for such postings, were called for interview and at that stage no evaluation of purchase experience was made for eliminating any applicant. The number of candidates interviewed was 35.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). All the 6 Assistants included in the panel had a total purchase experience of three years or more, though three of them had experience of less than three years in the grade of Assistants only.

(e) In preparing the panel, every effort was made to select the most suitable candidates to meet the requirements of job in foreign countries and due consideration was given to the length of purchase experience, though not in any particular grade. In view of the care which has already been exercised in forming the panel, it is not considered necessary to scrap it.

Posting of Officials to Indian Supply Missions Abroad

5572. SHRI RAMJI RAM : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) The usual time taken by the Department of Supply in posting an official to Indian Supply Missions abroad from the date of his interview to the date of his departure from India; and

(b) whether this time-lag compares favourably with that prescribed and generally followed by Ministry of External Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Normally 6-7 months on an average basis against 2-3 months in the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) The difference is due to the fact that in addition to the common normal drill followed by these two Ministries, the character and antecedents of the candidates is also re-verified by this Department. The passport and security briefing of the candidate have to be arranged through the Ministry of External Affairs.

पूति विभाग द्वारा अग्रयुक्त बहुमूल्य भण्डार का निपटारा जाना

5573. श्री मूलचन्द ढागा : क्या पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पूति विभाग के पास, वस्तुवार, कितने मूल्य का भंडार मौजूद है;

(ख) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में पूति विभाग की बहुमूल्य सामान का निपटान करना पड़ा या क्योंकि उसकी उपयोगिता नष्ट हो चुकी थी और यदि हाँ, तो वे कौन सी वस्तुएँ थी और कितने मूल्य की ?

पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) 30-11-1973 को पूति और निपटान महानिदेशालय, नई दिल्ली, के मुख्यालय से संबन्धित बकाया अधिशेष माल का वस्तुवार अंकित मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

वस्तु	अंकित मूल्य (लाख रुपये में)
1	2
(1) वाहन तथा एम टी कार्स, पुर्जे जिसमें टायर और ट्यूब शामिल हैं	225.22
(2) छातु, रेडिओ और बायर-लैस उपकरण तथा बिजली का सामान	82.75

1	2	3
(3) सभी किस्म के थैले तथा कपड़े की वस्तुएं		8.48
(4) विविध सामान		50.19
(5) हाथ औजार, मशीनी औजार, इंजीनियरी वर्क-शीप तथा यांत्रिक संयंत्र आदि		48.59
	जोड़	415.23

(ख) सम्भवतया यह सन्दर्भ उस अभिशेष स्टॉक के बारे में है जो अनुपयोगी हो चुका था। पिछले 3 वर्षों में पूति और निपटान महानिदेशालय, नई दिल्ली मुख्यालय द्वारा जिस उपयोगी और अनुपयोगी कुल स्टॉक का निपटान किया गया वह निम्नलिखित है:—

अवधि	अंकित मूल्य (लाख रुपये में)
1971-72	2125.70
1972-73	4123.90
1973-74	1115.42
(नवम्बर, 1973 तक)	
जोड़	7365.02

उपयोगी तथा अनुपयोगी माल के वस्तुवार आंकड़ों का ब्योरा तथा पूति और निपटान महानिदेशालय के प्रादेशिक कार्यालय संबंधी आंकड़े एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं, और उन्हें शीघ्र ही सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों का योगदान

5574. श्री मूलचन्द ढागा : क्या धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के ऐसे उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों का योगदान लिया गया है तथा ऐसे उद्योगों के

नाम क्या है जिनमें इस प्रक्रिया को लागू नहीं किया गया तथा इसे कब तक लागू किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का ऐसा कानून बनाने का विचार है जिसके अन्तर्गत उद्योगों के प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों का योगदान लिया जाय ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द बर्मा) : (क) सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ उपक्रमों में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को प्रबन्ध मण्डल में नियुक्त करने की एक योजना आजमाइश के आधार पर आरम्भ करने का निर्णय किया है। पहले पहल, हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीवायोटिक्स लिमिटेड, पिम्परी में एक श्रमिक-निदेशक नियुक्त किया गया है।

(ख) औद्योगिक संबंधों के बारे में प्रस्तावित-व्यापक कानूनों में इस पहलू को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

अन्तः राष्ट्रीय श्रम सम्मेलन के 58वें सत्र में किये गये निर्णयों का कार्यान्वयन

5575. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनेवा में अन्त-राष्ट्रीय श्रम सम्मेलन द्वारा जून, 1973 में किए गये 58वें सत्र में किये गये निर्णय भारत में कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं अथवा नहीं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द बर्मा) : इस सम्मेलन ने गोदियों में जहाजी माल उठाने की नयी प्रणालियों के सामाजिक प्रभावों और रोजगार में प्रवेश की न्यूनतम आयु पर एक-एक अभिसमय और एक-एक सिफारिश स्वीकार की। इन अभिसमयों के अनुसमर्थन और इन सिफारिशों के उपबन्धों की क्रियान्विति की व्यवहार्यता के संबंध में वास्तविक स्थिति व विचारों का पता लगाने के लिये, मूल-पाठों की हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई प्रतियां राज्य सरकारों, नियोजक मंत्रालयों तथा श्रमिकों व नियोजकों के केन्द्रीय संगठनों को भेजी जायेंगी। अन्त-

राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के संविधान के अनुसार इन दस्तावेजों पर की गई अथवा प्रस्तावित, कारवाई को बताने वाला एक विवरण, इन दस्तावेजों को अपनाने की तारीख से 18 महीनों की अवधि के भीतर (अर्थात् 25 दिसम्बर, 1974 तक) संसद् के समक्ष रख दिया जायेगा।

Shortage of Coal Hitting Industries

5576. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN-
LAL BHATIA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry of Industrial Development had taken up the matter with his Ministry regarding the shortage of coal hitting industries; and

(b) by what time sufficient coal is likely to be made available to various industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) :

(a) The Ministry of Industrial Development have been taking up with the Ministry of Steel and Mines the question of adequate supply of coal to cement factories for some time.

(b) A coordinated effort is being made by the coal producing units to increase coal production and by the Railways to move as much coal as possible to various industries. This is being done on a top priority basis.

Acquisition of sophisticated weaponry by Littoral States in Indian Ocean

5577. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN-
LAL BHATIA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news regarding the acquisition of very sophisticated and High performance weaponry and defence equipment by many of the littoral States in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the action taken to ensure the territorial integrity of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All possible steps are taken by Government for the security of the Country and the position is reviewed from time to time.

East German Help in Lignite Mining and Processing

5578. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had approached East Germany for any help regarding mining and processing of Lignite;

(b) if so, the reaction of that country thereto; and

(c) whether any joint communique was issued on the 17th October, 1973 at New Delhi to this effect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The question of assistance of the German Democratic Republic in the lignite mining and processing in India was discussed with the German Democratic Republic delegation which visited India in the month of October, 1973 and the East German Government offered their services for consultancy in lignite development in India.

(c) A protocol of the discussions between the representatives of Governments of German Democratic Republic and India was signed on the 17th October, 1973 at New Delhi.

Expert committee on production of non-Ferrous Metals

5579. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MOUDI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are considering the setting up of an Expert Committee to make suggestions on augmenting the production of non-ferrous metals in the country;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be set up; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

सेना के जवानों की वेतन वृद्धि

5580. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस मंहगाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए सेना के जवानों के वेतन में भी वृद्धि की जाएगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी; और

(ग) वृद्धि कब से करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग) तृतीय वेतन आयोग ने अफसर पद से नीचे सशस्त्र सेना कर्मियों के वेतनों के संबन्ध में अपनी सिफारिशें करते समय मूल्य में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखा है। वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों, असेैनिक कर्मचारियों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा लिए गये कतिपय निर्णयों और अन्य सम्बन्धित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके वेतनों में वृद्धि की जाएगी। उनके वेतन किस सीमा तक बढ़ाए जाएंगे इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस प्रश्न पर ही निर्णय लिया जाएगा और इसे यथाशीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा।

Production of Coal

5581. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of coal in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the percentage of increase/decrease of production during the above period year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):
 (a) The total production of coal in the country during the last three years is given below :

(In million tonnes)

1970-71 . . .	72.95
1971-72 . . .	72.06 (Provisional)
1972-73 . . .	76.40 (Provisional)

(b) The production in 1970-71 was about 3.7% less than in 1969-70; that in 1971-72 was about 1.2% less than in 1970-71; and that in 1972-73 was about 6.02% more than in 1971-72.

Strike call by Central Government Employees in Bhopal

5582. **SHRI M. KATHMUTHU:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the call for a strike on the 30th November, 1973 by employees of the Central Government in Bhopal;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):
 (a) and (b) The call for strike was in protest against Government's decisions on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations.

(c) The Government's decisions on the major recommendations of the Third Pay Commission were taken after consulting the Staff Side of the National Council and the views of the Staff Side have been accommodated to the maximum extent possible.

National Stadium Cinema of Defence Department in New Delhi

5583. **SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1767 on the 22nd November, 1973 regarding National Stadium Cinema of Defence Department in New Delhi and state :

(a) the date on which the lessee filed the suit in the Court of Law;

(b) the date when the stay was obtained;

(c) when the compromise was reached; and

(d) whether the compromise decree was passed by the Court; if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The suit was filed on 31-3-1955.

(b) Temporary stay order was obtained on 2-4-1955 and confirmed on 26-5-1955.

(c) The compromise was reached on 11-3-1970.

(d) Yes. The stay order was vacated and all proceedings in connection with Arbitration were deemed null and void. The contractor had to pay Rs. 3,24,206.51 by way of rent and damages. By a separate compromise, out of court, it was *inter alia* agreed to recover this amount in monthly instalments of Rs. 10,500 and he was allowed to run the Cinema up to 31-10-1975 on payment of monthly rent of Rs. 1935.25.

Location of New Heavy Machine Building Plant

5584. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:**
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether the proposed location of the new heavy machine building plant has been decided and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
 No, Sir.

Allotment of Land to Manipuri Refugees

5585. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of refugees, now settled in Manipur, are yet to receive their land allotments in the newly reclaimed areas of Manipur, particularly in Khoidum Lamjao;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) if already finalised the number of refugees who have been allotted agricultural land; and

(d) whether Government are making a thorough assessment of the refugee problem in Manipur with particular reference to their outstanding legitimate grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Arrangements for education of Jawans

5586. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for the education of Jawans while in active service;

(b) if so, the basic features of the arrangements;

(c) whether there are diplomas or certificates equivalent to diplomas and certificates issued by Indian Universities and Secondary Education Board; and

(d) if not, whether Government are considering the introduction of adequate academic facilities for the Jawans and officers of the Indian Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Jawans are imparted education while on active service through instructors provided by Army Education Corps. Classes on Unit/Formation levels are organised as a part of education training. Funds are provided for the JCOs and ORs in the Army, out of which, text books, stationery and other teaching aids are purchased.

(c) and (d). The arrangements are considered adequate. The following diplomas/certificates are equivalent to diplomas/certificates issued by Secondary Board :—

Army Examination Civil Equivalents

(i) Army Special Certificate Matric
Education Examination

(ii) Army Higher Secondary Higher
Certificate of Education Secondary
Examination.

Since the education is limited to Higher Secondary, the question of University certificates does not arise.

Heavy Industries in North-Eastern Areas in Private Sector

5587. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Ministry of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the big industrial houses have agreed to start Heavy Industries in the north-eastern areas in the private sector;

(b) if so, whether Government have allowed them some concessions as a gesture of encouragement; to those who are ready to help backward areas in industrialisation; and

(c) the names of industrial houses which have so agreed and the types of industries being started and their locations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No schemes have yet been received from the big industrial houses to start Heavy Industries in the North-Eastern areas in the private sector.

(b) To promote industrial development in the backward areas a number of steps have been taken during the Fourth Plan period. These include—

(i) concessional finance from the all-India term lending financial institutions to industrial units in selected districts;

(ii) investment subsidy to industries in selected backward districts. From 1-3-73 the rate of subsidy granted for setting up industrial units in these selected backward districts has been increased from 10% to 15% and the ceiling of investment eligible for subsidy raised from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1.00 crore; (iii) The Central transport subsidy scheme applicable to the North Eastern Region as well as to Jammu and Kashmir; this scheme has recently been extended to certain other areas as well.

These concessions are available to all entrepreneurs including those belonging to the larger industrial houses for whom no further special concessions have been as yet evolved.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Donimalai Deposit, Mysore

5588. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to the development of Donimalai Deposit Mechanised in Mysore was undertaken by the National Mineral Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and whether this mine has been mechanised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). A mechanised mine with a rated capacity of four million tonnes of run-of-mine ore per annum, based on the Donimalai iron ore deposits in Mysore State, is under construction by the N.M.D.C. Ltd. The mine is likely to be commissioned during 1975-76. The product mix yield from the mine operating at full capacity would be about 1.6 million tonnes of lump ore and about two million tonnes of washed fines per annum.

Production of Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited

5589. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Ministry of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the achievement in production in Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam during the year 1972-73 and the targets fixed by Government; and

(b) the production target fixed for the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During 1972-73 the production of BHPV was 4,994 tonnes of equipment valued at Rs. 461 lakhs as against the target of 7,600 tons of equipment of the value of Rs. 785 lakhs. During the previous year the production of equipment was 2,045 tonnes valued at Rs. 190 lakhs. Specialised jobs, requiring a high degree of precision, were executed for the Department of Atomic Energy, Hindustan Machine Tools and Fertiliser Corporation of India.

(b) The production for the year 1973-74 has been fixed at 13,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 1,300 lakhs.

Production in Mini Steel Plants

5590. SHRI K. MALLANNA: SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of mini steel plants set up during the last one and a half year and how much of steel is being produced by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): During the period from January, 1972 to 30th June, 1973, thirteen industrial licences/letters of Intent were granted for establishing scrap based electric furnaces for the manufacture of steel ingots/billets. Besides, 48 electric furnace units have been registered under the Liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.

Out of the above, 14 units are reported to have commenced production. Total production by these units was reported to be around 1.64 lakh tonnes during the period January, 1972 to March, 1973.

Pelletisation Plant in Mysore

5591. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to instal a pelletisation plant in the Mysore region so that the millions of tonnes of 'fines' lying in dumps all over that area could profitably be exported abroad; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes Sir. There is a proposal for setting up a pelletisation plant at Donimalai in Mysore State utilising the Iron Ore fines from the Donimalai mines of National Mineral Development Corporation.

(b) The scheme envisages production of about two million tonnes of pellets per annum. The proposal is under consideration of the Public Investment Board.

Appeal by Political Committee of U.N. to make Indian Ocean Zone of peace

5592. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has requested the U.N. to take strong action and steps to make the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace;

(b) whether recently a Political Committee of the U.N. made an appeal to the big powers in this regard on the 24th November, 1973 and if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) what other steps India wants U.N. to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted Resolution 2832 (XXVI) declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. At its 27th session, the G.A. adopted Resolution 2992 (XXVII) which set up a 15 member Ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. The 28th session of the General Assembly adopted Resolution 3080 (XXVIII) which urged all states to accept the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration of Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (Resolution 2832 (XXVI)) as a constructive contribution to the strengthening of regional and international Security. It also requested the Secretary General to prepare a factual statement of the great powers' military presence in all its aspects, in the Indian Ocean, and with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great power rivalry.

India has cosponsored and supported all these resolutions and has taken an active part in the U.N. on the subject.

(b) Yes Sir. On the 23rd of November, 1973 the First Committee of the U.N., which deals with political matters, adopted a Resolution on the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace which was subsequently affirmed by the General Assembly as Resolution 3080 (XXVIII). The resolution urged all States and specially the major powers to extend their co-operation to the Ad hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions.

(c) The Government is of the view in that the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on this subject provide a useful framework for future action.

Army Officers of Andhra Pradesh released from Service

5593. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers and others in the army belonging to Andhra Pradesh released from service since the last two years;

(b) the likely number to be released this year; and

(c) whether any measures are being contemplated to rehabilitate them after their release from the Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b)

	Number released	Number likely to be released	
	1971	1972	1973
I Officers	21	11	35

II Others . This information is not readily available. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Measures for rehabilitation of the released officers and others have been outlined in the Statement referred to in the answer given in the Lok Sabha to Part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1734 on 2-8-1973 to which attention is kindly invited. These measures are applicable to officers and others released throughout the country, including those belonging to Andhra Pradesh.

Sainik Schools and Recruiting Centres in Andhra Pradesh

5594. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sainik Schools and Army recruiting centres in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there has been a demand since long to increase them in order to provide more opportunities for the people of the State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Sainik School—one at Korukonda

Army recruiting centres—two at Secunderabad and Guntur.

(b) and (c). Generally speaking, there is need to expand the recruiting system, so that people from all areas have increased opportunities to join the armed forces. Measures in this respect are under consideration. Similarly, the Sainik School Scheme is being reviewed by a high-level Committee appointed by Government.

Labour trouble in Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Vizag.

5595. **SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been labour trouble at the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited at Vizag. recently;

(b) the reasons for the dispute; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A section of the employees started a stay-in-strike on 20th November, 1973 to express no-confidence in the office-bearers of the recognised union and seek additional facilities in the canteen. They organised a general strike on 22nd November, 1973 to press their demands for recognition by the management of the ad hoc committee formed by them.

(c) The Regional Labour Commissioner intervened in the dispute on 23rd November, 1973 and advised the striking workers to call off their strike and resume work as the strike was illegal and there was no industrial dispute pending with the management. The strike was called off on 27th November, 1973 in response to an appeal made by the management.

Security arrangements at Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

5596. **SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the security at the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi has broken down;

(b) the number of times the top secret military documents and books were reported as having been stolen;

(c) whether some years ago a top secret military book was stolen from the Joint Cipher Bureau wing of the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi which was said to have been sold to some foreign agent for Rs. 3 lakhs;

(d) whether during the last December another top secret book was found missing from the JCB section of the Press; if so, whether the said book has since been found and if not, the action taken in the matter and whether the matter is proposed to be handed over to the CBI; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to enforce tight security measures in the Press?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Adequate security measures are in force at the Press.

(b) While there have been a few cases of loss, misplacement or destruction without authority of documents, no case of theft of documents, printed or bound at the Press, has come to light.

(c) The Government are not aware of any such case.

(d) A confidential document was lost due to negligence of a Foreman, but in the interest of communication security, the other copies were not distributed to the users or brought into use. The Foreman has been reverted to his parent department and disciplinary action advised against him.

(e) Security measures in the Press are constantly reviewed and wherever necessary, tightened up. All steps are taken to enforce tight security measures and ensure communication security.

Industrial Relations Bill

5597. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3273 on the 16th August, 1973 regarding Industrial Relations Bill and state :

(a) whether details regarding a comprehensive law on industrial relations has since been worked out; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and if not, the further time likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :

(a) and (b) These are being worked out. The proposed Bill is intended to cover matters relating to the machinery and procedure for dispute settlement, recognition of unions, trade unions law, etc. Efforts are being made to introduce the Bill as early as possible.

Rectification of shortcomings in H.E.C., Ranchi

5598. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the extent to which the steps taken to rectify the shortcomings in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi have proved effective and the further steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : With the steps already taken, production in the Heavy Engineering Corporation increased by 31% in 1971-72 as compared to that in 1970-71 and further by 27% in 1972-73 as compared to that in 1971-72. The following steps are proposed to be taken to improve production.

(a) effect improvement in production planning and control;

(b) develop manufacture of standardised equipment for steel plants;

(c) develop multi-shift working on some machines;

(d) extent progressively coverage of the incentive scheme;

(e) improve the order book position of the Company.

Sale of H.M.T. Watches in Delhi

5599. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of HMT watches supplied by the Delhi Office of Hindustan Machine Tools to the public during 1972 and upto 30th November, 1973 during 1973;

(b) the total number of staff in the Watch Section of the HMT office, New Delhi, their designations and the emoluments drawn by them at present;

(c) whether the present work-load justifies the existence of all these persons; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to see that the public is not refused watch while it is in stock and the watch is not sold from the back door?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) The total number of watches supplied by the Delhi Office by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited to the public during 1972 was 38,299. During the year 1973, a total number of 61,775 watches have been supplied upto 30th November, 1973.

(b) The information is as under :

Designations	Emoluments
Sales Officer	1 Rs. 950 per month
Senior Clerks	3 Ranging from Rs. 400/- Rs. 458 on an average according to seniority etc.
Clerks	2 Ranging from Rs. 301-Rs. 354 according to seniority, rate of increment etc.
Mechanic	2 Ranging from Rs. 425-Rs. 520 according to seniority, rate of increment etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The watches are released to the public on 'first-come first-served' basis subject to availability. The demand of HMT watches being higher than the

present level of supply, the situation may improve after HMT's production of watches is stepped up.

हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल में भर्ती का ढंग

5600. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड भोपाल, में कुल कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) उन में कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारी मध्य प्रदेश के हैं तथा कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारी अन्य राज्यों के हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त सेक्शन में नियुक्तियों के संबंध में कोई प्राथमिकता क्रम है और वहां सामान्यतः भर्ती का कौन सा ढंग अपनाया जाता है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) :

(क) अधिकारियों की संख्या... 1479
अधिकारियों के अलावा कर्मचारी 16811

(ख) अधिकारियों के अलावा मध्य-प्रदेश के रहने वाले कर्मचारियों का प्रतिशत 60.2
अन्य राज्य . 39.8

(ग) तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक पदों की रिक्तियां जिनका मूल वेतन 210 रुपये या इससे अधिक है और 500 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक मूल वेतन वाले उच्च पदों की रिक्तियां केन्द्रीय रोजगार कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली को अधिसूचित की जाती है। 210 रुपये से कम मूल वेतन तकनीकी पद और 500 रुपये प्रतिमास तक मूल वेतन वाले तकनीकी

और वैज्ञानिक पद स्थानीय रोजगार केन्द्र को अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं। यदि स्थानीय रोजगार केन्द्र उम्मीदवार प्रायोजित नहीं कर सकता है तो रिक्तियां मध्य प्रदेश में प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी, में विज्ञापित की जाती हैं। अधिकांश भर्ती प्रशिक्षु अधिनियम के अधीन केवल व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षुओं की हैं। यह भर्ती मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक संस्थानों तक ही सीमित है। इसके अलावा स्थानीय रोजगार केन्द्रों के जरिये उपयुक्त तरीके से भर्ती किए गए कर्मचारियों से मध्य प्रदेश के जिलाधीशों द्वारा जारी किये गये प्रमाण-पत्रों के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश का स्थायी/अधिवासी निवासी होने का प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा जाता है।

स्थानीय जनता के हित को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी चुनावों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों को भी सहयोजित किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में जावरा चीनी कारखाने तथा अन्य चीनी कारखानों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

5601. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधि के अंशदान, बोनस के भुगतान और चीनी वेतन मंडल को सिफारिशों को लागू न करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश के चीनी कारखानों, विशेषकर जावरा चीनी कारखाने के मालिकों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविंद उमर्गा) : (क) और (ख) यह मामला राज्य के कार्य-क्षेत्र में आता है।

त्रिपुरा में चाय बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास व्यवस्था

5602. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) त्रिपुरा राज्य में विभिन्न चाय बागानों में काम कर रहे कितने कर्मचारियों को बागान मालिकों द्वारा मकान दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन के पास रहने को मकान नहीं हैं और अब तक उन्हें चाय बागान मालिकों द्वारा मकान दिए जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) कर्मचारियों को दिए गए मकानों अथवा क्वार्टरों का क्षेत्रफल क्या है और स्वास्थ्य नियम के अनुसार एक क्वार्टर में कितने व्यक्ति रह सकते हैं तथा उन में कितने रह रहे हैं ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक बागान मालिकों द्वारा इन घरों की मरम्मत और रख-रखाव पर प्रति वर्ष वस्तुतः कितना धन व्यय किया जाता है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के भेद पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act

5603. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1672 and 1673 dated the 22nd November, 1973 regarding amendment of Industrial Disputes Act and state :

(a) whether the matter is pending with Government for long;

(b) whether many memoranda and representations have been made to Government regarding the matter;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in finalising the matter;

(d) whether Government have accepted in principle that medical representatives working in drug industries

and the employees in the Universities should be declared as "Workmen"; and

(e) if so, the time-schedule for amending the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c) Consultations involved in finalising proposals takes time. The proposed legislation is, however, expected to be ready shortly.

(d) The question of covering, among others, medical and sales representatives and the employees in the universities, etc., under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is under Government's consideration.

(e) Efforts are being made to bring forward the proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act as early as possible.

Admission in Defence Academies

5604. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants for admission in various Defence Academies during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972;

(b) the composition of the selection committees for the purpose;

(c) the number of the candidates called for interviews during these years; and

(d) the State-wise break-up of such candidates interviewed and the number finally selected?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a)

Year	No. of applications
1970	51,892
1971	49,952
1972	53,321

(b) The written examinations for entry into the Defence Academies are conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. Interviews of candidates who are successful in the written examinations are done by established Services Selection Boards which consist of

a President, Group Testing Officers, Interviewing Officers, Psychologists and Technical Officers.

Year	No. of candidates called for interviews
1970 .	32,371
1971 .	29,578
1972	32,895

(d) State-wise break-up of the candidates interviewed and finally selected is not maintained and the time and labour involved in working out this break-up, over this three year period will not be commensurate with the results achieved.

The total number of candidates interviewed during each of these three years is not readily available. These figures will be collected and laid on the Table of the House. The total numbers of those finally selected are, however, given below :—

Year	No. finally selected
1970 .	1968
1971 .	1953
1972 .	1806

Recruitment of Commissioned Officers in Armed Forces

5605. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers who received commission in Army, Navy and Air Force during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 and their State-wise break-up; and

(b) the number of applicants and selected candidates for the posts of engineers and medical officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force during the years 1970-73 and their State-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6084/73.]

Employees in H.M.T. Limited

5606. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPALLI :

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the Hindustan Machine Tools, Limited and their category-wise break-up as direct workmen, indirect workmen and management personnel including supervisors; and

(b) the pay scales of the respective categories of employees together with the qualifications prescribed for each post?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information in this respect is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हरदुवा शिविर, पन्ना (मध्य प्रदेश) से
शरणार्थियों का प्रतिनिधिमण्डल

5607. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या प्रतिनिधिमण्डल और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 21 सितम्बर को हरदुवा शिविर, पन्ना (मध्य प्रदेश) के विस्थापितों का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल उनसे मिला था और उसने उन्हें यह बताया कि 6 वर्षों से किए जा रहे प्रयासों तथा सरकारी आश्वासनों के बावजूद अभी तक पेय जल तथा सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त जल का समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है और इन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए खेतों के अतिरिक्त वहाँ कोई रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) उनकी शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है ?

प्रतिनिधिमण्डल उपमन्त्री से मिले हैं।
(श्री डी० बॅकटस्वामी) : (क) जी, हाँ।
प्रतिनिधिमण्डल उपमन्त्री से मिला था।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी० 6085/73]

Non-payment of workers dues by Hindustan Motors as per tripartite agreement

5608. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of Hindustan Motors factory at Uttarpara, 15 K.M. from Calcutta, ransacked the Administrative Offices and burnt several cars in protest against the non-payment of arrears as per the tripartite agreement in June;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-payment of the arrears; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get the workers their dues according to the agreement and to avoid such trouble in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information, an agreement regarding payment of arrears was arrived at the intervention of the Labour Minister, Government of West Bengal, following which arrears due to the workers are reported to have been paid.

Implementation of Delhi Agreement between India and Pakistan

5609. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the repatriation of Pakistani Prisoners of War and civilians to Pakistan;

(b) the number of persons still in the country; and

(c) the time by which repatriation work is likely to be completed with expenditure involved and the manner in which it is to be met?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGAJIVAN RAM) : (a) 25,438 Pakistani Prisoners of War and 11,886 Civilian under Protective Custody have been repatriated till 12th December 1973.

(b) 49,690 Pakistani Prisoners of War and 5,056 Civilians under Protective Custody are still held with us.

(c) According to Delhi Agreement, no time limit has been set to complete the repatriation of the Pakistani Prisoners of War from India. The progress of repatriation will depend on the simultaneity of repatriation of Bengalis from Pakistan to Bangladesh and of non-Bengalis from Bangladesh to Pakistan. However, it appears that at the present rate of repatriation the process is likely to be completed in about 6 months.

No separate statistics of expenditure incurred on repatriation are being maintained. Under the Geneva Convention, the cost of repatriation is to be borne by the Detaining Power upto its frontiers.

Dropping of Proposals for Public Sector Plant for manufacture of Cars

5610. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a public sector plant for the manufacture of 50,000 passenger cars with foreign collaboration has been dropped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the increasing demands are proposed to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Though Planning Commission has not yet specifically negatived the proposal for manufacture of passenger cars in public sector, it has fixed the likely order of demand by 1978-79 at 60,000 vehicles a year. This order of demand could be met by marginal expansion of existing plant and if a fraction of capacity under letter of intent materialises. No scheme for manufacture of passenger cars in public sector has been included in the proposals of the Ministry of Heavy Industry approved by the Planning Commission. The reason is the need to concentrate resources on priority sectors.

मध्य प्रदेश की खनिज सम्पदा

5611. श्री घनाशाह प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के तैयार करने के समय तथा उससे पूर्व भी मध्य

प्रवेश सरकार की ओर से विभिन्न खनिज पदार्थों एवं उनके उपलब्धियों के स्थानों का विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या खनिजों की विपुल मात्रा की खोज करने के लिए एक 'माइन्स रिसर्च काउंसिल आर्गनाइजेशन' गठित करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या ये कार्य किसी विदेशी देश के सहयोग से किया जाएगा और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(घ) यदि भाग (ख) तथा (ग) के उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ.) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह कार्य स्वयं करने की जिज्ञासा और उत्साह व्यक्त किया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुखर्जी प्रसाद) : (क) से (ङ.) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विदेशी उत्पादक द्वारा मिनी ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन का प्रस्ताव

5612. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी व्यक्ति ने सस्ते तथा टिकाऊ मिनी ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारार्थ बौद्धिक है ;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में एक विदेशी ट्रैक्टर निर्माता ने एक आवेदन पत्र दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है तथा सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

5613. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय रोजगार केन्द्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिलाया गया और कुल दिलाए गए रोजगारों के अनुपात में इसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा) : (क) 30-6-1973 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले शिक्षित ** अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या 42,173* थी ।

(ख) पहली जुलाई, 1972 से 30 जून 1973 की अवधि के दौरान नौकरी चाहने वाले 3775* शिक्षित** अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार दिलाया गया । इस अवधि के दौरान नौकरी चाहने वाले सभी वर्गों के शिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को दिए गए रोजगारों की कुल संख्या के मुकाबले में इनकी प्रतिशतता 1.8 थी ।

नोट : 1. *दिल्ली में स्थित दो केन्द्रों (दिल्ली और आम्बिया मिलिया विश्व-विद्यालयों) को छोड़कर विश्व-विद्यालय रोजगार सूचना और मार्गदर्शन केन्द्रों के आंकड़ें शामिल नहीं हैं ।

2. **मैट्रिक पास और इससे अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त ।

3. चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले सभी उम्मीदवार अभिभावक बेरोजगार नहीं हैं ।

4. नौकरी चाहने वाले अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों सहित शिक्षित उम्मीदवारों के पंजीकरण और नियुक्तियों के संबंध में आंकड़े रोजगार कार्यालयों से प्रत्येक वर्ष जून और दिसम्बर, को समाप्त होने वाले अर्धवर्षीय अन्तरालों पर एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं।

U. N. Plenipotentiary Conference on the Law of the Sea

5614. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have participated in U.N. Plenipotentiary Conference of Law of the Sea held this year and have placed India's viewpoint on the outer limits of territorial sea and the establishment of an exclusive economic zone; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of the U.N. Body thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) India participated in the first session of the United Nations Plenipotentiary Conference on the Law of the Sea held in New York from December 13-14, 1973. This session was exclusively devoted to deal with matters relating to the organisation of the Conference, including the election of officers and adoption of the rules of procedure of the Conference. The substantive session of the Conference will be held at Caracas (Venezuela) from June 20 to August 29, 1974. India's views on the outer limits of territorial sea and the establishment of exclusive economic zone will be put forward at that session.

(b) Does not arise.

H.M.T. Report on Lamp smoking machinery and Lamp Plants

5615. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report of H.M.T. in regard to their proposal to set up lamp smoking machinery and Lamp Plants;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Project envisages investment of Rs. 916.00 lakhs and manufacture of 8 Lamp Making Machines and 20 million numbers of GLS Lamps of various wastages per annum besides glass and metal components for the latter. Investment decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Books written by Ex-Generals, Ex-Soldiers, Ex-Diplomats Re: Defence Matters

5616. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books written by ex-Generals, Ex-soldiers or ex-diplomats, high-lighting the defence matters during the last three years;

(b) whether all these books have been examined by Government from the point of view of any secret information being published in these books; and

(c) if so, whether any objectionable matter has been found in these books and if so, the nature thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Since retired personnel of armed forces are not required to obtain permission for publishing any book, it is not possible to indicate precisely the number of books written by ex-generals or ex-soldiers on defence matters during the last three years. Some of the books which have, however, come to notice, are mentioned below:

1. Lt. Gen. B. M. Kaul. Confrontation with Pakistan.
2. Maj. Gen. D.K. Palit, The Lightening Campaign: Vr. C. (Retd.). The Indo-Pakistan War, 1971.
3. Maj. Gen. Hira Lal Nehru's Emissary to Kashmir (Oct. 1947). Atal.

No objectionable matter in the above books has come to the notice of Government. No books of this nature have been published, during this period, by ex-diplomats.

E.P.F. pension to daily-rated workers in Railway establishments and Workshops

5617. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Establishments and Workshops have been exempted from the operation of the Employees Provident Funds Act 1952; if so, since when and on what conditions ;

(b) whether daily-rated workers on the Railways are eligible for Provident Fund and Pensionary benefits under the Railway Rules; and

(c) if not, whether any action has been taken to ensure that these workers are covered by the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes. The departmentally run establishments under the control of the Ministry of Railway have been granted exemption under section 17(1)(b) of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 with effect from 12-3-70. A statement showing the conditions, subject to which the said exemption was granted, is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Daily rated casual workers, other than those employed in projects on Railways, are treated as temporary on completion of six months' continuous service when they become eligible for provident fund benefits, under railway rules, like other temporary railway employees. However, casual labour employed in projects on the railways are not eligible for such benefits. Conditions governing the grant of exemption to the Railway establishments ensure the payment of retirement benefit in the nature of provident fund, gratuity or pension at least equivalent to the amount payable under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, if such employees had joined that Scheme.

Statement

1. The employer shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner as the Central Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

2. The employer shall furnish to each employee an annual statement of account or Pass Book.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the fund including the maintenance of accounts, submission of accounts and returns, transfer of accumulations, payment of inspection charges etc., shall be borne by the employer.

4. Where an employee who is already member of the Employees' Provident Fund (Statutory Fund) or the Provident Fund of another exempted establishment is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enroll him as a member of the Fund of the establishment, and accept the past accumulations in respect of such employee and credit to his account.

5. The employer shall entrance the rate of Provident Fund contribution appropriately if the rate of Provident Fund contributions for the class of establishments in which his establishment falls is enhanced under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 so that the benefits under the Provident Fund Scheme of the establishment shall not become less favourable than the benefit provided under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Provident Fund Rules of the establishment if the amount payable to any member, upon his ceasing to be an employee of the establishment or transferable on his transfer to any other establishment by way of employer's and employees' contributions plus interest thereon taken together with the amount, if any, payable under the Gratuity or Pension Rules, be less than the amount that would be payable as employer's and employees' contributions plus interest thereon, if he were a member of the Provident Fund under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, the employer shall pay the difference to the member as compensation or special contribution.

7. No amendment of the rules of the provident fund shall be made without the previous approval of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interests of the employees, the Central Provident Fund Commissioner shall, before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

E.S.I. Scheme in Railway Establishments

5618. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway establishments have been exempted from the operation of Employees State Insurance Act as per notification issued on the 12th June, 1954;

(b) if so, whether the exemption has been renewed from year to year upto the date; and

(c) if not, whether any action has been taken to enforce the provisions of the Act in the Railway establishments and factories covering all the workers including temporary and casual workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information :

(a) The factories and establishments under the control of the Ministry of Railways were granted exemption under section 90 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 in June, 1954. The exemption still continues to be in force.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Exempted Industrial Establishment under Railways u/s 14 of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946

5619. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether exemption has been granted to the industrial establishments under the Railways under Section 14 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 ;

(b) whether he is aware that the statutory benefits and safeguards afforded to the industrial workers under the said Act are denied to the daily-rated and other casual labour or with temporary status, employed in the Railways establishments ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure that these workers are afforded the benefits of the said Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVINDA VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In order to ensure that casual labour also gets the benefits under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Ministry of Labour have circulated Model Standing Orders for casual labour in Central Government undertakings to all the employing Ministries for adoption.

Gratuity Fund for Workers

5620. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish Gratuity Fund for the workers; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b) The question of setting up a Central gratuity Fund was considered *inter alia* at the 24th Session of Labour Ministers' Conference held on 24th November, 1973. As recommended by the Conference a Committee of Experts has been set up to examine the matter and to recommend a suitable scheme for the purpose in view.

Dissatisfaction amongst Armed Forces Personnel on Third Pay Commission Report

5621. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Officers at various levels in the Armed Forces are dissatisfied about the inadequate provisions mentioned in the Third Pay Commission Report; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The Chiefs of Staff have represented that some of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to the pay and allowances and non-effective benefits of personnel of the Armed Forces are not satisfactory. They have pointed out certain anomalies and disparities in these recommendations for rectification. The suggestions made by the Chiefs of Staff are being considered and decisions are expected to be taken shortly.

Work done by Indian Delegation at U. N. General Assembly Session in November-December, 1973

5622. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete work done by the Indian Delegation at the United Nations General Assembly Session during November and December, 1973;

(b) whether India urged at the U. N. for sanctions against Rhodesia; and

(c) if so, the points and suggestions offered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Indian delegation played an important role in the discussions on various important issues on the agenda e.g. Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, Disarmament, Law of the Sea, aggression against the newly independent State of Guinea Bissau by Portugal, questions relating to economic and social development, human rights, decolonisation and apartheid. India also cosponsored draft resolutions for the admission of the two German States and Bahamas to the United Nations. Indian delegates made a number of statements in the various committees and contributed to the adoption of meaningful decisions by the Assembly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The policy of the Government of India in regard to this question has been to work in close concert with the African countries at the United Nations. India has supported, and in many cases cosponsored, resolutions to enforce sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. India will continue to explore all possible ways, in cooperation with the African countries at the U.N., towards more effective steps to enforce sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

Movement of Coal from Pit Heads

5623. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated the principles and rules of the establishment of a co-ordinating agency for movement of coal from pit heads various places in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). On the recommendation of the High Level Standing Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister (Mines) to look into the problems of coal transportation and distribution, a Joint Cell has been set up in Calcutta with representatives of the Railways and coal producing agencies with the following main objects:—

(i) To co-ordinate the requirements of various consumers and properly link them to the different collieries taking into account the raisings, the rail capacity for their movement, wagon availability etc. to ensure equitable distribution of the available coal according to priority.

(ii) To devise ways and means for expeditious clearance of available stocks of coal at different collieries, expeditious handling of wagons by collieries and compliance of loading programmes.

Shops challaned for non-observance of working hours in Delhi

5624. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shops challaned in Delhi and New Delhi during the six months ending the 30th November, 1973 for not observing the opening and closing hours fixed by the Administration;

(b) the particular areas where the maximum number of challans were made; and

(c) the action taken against the offenders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) About 8600 in number

(b) Sahadara, Subzimandi, Sadar Bazar, Chandni Chowk, Jama Masjid, I.N.A. Market, Bhogal, Lajpat Rai Market, Bengali Market and Sarojini Nagar areas.

(c) Prosecutions have been filed against all the violators of the provisions of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act.

Waiting List for allotment of Scooters to Government Employees

5625. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various categories of officers on the Waiting Lists of the Central Government of allotment of Scooters have been re-fixed according to the new pay scales as accepted and implemented by Government on the recommendations of the Third pay Com-scales?

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and if not, when such a decision is likely to be made; and

(c) whether the applications for the next allotment year of 1974 would be entertained according to the new pay scales?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) : The details are being worked out and necessary instructions in this regard will be issued before 31st December, 1973.

Stacking of Iron Ore for export at Visakhapatnam Port

5626. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether stacking of iron ore for export as become a major problem at Visakhapatnam Port as per Press reports in a Local Daily; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

South Central Railway's Plan to Boost Iron ore export

5627. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Central Railway are ready with a plan to boost export of iron ore from the Hospet-Bellary mineral belt; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The target of the estimated rail movement of iron ore for export from Bellary-Hospet sector by the end of the Fifth Plan has been fixed by the Planning Commission as under :—

Port	Quantity in million tonnes
Madras	5.0
Marmugao	0.5
Karwar	0.7

The movement to Madras falls on the Southern Railway while to Marmugao and Karwar it falls on the South-Central Railway.

While the movement to Marmugao and minor ports would remain at the present level, the traffic to Madras would progressively increase to 5 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan. The Railways have already sanctioned necessary line capacity works on Hospet-Madras route to handle the anticipated increase in iron ore traffic for export via Madras port.

Implementation of recommendations of Report on National Wage Policy

5628. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations given in the Report on National Wage Policy prepared by an expert body have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations which have been accepted for implementation and when they would be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b) It has been decided for the present to implement the Committee's recommendation for the setting up a Wage Call in the Ministry of Labour; necessary action in respect of which is being processed.

Setting up of Defence Units in the Country

5629. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3207

on the 16th August, 1973 regarding setting up of Defence Units in the country and state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken regarding setting up new projects, namely the indigenous manufacture of Armoured Personnel Carriers and other Light Armoured Vehicles and the special Steel Projects; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, the location of the proposed factories and when the production is likely to commence there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) The project for indigenous manufacture of Armoured Personnel Carriers and other Light Armoured Vehicle is under active consideration of the Government. The Special Steel Project will be located at Kanpur. Its estimates are under review.

Seven-day Week

5630. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 337 on the 16th August, 1973 and state :

(a) whether the precise outlines of the proposal regarding the seven-day week have since been worked out; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Action on recommendations made in first and second conference on safety in Mines

5631. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3365 on the 16th August, 1973 and state whether the information regarding the action taken so far or proposed to be taken on the recommendations made in the 1st and 2nd Conference on Safety in Mines has since been collected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : Information regarding the action taken so far or proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the First and Second Conference on Safety in Mines has since been collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Non-graduate Employees of Joint Cipher Bureau

5632. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2741 on the 9th August, 1973 regarding the Non-Graduate employees of Joint Cipher Bureau and state :

(a) the justification for debarring Under-Graduates from promotion to Class II and I posts;

(b) whether the provisions of the Recruitment Rules in the Joint Cipher Bureau have since been reviewed; and

(c) if so, the nature of decisions taken and the steps taken to give promotion to under-graduates from Class III to Class II Posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI B. PATNAIK) : (a) A Degree was prescribed as the minimum essential qualification for purposes of promotion to Class II posts and above in the Joint Cipher Bureau, having regard to the duties of these posts.

(b) and (c) The Recruitment Rules for posts in the Joint Cipher Bureau are at present under review.

Expeditious Settlement of Industrial Disputes

5633. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3241 on the 16th August, 1973 regarding expeditious settlement of industrial disputes and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the further time likely to be taken in collecting the required information?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b) The requisite information in respect of Assurance given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3241 on the 16th August 1973 is still awaited from some of the State Governments and the matter is being pursued vigorously. The information will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Location of Deposits of Mica, Nickel, etc. in U. P.

5634. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether large deposits of mica, nickel, copper iron ore, bauxite, marble, lime stone, dolomite and other minerals have been located in various parts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to exploit the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) and (b) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, a number of mineral deposits were located in different parts of Uttar Pradesh. The reserves estimated for the major mineral deposits are as follows :

Mineral	Reserves (In million tonnes)	Grade/Quality
Limestone	479.00	Flux & Cement grade.
Dolomite	16.00	Flux grade.
Coal	250.00	Inferior quality with more than 28% ash.
Magnesite	33.00	With 38% to 45% magnesia and 0.3 to 5.78% lime.
Phosphates	18.00	With 15 to 25@ phosphorus pentoxide.
Andalusite	14.50	

Mineral	Reserves (In million tonnes)	Grade/Quality ¹
Gypsum	0.20	
Steatite	1.90	
Fireclay	3.00	
Pyrophyllite & diaspore	54.50	
Bauxite	2.22 (Measured category)	With 44 to 61.51% Alumina 2.26 to 2.56% Silica.

Besides, extensive deposits of silica sand, sizeable deposits of marble, small deposits of low grade iron ore and occurrences of lead zinc and copper mineralisation were also located. No deposit of mica and nickel has so far been identified. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is also carrying out investigation by drilling etc. for copper in the State with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme.

(c) The minerals, at present being exploited, include phosphorite, bauxite, pyrophyllite, diaspore, limestone, dolomite, steatite and silica sand. Besides, construction of a Dead Burnt Magnesite Plant in a Joint venture in under way. In the Uttar Pradesh sector of the Singrauli coal field, detailed drilling has been taken up by the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. for opening up new mines during the 5th Plan.

Deputy General Manager, Rourkela Steel Plant

5635. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy General Manager, Rourkela Steel Plant, who is an I.A.S., from Orissa Cadre is going to be reverted to Orissa Government;

(b) what was the tenure of his period in Hindustan Steel Limited and when would it have expired ;

(c) the reasons for his going back; and

(d) whether Government are aware that there is tension now at Rourkela on this issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) An I.A.S. Officer of the Orissa Cadre who had been appointed as Deputy General Manager in the Rourkela Steel Plant in April, 1973, reverted to the State Government in November, 1973.

(b) His deputation had been approved for a maximum period of two years.

(c) He was reverted to the State Government at his own request.

(d) No, Sir.

Loss to Rourkela Steel Plant during 1972-73

5636. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHPATRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether there has been a loss in Rourkela Steel Plant in 1972-73 and if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : No, Sir. There was net profit of Rs. 1.186 crores in the Rourkela Steel Plant during 1972-73.

Closure of Saw Mills in Orissa

5637. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHPATRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Forest Development Corporation, Government of Orissa has closed down two of their Saw Mills at Cuttack and are going to sell them to Private Sector throwing to unemployment a few hundred workers; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b) The matter falls essentially in the State Sphere. There were some representations regarding this to the Union Labour Minister which were brought to the attention of the State authorities.

श्री ब्रजनेव की हाल ही की यात्रा पर उनके साथ आय व्यक्त तथा उन पर किया गया व्यय

5638. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री ब्रजनेव की हाल की भारत यात्रा पर उनके साथ आय व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ख) उनकी यात्रा पर कुल कितनी घनराशि खर्च की गई और उसको किम शोर्प के अन्तर्गत डाला गया ?

विदेश मंत्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सोवियत संघ की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के महासचिव सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ की परम सोवियत के प्रधान मंडल के सदस्य, महामान्य श्री लियोनिड इलिच ब्रेझनेव के साथ 130 सदस्यों का एक दल उनकी दाल में भारत की यात्रा पर आया था। महामान्य श्री ब्रजनेव से पहले 25 सदस्यों का एक अग्रिम दल भारत आया था।

(ख) चूंकि सारे दल अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं, इसलिए उनकी यात्रा के बाद तब ही "जल्दी खर्च को ठीक हाशिश बताना संभव नहीं है"। यह खर्च इस शोर्पक के नाम डाला जाएगा - "24-बी० एक्सटर्नल अफेयस - बी० 3 - एन्टरटेनमेंट चार्जज। बी-3(1) हास्पीटैलिटी एक्सपेन्सेज।"

पाकिस्तान द्वारा जल धल और वायु सिमा का उल्लंघन

5639. श्री कम चन्द कछवाय क्या रक्षा मंत्री 2 अगस्त, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1603 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान ने 25 जुलाई, 1973 से अब तक कितनी बार भारतीय जल, धल और वायु सिमा का उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ख) सीमा उल्लंघन को रोकने के बारे में सरकार को भावों योजना एवं नीति क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) 25-7-1973 और 14-12-1973 के बीच पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं ने 27 थल और 6 वायु-सीमा उल्लंघन किये। पाकिस्तानी नौसेना के जहाजों द्वारा हमारी जल सीमाओं का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) स्थानीय कमाण्डरों के बीच फ्लैग बैठकों के द्वारा इस तरह की घटनाओं का समाधान निकालने अथवा उनकी रोकथाम करने की कोशिश की जाती है। हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं सीमाओं पर सतत सतर्कता रख रही हैं और उन्हें आदेश है कि जहां आवश्यक हो, वे दृढ़ कार्रवाई करें।

मजदूर संघ गृह निर्माण समिति, लक्ष्मीबाई नगर कालोनी, उज्जैन द्वारा निर्माण कार्य में अनियमितताएं

5640. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मजदूर संघ गृह निर्माण समिति, लक्ष्मीबाई नगर कालोनी, उज्जैन, के निर्माण कार्य में भारी घोटाले और अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिकायतों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविंद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र कं जा रही है और यथा-समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

रूस के कोयला खान उपकरण

5641. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कोयला खानों में उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले भारी उप-

करणों का रूस से आयात कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका भारतीय मुद्रा में क्या मूल्य है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जिन उपकरणों के लिए आर्डर दिए जा चुके हैं उनका अनुमानित मूल्य 9.67 करोड़ रुपए है।

सोवियत संघ स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में भारतीय तथा विदेशी राष्ट्रिक

5642. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय सोवियत संघ स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में काम कर रहे भारतीय तथा विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों की पृथक पृथक संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या दूतावास में समान पद पर कार्य कर रहे भारतीय और विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों के वेतन-मान अलग अलग हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सोवियत संघ में 46 भारत-आस्थानी (42 मास्को और 4 ओडेसा में) और 22 विदेशी राष्ट्रिक (18 मास्को में और 4 ओडेसा में) काम करते हैं।

(ख) प्रत्येक स्थानीय पद का वही वेतनमान होता है चाहे वह भारतीय राष्ट्रिक द्वारा भरा गया हो अथवा किसी विदेशी राष्ट्रिक द्वारा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Modernisation of Dabhol Port

5643. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider the proposal to develop and modernise the Dabhol Port in Maharashtra from Defence considerations;

(b) whether Government have ascertained the expert opinion on this subject from the point of view of the defence; and

(c) if so, what are the recommendations of experts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir. There is no requirement to use Dabhol for Defence purposes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Commissioning of Steel Plants in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal

5644. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether two mini-steel plants in the private sector one at Nasharam in Andhra Pradesh and the other at Bandel in West Bengal with installed capacity of 18,000 tonnes and 27,000 tonnes respectively will be commissioned next year;

(b) whether there is any shift in Government policy in allowing steel plants in private sector; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Presumably the reference is to be proposal of M/s Multi Steels India Limited and of M/s Pench Steels to set up scrap based electric furnace units at Nasharam (Andhra Pradesh) and Bandel (West Bengal) respectively. The West Bengal unit is registered with the Iron and Steel Controller under the Liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy for a claimed annual capacity of 27,000 tonnes and is likely to be commissioned in 1974. The proposal of M/s Pench Steels has not yet been licensed by Government.

(b) and (c) In view of the shortage of ferrous scrap, and electric power in several States, Government have decided to regulate the growth of this industry in keeping with the availability of essential inputs. Accordingly, orders were issued on 31-10-1973, excluding the establishment of scrap based electric furnace units for the manufacture of steel, from the purview of the Liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy. Industrial licences would, therefore, be necessary for setting up new units and applications would be considered with reference to the availability of essential inputs.

Lime stone in Manipur State

5645. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lime Stone reserves of over 4.6 million tonnes have been located at Ukhrul besides other reserves of 1.8 million tonnes at Hung Dung of North and South (both) Mova and Khaggoi areas in Manipur State;

(b) whether, along with these new finds of Lime-stone and previous known reserve, we are anywhere near self-sufficiency as regards its industrial utility; and

(c) if so, the main features of the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Usability of the marginal Cement grade Limestone needs further examination. However, the estimated reserve of Limestone may sustain a Cement Plant of 300 tonnes per day capacity. The Manipur Government is examining the feasibility of setting up a Cement Factory in the State.

Hindustan Steel in Export Market

5646. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Steel which entered the export market in 1959 with a few items has now extended its export activities to over more than 40 countries in six continents in the face of steel international competition and

(b) whether Hindustan Steel won the National Award for export performance for two consecutive years as the largest single Indian exporter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hindustan Steel Limited received National Awards for outstanding export performance for periods relating to October, 1965 to March, 1968 and 1968-69.

Sponge Iron Plant

5647. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish sponge iron plant in private sector with or without foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). There are two proposals from the private sector for establishing sponge iron plants, of an annual capacity of 300,000 tonnes of sponge iron each, by employing the solid reductant process. Both the proposals envisage the possibility of exporting sponge iron. These proposals are being examined.

Representation from Railway Staff Signallers to treat them at par with Telegraph Signallers in P&T

5648. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation on behalf of Railway Telegraph signallers to treat them at par with the P & T telegraph signallers in toto while implementing the report of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Third Pay Commission in para 116 of their Report came to the conclusion that there was no case for

parity between the P&T Telegraphists and Railway Signallers. In pursuance of Government's decision to broadly accept the Pay Commission's recommendations in regard to pay scales for Class II, III and IV staff, the revised scales of pay recommended for Railway Telegraph Signallers have been accepted and notified. The question of improving the "pie-money" rate is, however, under examination.

Hospitals under Defence establishments

5649. **SHRI SHIV SHANKER PRA-SAD YADAV :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Hospitals are there in the Defence Establishment where Food-stuffs, water chemical and blood biochemicals analysis are done such as Wheat flour, Besan, Suji, Maida, Dalmot, Petha, Bread, Cake, Jalebi, Resgulla, Puri, Samosa, Chocklate, Pera, Barfi, Ice-cream, Gulabjamun, Dalda, Oil, Ghee, Laddoo, Rice, Pulse, Golmarich, Haldi, prepared food, fruits, tea, coffee, fruit juice, Balu-shahi, Rewari grain, biscuits, aerated water, soda water, vanaspati, drinking water, blood sugar, serum transaminase, liver function test, sodium, potassium, Calcium, urea clearotent, cholesterol;

(b) whether the L/NK. Naik, Havildar, Havildar Major, Subedar, Captain Laboratory Assistant, Laboratory technician, Assistant Chemist, Bio-chemist, and Pathologist are competent to conduct independently the Final Examination/analysis of items mentioned in (a) above as laid down under Medical Council Act, and Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules; and

(c) whether training is given in Laboratory Technical Remustering course in matters mentioned in part (a) above in Poona Armed Forces Medical College?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Analysis of foodstuffs is not done in hospitals; centrally purchased items of foodstuffs are tested in six Composite Food Laboratories and four food Inspection Units. However, biochemical examination is carried out in all Armed Forces Hospitals.

(b) All the non-medical personnel engaged in the analysis of foodstuffs and all the medical personnel engaged

in bio-chemical examination, are competent to perform their respective functions.

(c) The scientific staff engaged in the analysis of foodstuffs is trained in the Composite Food Laboratories and the Central Food Technological Research Institute. The medical personnel engaged in biochemical examination are imparted laboratory technician's training at Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, and also in four Armed Forces Hospitals at Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta and Poona.

टी-25 ट्रेक्टर का उत्पादन

5650. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान विभिन्न कारखानों में टी-25 ट्रेक्टरों का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ख) इसके आवंटन की निर्धारित प्रक्रिया क्या है और उपर्युक्त अवधि में कितने उपभोक्ताओं के उक्त ट्रेक्टर आवंटित किये गये थे और कितने आर्डर विचाराधीन है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबार् सिंह) : (क) मेसर्स हर्षा ट्रेक्टर लि०, नई दिल्ली को टी-25 ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिए 9-2-1971 को एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था। उन्होंने अभी तक इन ट्रेक्टरों का नियमित उत्पादन शुरू नहीं किया है। उन्हें जितने पैकों का आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई थी उनमें से उन्होंने जितने ट्रेक्टर पुर्जे जोड़कर तैयार किये हैं, उनकी संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

1971-72	कुछ नहीं
1972-73	825

(ख) इन ट्रेक्टरों में से 10% ट्रेक्टर (वितरण तथा विक्री) नियंत्रण आदेश 1971 के उपबंधों के अनुसार उन व्यक्तियों को बेचे जा रहे हैं जिन्होंने संबंधित

विक्रेताओं के पास अपना आर्डर पंजीकृत कराया था और बाकी 90% ट्रेक्टर राज्य कृषि-उद्योग निगम और रक्षा मंत्रालय के नामित व्यक्तियों को बेचे जा रहे हैं। प्रस्तावीन अवधि में उपभोक्ताओं को 824 ट्रेक्टर दिए गए थे और 31-3-73 को 400 आर्डर अनिर्णीत पड़े थे। 15-12-73 को स्थिति यह है कि 1635 ट्रेक्टरों का वितरण किया जा चुका है और 450 आर्डर अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं।

भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा 'सोलिड स्टेट गन' का निर्माण

5651. श्री एम० एस० पुरति : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स ने धक्का न खाने वाली तोपों का संचालन करने वाली सैनिक टुकड़ियों के लिये एक टोप टोप नियंत्रक यंत्र को तैयार करने की एक नई प्रणाली विकसित की है तथा विमानों के लिये चार चैनल वाले सेट तैयार किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड ने रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए "सोलिड स्टेट" प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर कई एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स उपकरण का विकास किया है। तथापि, उनके व्योरे प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

Termination of Services of three Employees for Trade Union Activities in HMT V, Hyderabad

5652. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of HMT, V, Hyderabad terminated the services of three employees for participating in the

Trade Union activities on 31st July, 1973;

(b) what are the findings of the Labour Conciliation Officer, R.A.C.L. thereon; and

(c) whether the management honoured the recommendation of the State Labour Authorities (Conciliation Officer)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The management of HMT, Hyderabad terminated the services of three employees for misbehaviour and other acts of indiscipline. The action was based on the findings of the Enquiry Committee. The Labour Conciliation Officer did not come to any specific finding as such. However he did observe that in the case of one of the terminated employees the management could have issued a warning. Since the conciliation proceedings failed a reference was made to the State Government. Subsequently the case of one terminated employee has been referred to adjudication by the State Government.

Termination of Services of three Employees in H.M.T. V, Hyderabad

5653. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of HMT, V, Hyderabad, terminated the services of 3 employees belonging to the recognised union for participation in trade union activities and later reinstated 2 employees; and

(b) if so, whether Government interfere to set-right the injustice done to the aforesaid 3 employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Management of HMT, Hyderabad suspended 5 of their employees for undesirable and indisciplined activities. 2 of these employees were reinstated as their complicity could not be proved before the Enquiry Committee appointed by the management. The services of three of the employees were terminated as a result of the findings of the Committee. The State Government has referred the case of one of these employees to adjudication.

(b) On due consideration of the facts on record, action taken appeared to be justified.

Agreement in Wage Negotiating Committee for Coal Industry

5654. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been concluded at worker-management bipartite wage negotiating committee for the coal industry; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The interim wage increase of Rs. 39 per month has been granted to each worker governed by the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 15-11-1973.

Deadlock in Bonus Review Committee Deliberations

5655. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bonus Review Committee's deliberations have been deadlocked; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). No such report has been received by Government.

Reservation of Vacancies for Ex-servicemen in Civil Departments of Central Government, State Government and Public Undertakings

5657. PROF. NARAIN CHANPARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the date upto which the reservation of vacancies for ex-servicemen in the Civil Departments of the Central

Government, the State Governments and the Public Undertakings has been ordered by the Government of India;

(b) whether any suggestion has been received to extend this date; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Government on this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Upto 30th June, 1974.

(b) No formal suggestion has been received from any agency to extend the date. However, the matter will be considered at the appropriate time.

(c) Does not arise.

Machinery to ensure representation to Ex-servicemen in various Departments

5658. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any machinery in the Government exists to ensure the adequate representation to the ex-Servicemen in the quota of posts reserved for them in the various Departments of the Central Government, State Governments and Public Undertakings including banks; and

(b) if so, the composition and address of officer in-charge of this machinery, who may be approached in case of any injustice by the aggrieved ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) So far as reservations of vacancies in Class III and Class IV posts under the Central Government for ex-servicemen are concerned, there are careful instructions regarding the manner in which a continuous account of the vacancies are to be maintained. These instructions also prescribed certain returns to be rendered by each employing Ministry/Department. Director General Resettlement under the Ministry of Defence, Department of Personnel and Director General Employment and Training in collaboration with one another are watching the progress of recruitment of ex-servicemen against reserved vacancies. It may be mentioned that the orders of reservation are of a statutory nature and as such are binding on em-

ploying Ministries/Departments and are required to be strictly complied with.

So far as reserved vacancies in Public Sector Undertakings and nationalised Banks are concerned, the progress is watched in a similar manner. There is a Special Cell within DGE&T to look after placements of ex-service personnel. The Employment Exchanges have been advised that where no specific indication about the vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen is made in the requisitions, these should not be entertained and returned to the employer with a request to clearly indicate the reserved vacancies.

Surplus Lands in Possession of Defence Department

5659. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1656 on the 22nd November, 1973 regarding Surplus lands in possession of Defence Department and state;

(a) whether the surplus lands in the possession of the Defence Department in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh have actually been released by the Department;

(b) if so, the names of the places, State-wise, at which such lands have been released; and

(c) the date when the Committee, suggested to consider this Question, was appointed, and the composition of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). According to the prescribed procedure for disposal of surplus lands, such lands are required to be offered to the priority indentors, namely: (1) other Ministries of the Central Govt., (2) State Govt., (3) Local Bodies, (4) Educational and Charitable Institutions, (5) Ex-Servicemen: before they are disposed of by public auction. The surplus lands in these States have, therefore, been offered to priority indentors. Further action to release them to the priority indentors in cases where they are interested and in other cases to dispose them of by public auction will be taken on receipt of the replies from the priority indentors.

(c) The Composition of the Committee which was appointed w.e.f. 19-2-1973 is as follows.

(1) *Chairman*

Shri D. S. Nakra, Retd. Financial Adviser, Min. of Def.

(2) *Members*

(i) Shri Ved Kumar, Dy. Financial Adviser, Min. of Def.

(ii) Shri S. N. Mathur, Dy. Director, ML&C.

(3) *Member Secretary*

Shri K. V. Rao, Chief Engineer and Director of Cantonment Planning.

Victoria Cross and Param Vir Chakra Winners

5660. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 544 and 545 on the 22nd February, 1973 regarding Param Vir Chakra Award Winners Victoria Cross Award Winners, respectively and state whether there is any scope for increase in these amenities and extension in the present ones, in view of the fact that these Award Winners symbolise the display of highest courage and bravery in action?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): No, Sir. There is no scope for increase either in amenities or monetary allowances in respect of these awardees.

Languages Recognised by U.N. Secretariat for Official Communiques

5661. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of languages recognised by the U.N. Secretariat for Official Communiques?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The languages recognised by the U.N. as official and working languages, and used for all official documentation of the U.N. Secretariat are as follows: English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

Steel Consumption

5662. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent steel was imported during the last three years to meet the domestic demand and the extent to which the demand could be actually met; and

(b) to what extent the steel demand is likely to rise in 1975 and 1980 and the corresponding increase in the indigenous production likely to be achieved by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODHA HANSDA): (a) Import of finished steel during last three years was as follows:

Year	Quantity (tonnes)
1970-71	16,87,410
1971-72	13,47,938
1972-73	12,19,390

By and large, domestic demand was met through domestic production supplemented by imports.

(b) Demand and production of steel in 1975-76 and 1978-79 is anticipated to be as indicated below:

(In million tonnes)

Year	Demand	Production by main producers
1975-76	8.0	6.5
1978-79	10.6	8.8

In addition — there will be some production from electric furnace based steel units.

All India Convention in New Delhi to affirm India's support to Arab Cause

5663. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Convention was held in New Delhi in November last to affirm India's support to the

Arab cause and the Arab people in their fight against Israeli aggression;

(b) if so, who had organised the same and who had participated therein; and

(c) the highlights of the Resolutions passed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Convention was organised by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind with the support of the Congress Party and the Communist Party of India. It was presided over by Shri K. D. Malviya and attended by about 550 persons among them prominent members and leaders of the Congress Party, of the C.P.I., of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind, and other important political personalities, intellectuals, businessmen, and people engaged in the liberal professions. Some Arab diplomats stationed in Delhi who had been invited also attended.

(c) The Convention adopted two Resolutions. In the first, it complimented the Government of India for supporting the cause of Arabs, expressed the hope that Indo-Arab cooperation would grow wider and deeper, recorded its appreciation of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries for supporting the Arab cause, called upon all freedom-loving people all over the world and the people of India to invigorate their efforts to defeat "zionist fascism" and urged upon the Government of India to give recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to expel the Israeli Consul from Indian soil. According to the second Resolution, the Convention noted "with anxiety attempts of some communal elements in the country to give to the Arab-Israel conflict a religious colouring". The Conference further resolved that steps be taken to set up a permanent organisation to explain "the real nature of the Arab-Israel conflict".

Strike Notice by Akhil Bharatiya Safai Mazdoor Congress

5664. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Akhil Bharatiya Safai Mazdoor Congress' has served strike notice to the Commissioner and other authorities of Delhi Municipal Corporation so as to start indefinite strike from the 12th December, 1973;

(b) whether the charter of demands has been submitted in the matter to the authorities concern;

(c) if so, the particulars of the said demands; and

(d) what steps have been taken by the authorities to avert the strike and also to concede the demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, the Akhil Bharatiya Safai Mazdoor Congress served a strike notice in support of the workers' demands which were mainly (1) 66% increase in wages and payment of bonus (ex-gratia) on the pattern of D.E.S.U., (2) payment of cash medical allowance, (3) regularisation of Muster Roll and part time employees, and (4) time scale promotion of employees in all cadres, etc. The proposed strike from December 12, 1973 was postponed following an assurance by the Executive Councillor (Civil Supplies), Delhi Administration, that a Committee would be constituted to look into the workers' demands, and submit its recommendations within one month.

Steel for Flood Damage Works of Gujarat

5665. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has requested for 1000 M.T. steel of various sizes from the reserve quota to meet the urgent requirements in regard to construction and repair of flood damage works; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government uptill now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). At the request of the Government of Gujarat, a total quantity of 1,900

tonnes of GC Sheets has been allocated for despatch to the State.

Price rise for Zinc

5666. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any officer of the Department of Mines had recently gone abroad and spent about a month on the expense of M/s. Cominco Binani, a private firm; and

(b) if so, the capacity in which he made the trip and specific benefit that has accrued to Government and whether the trip has been made after effecting price rise for zinc made through the effort of the office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) and (b). An officer of the Department of Mines who is also a Government Director on the Board of M/s. Cominco Binani was abroad with two other Directors of the Company for discussions with Cominco of Canada regarding expansion of the capacity of the Cominco Binani zinc smelter at Kerala. Government are anxious to ensure speedy implementation of the expansion. The deputation of the officer was with the approval of the Government. As a result of the discussions, Cominco of Canada, who are a major shareholder in Cominco Binani, have agreed to participate in the expansion to the extent necessary both financially and technically, subject to submission of detailed financial estimates. The selling price of zinc produced by Hindustan Zinc Limited, a public sector unit, and Cominco Binani, has been under informal control since 1968-69 and has been revised by Government three times on 1-2-1970, 1-2-1972 and 1-4-1973.

अमझौर में गंधक खान में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की सभा

5667. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 23 नवम्बर को अमझौर खान मजदूर यूनियन के तत्वावधान में

गंधक खान में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की कोई सभा हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्होंने इस सभा में मांगों के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव पास करके प्रबन्धकों को भेजा था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उसके प्रति सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). बैठक : में एक मांग पत्र अभिस्वीकृत किया गया था, जिसे संघ कहता है कि साधारण डाक द्वारा प्रबन्धकों को भेजा गया था । प्रबन्धक प्रपत्र प्राप्त किए जाने से इनकार करते हैं । न्यूनतम मजदूरी के रूप में प्रतिमास 300 रुपये का भुगतान, प्रतिमास 50 रुपये की अंतरिम सहायता, 1960 के आधार पर 230 प्वाइण्टों से अधिक प्रति प्वाइण्ट के लिए 1.50 रुपये की दर से महगाई भत्ता और इन पर तीन महीनों के भीतर निर्णय, महत्वपूर्ण मांगें हैं ।

Manufacture of Thermal Units and Transmission System

5668. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programme for the manufacture of 500 MW Thermal units and 400 KV transmission system in the country;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the outlay proposed, the nature of the foreign collaboration/assistance, if any, sought for the purpose and the period likely to be taken in the implementation of the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In order to meet the requirements of the power development

programme during the 5th Five Year Plan period and succeeding years it would be necessary to develop indigenous manufacture of 500 MW. thermal units and equipment like transformers, circuit breakers and reactors required for the 400 KV transmission system in certain regions of the country. Accordingly, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd. have drawn up feasibility reports for establishing manufacture of 500 MW. thermal units with associated boilers as also of equipment like transformers etc. for the 400 KV transmission system, at their units.

For establishing the manufacture of 500 MW thermal units an outlay of Rs. 8 crores has been included in the requirements of BHEL and HEIL for the 5th Plan period. A study of indigenous capability has revealed that the import of know-how will be necessary only in limited areas such as in the designing and manufacturing of some parts of the equipment. It is expected that it would take about 5 to 6 years to establish the manufacture and test the first unit of 500 MW.

2. As for the equipment required for the 400 KV transmission system, by collaboration will be required only in the manufacture of current transformers and potential transformers and certain higher ranges of circuit breakers and power transformers. The outlay proposed for their development during the 5th Five Year Plan period is of the order of Rs. 3.2 crores approximately. It is expected that the establishment of manufacture of this extended range of equipment for the 400 KV transmission system at BHEL and HEIL will take around two years from now. Two other State-owned units, viz. NGEF, Bangalore and TECL (Kerala) are also licensed to manufacture 400 KV transformers with foreign collaboration.

भगवतः समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर विरोधी दलों के साथ परामर्श

5669. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बेरोजगारी संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों से उठने वाले मुद्दों पर विरोधी दलों के प्रतिनिधियों से परामर्श किया गया है अथवा किया जाएगा ?

6—28 LSS/73

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : समिति की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों की जांच करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा स्थापित अन्त-मन्त्रालय कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद इस पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

बिहार की कोयला खानों में हड़ताल

5670. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 21 नवम्बर, 1973 को बिहार की कोयला खानों के मजदूरों ने धनबाद जिले के सिजुआ में हुए गोलीकाण्ड के विरोध में एक दिन की हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कितने मजदूरों ने भाग लिया तथा कितनी खानों में काम पूर्णरूपेण बन्द रहा और कितनी खानों में आंशिक रूप से काम हुआ ;

(ग) हड़ताल के कारण 21 नवम्बर, 1973 को कोयले के उत्पादन में कितने टन की कमी हुई ; और

(घ) हड़ताली मजदूरों की मांगे क्या थीं और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (घ). चार यूनियनों ने 15-11-73 को सिजुआ गोलीकाण्ड के विरोध में 21-11-73 को भारत कोकिंग कोल की कोयला खानों में सांकेतिक आम हड़ताल करने का आह्वान किया था । हड़ताल के आह्वान के अनुसार 87 कोयला खानों में से 35 खानों में काम पूरी तरह बन्द रहा । 30 कोयला खानों में सामान्य रूप से कार्य हुआ और 22 खानों पर आंशिक

प्रभाव पड़ा। इन कोयला खानों में नियुक्त 1,79,473 कामगारों में से 98,593 कामगारों ने सामान्य ढंग से कार्य किया। हड़ताल से 73,158 कामगार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से और 4722 कामगार परोक्ष रूप से प्रभावित हुए। कोयले के 50,000 टन के दैनिक औसत उत्पादन की तुलना में 21 नवम्बर का उत्पादन लगभग 24,200 टन था।

हड़ताली कामगारों की मुख्य मांग यह थी कि गोलीकांड की न्यायिक जांच की जाए। राज्य सरकार ने न्यायिक जांच के लिए पहले ही आदेश जारी कर दिए थे।

सोवियत सहयोग से ट्रेक्टर कारखाना

5671. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सोवियत सहयोग से ट्रेक्टर कारखाना लगाने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में दोनों देशों के बीच कोई समझौता हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) सोवियत रूस के सहयोग से ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

मेडिकल प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा किया गया प्रदर्शन

5672. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फेडरेशन आफ मेडिकल

रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स एसोशियेशन आफ इंडिया ने उनके निवास स्थान पर 24 नवम्बर, 1973 से एक सप्ताह के लिए धरना किया था ;

(ख) क्या किर्स; और मेडिकल प्रतिनिधियों ने गत 29 नवम्बर, 1973 को संसद भवन पर प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). मंत्री के निवास स्थान पर 'धरना' दिया गया और वोट क्लब के लानों में रैली की गई थी।

(ग) फेडरेशन की मुख्य मांग यह है कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के अन्तर्गत यथा-परिभाषित 'कर्मकार' की परिधि में चिकित्सीय और विक्री-प्रतिनिधियों को भी लाया जाना चाहिए।

(घ) सरकार इस मामले पर ध्यान दे रही है।

बिहार शूगर वर्क्स, पंचरुखी, सिवान द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा न करना

5673. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार शूगर वर्क्स, पंचरुखी सिवान के नियोजकों ने गत अक्टूबर, 70 के बाद से मजदूरों की भविष्य निधि राशि जमा नहीं की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह राशि कितनी है और उक्त राशि जमा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिहार शूगर वर्क्स यूनियन की ओर से गत 19 नवम्बर, 1973 को

बाया राशि के भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के केन्द्रीय आयुक्त के पास कोई ज्ञापन भेजा गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) (i) 31-10-1973 को भविष्य निधि को कुल देय राशियां 11.24 लाख रुपये हैं ।

(ii) प्रवन्धकों के अनुसार अत्यधिक वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) भाग (ग) के दिए गए उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Verification of Membership of Trade Unions

5674. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1717 on the 22nd November, 1973 regarding verification of membership of trade unions and state :

(a) the total number of labour troubles on account of recognition or non-recognition of contesting unions in various undertakings during the last three years and Government's reaction to the same; and

(b) whether it is proposed to have one recognised union in one industry on the basis of referendum through secret ballot for a period of three years to minimise inter-union rivalry and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Presumably reference is to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1718 and not 1717 answered on November 22, 1973. Information in respect of points raised in part (a) is not available.

(b) The proposed comprehensive Bill on Industrial Relations will cover recognition of unions and related matters.

Developing of Heavy Tanks and advance Aircraft by Research and Development Establishment

5675. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tasks entrusted to Research and Development Establishment in regard to developing a heavy tank of the 1980 and an advance aircraft have not produced any result so far; and

(b) if so, the facts in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Work on both projects is going on. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

Quantity of Steel supplied to Gujarat

5676. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of steel of the Gujarat State for the year 1972-73;

(b) the total quantity supplied; and

(c) if it is less than the demand, the reasons for short supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Under the present policy, State-wise allocations of iron and steel are not made. Allocations of steel are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee after taking into account the end use for which steel is required, availability and the competing demands. It is, however, understood that during the year 1972-73, 2,88,954 tonnes of iron and steel were despatched to Gujarat State.

(c) Demand for steel is in excess of availability in respect of several categories. Steps taken to meet this situation include efforts to step up indigenous production by technological improvements; better industrial relations; improved maintenance of plant and

machinery; provision of balancing facilities; programme of capital repairs and renovations aimed at better equipment availability; a liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of exports and streamlining of the system of distribution.

Hiring of Trucks and Jeeps during Chinese aggression

5677. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government owes a good amount to Himachal Government Transport for trucks and jeeps hired during the Chinese aggression; and

(b) if so, the total amount and the reasons for withholding the payment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The Himachal Pradesh Government has preferred a claim for Rs. 14,32,948.52 on account of trucks and jeeps hired without formal agreement by Army authorities in the urgent circumstances created by the Chinese aggression. It has not, however, been possible to accept the correctness of the claim as the mileage charged for could not be verified in the manner agreed to with the State Government due to non-availability of required details, despite persistent efforts. Efforts are however being made to find a solution and end the case.

Loss due to Strike in H.M.T., Pinjore

5678. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total loss due to recent strike by the H.M.T., Pinjore employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : It has been estimated that the total loss due to the staying away of the majority of the supervisory staff of HMT, Pinjore, from work during the period from 9th November, 1973 to 11th December, 1973, has been approximately of the order of Rs. 35 lakhs.

Sale of Scrap by I.I.S.C.O.

5679. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government received/Prime Minister received any complaint from any Member of Parliament about the sale of scrap by I.I.S.C.O. at throw-away prices;

(b) if so, whether an investigation was carried out; and

(c) the results of this investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) In June 1973, a letter addressed to the Prime Minister, as the Minister of Steel and Mines, was received from Shri Madhu Limaye, M. P., alleging the disposal of a large quantity of scrap by Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. at less than the market price ;

(b) The allegations were examined in detail by the Custodian, an officer appointed by the Government after the take over of the management of IISCO to carry on the management of the company;

(c) It was observed that the allegations were not substantiated. The Member of Parliament was suitably informed in August, 1973.

Talks between Indian Foreign Secretary and U. S. Officials

5680. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Sisco, Asstt. Secretary of State for West Asia had proposed to visit India;

(b) whether the visit was cancelled because of the Indian Foreign Secretary's talks with U. S. Officials in the United States; and

(c) if so, the main subjects discussed between the two sides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There had been some reports that Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph Sisco might visit India in the second week of November.

(b) The visit of Mr. Sisco was only tentatively scheduled and had not been finalised. After the Foreign Secretary's meeting with the Secretary of State, the visit of Mr. Sisco was no longer considered necessary by the United States Government.

(c) The Foreign Secretary discussed with U.S. officials bilateral issues and other matters of mutual interest.

Plan for Strengthening Indian Naval Forces

5681. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government have formulated any plans for strengthening Indian naval forces in the Andamans area and in the Arabian sea?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Yes, Sir. The Defence Plan envisages an overall strengthening of our Naval forces in various areas depending on the security assessment and the availability of financial resources.

Non-payment of Arrears of Coal Miners by Mine owners

5682. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Labour Ministry has received any complaints about the non-payment of dues and arrears of coal miners by the Mine owners ;

(b) whether Government have made any payments after the passing of the recent Non-coking and Coking Coal Mines Amendment Bills; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry will take up the matter with the Ministry of Steel and Mines for the expeditious payment of dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The Government are aware of non-payment of dues of coal mines workers by the erstwhile private managements. Under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act past dues relating to the pre-nationalisation period are the liabilities of the erstwhile owners and pro-

vision has been made for the settlement of claims in respect of such dues through the Commissioners of Payments. The Commissioner of Payments for coking coal mines has already started functioning and claims are reported to have been filed before him. On the appointment of the Commissioner of Payments in respect of non-coking coal mines, claims will be entertained by him for sanction.

Steel Plants, PIG Iron Plants, etc. sanctioned during current year

5683. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) apart from Bokaro and the expansion of other public sector plants and ISCO & TISCO, how many steel plants, pig iron plants, mini, or otherwise, have been sanctioned in the current year and are likely to be sanctioned in the next three years of the Fifth Plan; and

(b) when will the actual work start on these plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). According to the Fifth Five Year Plan proposals under consideration of Government, the capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant is to be increased from 2.5 million ingot tonnes to 4 million tonnes and work is to be continued on Bokaro to achieve a capacity of 4.75 million ingot tonnes by 1978-79. In addition, work is to be continued on the three new steel plants at Salem, Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar. Proposals are also under consideration for expansion of the Jamshedpur Works of Tata Iron & Steel Co., from 2 million tonnes to a capacity of about 4 to 4.5 million tonnes.

There is no proposal to expand the Burnpur Works of Indian Iron & Steel Co. However, a rehabilitation programme is under way for improving the State of health of the plant, so that it can operate at the rated capacity of 1 million ingot tonnes on a sustained basis.

During the current year, no pig iron plant has been sanctioned. However, during the current year, extension has been granted to the Industrial Licence issued to M/s Modu Timble in 1969 for setting up a 300,000 tonne capacity pig iron plant in Gujarat.

Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued to 6 parties and 50 units have been registered under the Liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy for setting up electric arc furnace complexes, during the current year. It would not be possible to indicate the number of such units likely to be licensed in the next three years of the Fifth Plan or when actual work will start on these plants in the private sector, since it would be dependent on a number of factors like the capacity of the entrepreneurs to implement the schemes, availability of power and other infrastructure facilities, availability of critical raw materials etc.

Allegations by Union against Hindustan Levers Ltd.

5684. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious allegations have been made against the Hindustan Levers Ltd., by the Union recently;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The representatives of the employees of Hindustan Lever Limited, New Delhi, had made certain allegations against the management. By and large, the issues raised could more appropriately be settled by the parties through mutual discussions.

Dismissal of Union office bearers by G. E. C. (India) Ltd., Kanpur

5685. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether G.E.C. (India) Limited at Kanpur has dismissed any Union office bearers and this has been brought to the notice to his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. There were representations to the Ministry of Labour which have been referred to the State Government.

Increase in Production of Ordnance Factories

5686. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production in the Ordnance Factories has increased; and

(b) if so, how it compares with the production figures of 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The overall production in the Ordnance factories depends mainly on the requirements of the Services. There was rise in production during 1971-72 and 1972-73. The production during 1973-74 will be finally known only after March 74, but is expected to be lower than the levels of 1972-73.

Stagnation in Central Ordnance Depots

5687. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the industrial workers in Central Ordnance Depots are seriously suffering because of stagnation as labourers;

(b) if so, whether any solution has been found to overcome this; and

(c) if so, what are the salient features of this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) to (c). The stagnation amongst Defence employees both non-industrial and industrial in Class III and Class IV cadres was considered. It was decided that to mitigate the hardship, personal pay equivalent to the last increment drawn may be granted with effect from 1st March 1970 to all Class III and Class IV employees, who have remained at the maximum of their pay scales for two years. Further improvement will be effected in the light of decisions taken on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in regard to the creation of Selection Grades.

Bangladesh Steel Plant

5688. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the Metallurgical Engineering Consultants (India) Limited have prepared and submitted to the Bangladesh Government the feasibility report for setting up Steel Plant in Bangladesh using gaseous reduction process?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : The Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. except to take up shortly the preparation of a feasibility report for setting up a sponge iron plant in Bangladesh with an annual capacity of 500,000 tonnes based on imported iron ore and locally available natural gas.

Indians who visited Foreign Countries during last three years

5689. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian citizens visited each foreign country on official or non-official invitations during the last three years ;

(b) the party affiliation of each non-official visitor and the names of countries visited; and

(c) the purpose of the visit in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Whenever an Indian citizen receives an invitation from abroad foreign governments/institutions or relatives residing abroad, travel can be undertaken, subject to 'P' form regulations, given by the Reserve Bank of India after scrutiny. Reserve Bank of India is regularly publishing in its Monthly Bulletin data showing 'P' form approvals given by them. Data, however, are being maintained purposewise such as 'joining head of family', 'visits to relations', 'Export promotion,' 'employment abroad', etc. In view of this, it will not be feasible to collect any information about the party affiliation of the visitors. Even if information regarding number of Indian citizens who left India to visit foreign countries is

collected through the Reserve Bank records, airlines bookings etc., we would have to approach all the foreign countries to supply information on visits of Indian citizens who reside abroad, and many governments do not keep any data of such visits.

Firms charged with fraudulent use of steel

5690. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2790 on the 9th August, 1973 regarding the follow-up action against the firms and contractors charged by the CBI for fraudulent use of the steel allotted to them and state :

(a) the stage at which the matter stands now;

(b) the number of cases in which prosecution has been launched;

(c) whether the contractors charged for misappropriation have been black-listed and prosecuted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when the matter is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) to (d). Full particulars about upto date position are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Defence Production

5691. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) his reaction to the production of items like Vijayanta Tank, Anti-Aircraft, small arm, Military Trucks of various varieties, Civil Trucks, which are below target and where their actual costs are not made known to the people taking the plea of defence secrecy, and

(b) the reasons for not making the target dates of production known to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Production of Vijayanta Tank, Anti-Aircraft gun, Small arms, and Military Trucks in the Ordnance Factories has been, by and large, up to the targets. Marginal shortfalls, if any, are sometimes unavoidable on account of

reasons beyond the control of the Ordnance Factories, namely, shortage of power, transport bottleneck, or non-availability of raw materials. However, efforts have always been made to make up these shortfalls. It is not in the public interest to give details of production targets of defence equipment.

श्रमिकों को आचार संहिता और अनुशासन सिखाना

5692. श्री विमूति मिश्र : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में और विशेष रूप से सरकारी उपक्रमों में काम कर रहे श्रमिकों को आचार संहिता और अनुशासन में प्रशिक्षण देने तथा उन्हें यह बताने के लिए कि हड़ताल में भाग लेना देश हित के विरुद्ध है किसी निष्पक्ष मशीनरी का गठन किया है ;

(ख) क्या उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर देने के लिए भी उस मशीनरी को आदेश दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) उद्योग में एक स्वैच्छिक अनुशासन जो संहिता जो श्रमिक-प्रबन्धक सम्बन्धों को विनियमित करने की चेष्टा करता है तथा उनके अधिकारों और दायित्वों को घोषित करता है, पहले से ही विद्यमान है। इस संहिता का मुख्य उद्देश्य, जो सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों पर समान रूप से लागू होता है, उद्योग में अनुशासन बनाए रखना है ताकि जहां तक सम्भव हो, उत्पादन, विघ्न और बाधा डाले बिना जारी रह सके। पूर्वाशा यह है कि पत्र, संहिता का अक्षर और भावना

पालन करेंगे। वर्तमान कानूनी उपबन्धों और स्वैच्छिक व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत, आवश्यकतानुसार, मध्यस्थता, संगठन, न्यायनिर्णयन या विवाचन के द्वारा काम-रोधों को कम करने के लिए औद्योगिक

सम्पर्क तन्त्र के प्रयास भी जारी हैं। औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों पर प्रस्तावित व्यापक विधेयक भी, जिसके सम्बन्ध में ब्योरे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं, औद्योगिक संपर्क प्रणाली में सम्भव सुधार प्राप्त करने के लिए बनाया गया है।

रेल एवं सड़क पुल

5693. श्री विमूति मिश्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय ने परि वहन विभाग को ये निदेश दिये हैं कि कहीं भी रेल एवं सड़क पुल नहीं होना चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का क्या औचित्य है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमन्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Manufacture of Industrial Gases for Public Sector Steel Projects

5694. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total volume of industrial gases required by the various public sector Steel Projects; and

(b) whether Government have any plans of their own for the manufacture of industrial gases required for their steel factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Arrears of Employees Provident Fund

5695. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of contribution to the Employees Provident Fund as on the 31st March, 1973, 30th June, 1973 and 30th September, 1973 respectively;

(b) the arrears Industry-wise; and

(c) the amount of arrears outstanding from the Monopoly Houses and the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the arrears of Provident Fund contributions as on 31-3-73 and 30-6-73 are as under:—

As on 31-3-73 : Rs. 1960.83 lakhs

As on 30-6-73 : Rs. 1956.47 lakhs

Information regarding the arrears of contributions as on 30-9-73 is not yet available.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Export of Electrical Power Machinery to various countries

5696. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electrical Power Machinery produced in India is being exported to various countries of Europe, Africa and Asia and find good market;

(b) whether the export figure is increasing year by year; and

(c) if so, the export figures for the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) *(Rupees in lakhs)*

1970-71	403.51
1971-72	583.57
1972-73	735.92

Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Stations

5697. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the required quantities of coal have regularly been supplied

to the various Thermal Power Stations in the Public sector;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the extent of short supply; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure regular supply of standard variety of coal to Thermal Power Stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). Due to the increased demand for coal by thermal power stations which had to generate more energy to compensate for the shortfalls in hydro and atomic power there have been some complaints about short supplies of coal, inspite of about 4 millions tonnes of additional coal having supplied to the power station in 1972-73 over the level of previous year.

(c). The Standing Linkage Committee in which all the concerned Ministries of Government are represented has linked each major power station to particular coalfields keeping in view the availability of coal of the requisite quality. Further, a close watch on supplies of coal to power stations is being kept by the coal producing organisations and the Railways and it has been generally possible to meet the situation without any serious dislocation in the working of the power stations. A Control Room has been established in the Railway Board to take emergent action to rush supplies to any power station facing a critical stock position.

Pay Scales of Field Inspectors in Settlement Organisation

5698. **SHRI G. P. YADAV** : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether three different scales of pay have been prescribed for the Field Inspectors employed in the Settlement Organisation, though the nature of job of all the Inspectors is the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not integrating the three scales into one combined scale as the number of employees is very small?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) The posts of Field Inspectors in different scales were initially

created for work in separate offices dealing with matters relating to Government Built Properties, custody of evacuee properties etc., which were subsequently merged into one office. It is, however, true that the nature of duties now being performed by the Field Inspectors in the three different scales are more or less the same.

(b) the matter is under consideration.

Whereabouts of two Indian Journalists Kidnapped by Pakistan

5699. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information from Pakistan about the fate and whereabouts of the two Bengali journalists, Shri Deepak Banerji and Shri Surajit Ghosal who were kidnapped by the Pakistani Army on the 2nd April, 1971 from Sonamura (Tripura State) during Bangladesh Liberation struggle;

(b) whether the parents of these two journalists made many representations to Government thereabout; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of Pakistan have disclaimed any knowledge about the fate and whereabouts of the journalists, Shri Deepak Banerji and Shri Surajit Ghosal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have made enquiries with the Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh. Enquiries have also been made through the International Press Institute which has been informed by the Government of Pakistan that they have no information regarding the two missing journalists.

All the information available with the Government has been placed before the House in response to the following questions:

Starred Question No. 16 of 24-5-1971;

Unstarred Question No. 1592 of 30-3-1972;

Starred Question No. 891 of 18-5-1972;

Unstarred Question No. 775 of 3-8-1972;

Starred Question No. 68 of 3-8-1972;

Unstarred Question No. 1529 of 23-11-1972;

Unstarred Question No. 2476 of 30-11-1972;

Unstarred Question No. 1408 of 1st March 1973; &

Unstarred Question No. 3316 of 16th Aug., 1973.

Lock-out in Singho Mica Mining Company of Giridih in Bihar

5700. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2704 on the 29th November, 1973 regarding lock-out in Singho Mica Mining Company of Giridih in Bihar and state:

(a) whether efforts of the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery have since succeeded in securing reopening of the eight Mica Mines; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and other remedial measures being undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) The lock-out has been lifted as a result of settlements arrived at between the parties.

Lock-out in Singho Mica Mining Company of Giridih in Bihar

5701. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2704 on the 29th November, 1973 regarding lock-out in Singho Mica Mining Company of Giridih in Bihar and state whether it is proposed to take over those eight Mica Mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): No, Sir.

बाढ़ राहत के लिए तन्जानिया से सहायता

5702. श्री भागीरथ भंडर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गत वर्ष ऋतु में बाढ़-पीड़ित लोगों को सहाता के लिए तन्जानिया सरकार से 66,000 रु० की सहायता मिली है; और

(ख) प्राप्त हुई धनराशि में से अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा अभी कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन इस वर्ष बाढ़ ग्रस्त लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए तंजानिया सरकार की ओर से प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष में 67,580.69 रु० (60,000 शिलिंग के बराबर) का एक ड्राफ्ट प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) यह धनराशि उक्त कोष के खाते में जमा कर दी गई है और इसका उपयोग (कोष में अन्य धनराशि के साथ) तंजानिया सरकार की इच्छा के अनुसार किया जायेगा।

समाचार-पत्र कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम सहायता

5703. श्री महावीरक सिंह शाक्य : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का यह ध्यान दिनांक 22 नवम्बर, 1973 के समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि समाचारपत्र कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम सहायता दी जानी चाहिए।

(ख) क्या कर्नाटक वर्किंग जनेलिस्ट्स एसोसिएशन तथा बंगलौर न्यूजपेपर्स इम्लायीज एसोसियेशन ने एक जापन प्रस्तुत किया है जिसमें 25 प्रतिशत अन्तरिम सहायता की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को कर्नाटक श्रमजीवी पत्रकार एसोसिएशन और बंगलौर समाचार पत्र कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन तथा पत्रकारों की अन्य एसोसिएशनों से भी अन्तरिम सहायता की मांग करने वाले प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग) श्रम-जीवी पत्रकारों को अन्तरिम सहायता देने की मांग, श्रमजीवी पत्रकार (सेवा की शर्तों) और विविध उपबन्ध अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गठित किये जाने वाले मजदूरी बोर्ड को निर्दिष्ट की जायेगी। गैर-पत्रकारों के लिए मजदूरी बोर्ड गठित करने के लिए अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Soviet Land Nehru Awards

5704 SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the year when the 'Soviet Land Nehru Awards' were introduced by the Russian Embassy in India and whether permission therefor was sought from Government;

(b) the number of persons who received these awards during the last three years and visited Russia accordingly;

(c) the names of the members of the Committee who select recipients of the 'Awards' and the criteria of their selection; and

(d) whether Indian Embassy in Moscow tried to introduce 'Awards' of similar nature for the Russian people and whether such foreign awards are allowed for their citizens in Russia; and if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The SOVIET LAND NEHRU AWARDS were instituted in 1964 by the Soviet Land magazine published by the Information Department of the USSR Embassy in India. The

first awards were given in the year 1965, on the birth anniversary of Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. The awards were instituted with the knowledge and concurrence of the Government of India.

(b) The number of persons who have received these awards and visited the USSR is given in Statement—I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 6068/73*]

(c) The Soviet Land Nehru Award Committee, as constituted, consists of outstanding Indian and Soviet personalities and literary figures. The names are listed in Statement—II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 6068/73.*]

The awards are given for the best literary and journalistic works and Indian language translations of Russian classics and Soviet Works devoted to promote the cause of Indo-Soviet understanding which Jawaharlal Nehru had dear to his heart.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India announced in 1967, as part of the 20th Anniversary Celebrations of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and the Soviet Union, the institution of eight annual 'Nehru' awards for Soviet Writers, Poets and Journalists who contribute to the furtherance of Indo-Soviet friendship.

These Awards carry a cash prize, a medallion and a certificate. The awardees are also invited to visit India for a fortnight. The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. A. N. Kosygin is the Patron of the Selection Committee of the Nehru Awards.

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनो के व्यक्तियों द्वारा खादी पहनना

5705. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार यह नियम बनाने का है कि यह विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनो में नियुक्त व्यक्तियों को केवल खादी पहननी होगी तथा वे मद्यपान नहीं करेंगे ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Payment of Bonus by Newspapers in Delhi

5706. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many Newspapers and News Agencies of Delhi have sanctioned bonus to the employees according to the latest formula; and

(b) who are the defaulters and what actions are proposed against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have not received any specific complaint about non-payment of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. They have stated that if any case of default comes to their notice, appropriate action shall be taken against such employers under the Act.

Linking of Collieries with Power Plants

5707. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the linking of collieries with power plants;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the final decision in the matter is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) to (c) The Standing Linkage Committee has already linked each power station to specific coalfields.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Guidelines for Administration of a section of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the guidelines for administering section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation

Act, 1973 (Hindi and English versions).
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6069/
73.]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF
HEAVY ELECTRICALS (INDIA) LTD.,
BHOPAL AND BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS
LTD., NEW DELHI, FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6070/73.]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6071/73.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA FOR 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Volume I) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1970-71.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6072/73.]

DELHI COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES RULES, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Co-operative Societies Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 7(15)/65-73/Coop/3614 in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th March, 1973 under sub-section (3) of section 97 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6073/73.]

COMMERCIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On behalf of SHRI A. C. GEORG, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the text (Hindi and English versions) of the Commercial Cooperation Agreement between the Government of India and the Council of the European Communities. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6074/73.]

CORRIGENDA TO NOTIFICATION NO. G.S.R. 280(E), DATED 16-5-73 UNDER INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO. (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ACT, 1972 AND REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT ALUMINIUM CO. LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. Ind. II-7(58)/72-II published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1973 containing corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 280(E) dated the 16th May, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 16 of the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No LT-6075/73.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6076/73.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF AUTOMOBILES, AUTOMOBILE ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES, ETC. FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Automobiles, Automobile Ancillary Industries, Transport Vehicle Industries, Tractors, Earth-moving Equipment and Internal Combustion Engines for the year 1971-72, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6077/73.]

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (FIFTH AMDT.) SCHEME, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1249 in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1973 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6078/73.]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I lay on the Table Minutes of the Twelfth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FUEL AND LOSSES IN REFINERIES

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Since this is a 4-page statement, with your permission may I lay it on the Table?

श्री मधु लिमये (बाँका): अध्यक्ष महोदय ! स वक्तव्य को पढा जाये । इसमें पांच मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लगेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is too long a statement. He may lay it on the Table.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I lay the statement on the Table.

Statements

I am grateful to the Hon'ble Member Shri Madhu Limaye for drawing my attention to the extent of refining losses in the process of refining of crude oil. This matter has been under constant review in my Ministry and I have had it looked into further with a view to ensuring maximum possible scrutiny of crude oil consumption/losses on this account.

2. Broadly speaking in the refining process some of the products derived from crude oil are utilised for generating heat for steam raising so that the various units such as the distillation column, vacuum units and other facilities can be operated. In many of the refineries particularly in the public sector refineries at Gauhati, Barauni, Koyali and Madras, some of the products derived from crude oil are also utilised for generating power and for this purpose captive power generation units have been set up.

3. Broadly speaking the head "Refinery Fuel and losses" includes utilisation of hydrocarbons for generating heat for the refinery units and for generating captive power and also on account of a very small notional loss which is otherwise unaccounted for.

4. Quantities of refinery fuel used vary on account of variations such as type of crude oil processed, complexity of the refinery in regard to the number of primary and secondary processing units available at a refinery, the quality of the products made, storage and handling systems employed etc. Therefore large variations can be expected in the fuel consumed in various refineries.

5. Actual losses in the refinery are on account of again a wide variety of factors which include the inevitable flaring and evaporation losses inherent in such volatile products, from storage tanks, loading losses, flare loss, losses from slop handling and recovery system, hydrocarbon lost in processing etc.

6. Almost all the world-over, refinery fuel and losses are clubbed together for accounting purposes, taken together as so much of the products not available for sale. For this reason, little information is available on losses actually incurred in refineries. One reference found in literature (Oil & Gas Journal of July 13, 1946, page 148) is that the refinery loss as distinct from refinery fuel, ranges from 0.55 to 1%. No data is available on whether this statement is specifically for a single refinery or a number of refineries.

7. In a paper presented to the United Nations Inter Regional Seminar on Petroleum and Refining in developing countries held in New Delhi during the period January 22 to February 3, 1973, Dr. Nelson, the well known international authority on oil refinery and engineering and operations has given a table which has indicated the refinery fuel and losses in a number of countries. This table has been picked up from the International Petroleum Annual 1970 published by the US Bureau of Mines. The refinery fuel and loss percentage reported for various countries are as follows :

Argentina	— 5.4%
Bolivia	— 2.8%
Brazil	— 5.7%

Chile	— 5.5%
Peru	— 12.6%
Kuwait	— 6.3%
Turkey	— 5.0%
Libya	— 6.0%
Morocco	— 5.5%
India	— 5.0%
Indonesia	— 3.4%
Pakistan	— 5.8%
Phillipines	— 5.8%
Thailand	— 17.7%

8. There are reasons to believe that the very low percentage reported for Indonesia can be because of the use of Natural Gas also as part of the refinery fuel.

9. The figures of actual refinery fuel and loss in Italy available from a publication of AGIP is 6.2% in 1971 and 6.4% in 1972. Since Italy has approximately a refining capacity of 150 million tonnes per year, these averages for fuel and loss are significant.

10. Individual refinery-wise fuel and loss for the year 1972 are given below:

Burmah-Shell	— 6.2%
Esso	— 4.5%
Caltex	— 7.4%
Gauhati	— 10.8%
Barauni	— 9.5%
Gujarat	— 7.0%
CRL	— 6.5%
MRL	— 10.9%

Gauhati, Barauni, Gujarat and Madras refineries have captive power stations.

11. The figure quoted by the Hon'ble Member of 7% obviously includes refinery fuel in addition to refinery losses.

12. In any case in view of very high prices of imported crude oil which account for more than two-thirds of our refining, we have to be extremely careful about any savings in fuel and losses that we can make. I had discussed this matter with the Soviet experts who designed and helped to build the two public sector refineries i.e. at Barauni and in Gujarat and they have agreed to send a team of refinery experts to look into this problem at an early date.

12.18 Hrs.

PLANTATIONS LABOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to move :

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Madhu Limaye and do resolve that Shri Samar Guha be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Madhu Limaye and do resolve that Shri Samar Guha be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy".

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या लुफ्ताना के विमान को दुर्घटना के बारे में बयान दिया जायेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will come out with a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is he making a statement at 5 P.M.?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I have given notice under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the proper stage for notices under rule 377.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to certain assurances—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down for a moment. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary.

12.20 Hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I am sorry to oppose this Bill, at the introduction stage, to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951. If you will kindly go into the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will find that a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament was appointed to consider the various recommendations of the Chief Election Commissioner, and they considered all the aspects of it and submitted a report, both interim and final reports. It is really surprising that this Bill which seeks to amend many clauses of the Representation of the People Act, and makes certain things as election offences, is being introduced at the fag-end of this session.

Sir, I have three objections. The first is this. In order to ensure that the maximum number of persons, who have completed 21 years of age prior to election and consequently are eligible to vote, are included in the electoral rolls, it is proposed to provide for four qualifying dates. Then, it is also proposed to do away with even the existing nominal fee of ten paise and one rupee payable respectively for making an application and for filling an appeal regarding the inclusion of names in the electoral rolls.

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 20-12-73.

This Bill is being introduced at a time when the UP and Orissa elections are fast approaching. I want the hon. Minister to hear me. I would request the hon. Minister to allot some days either today or tomorrow or the day after, to discuss and pass this Bill. Otherwise it will be construed by us and by all the Opposition parties that certain amendments which were brought to improve upon the existing provisions of the Representation of the People Act and certain malpractices which were sought to be declared as penal offences through the amendments sought to be made are being ignored by the ruling party, because they are going to conduct the UP elections without passing this Bill. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly assure this House whether he is prepared to pass this Bill in this very session. If it is not passed, it will not have the utility intended. What was the purpose of the Joint Committee meeting and making a report? I want an answer from the hon. Member.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Sir, at the introduction stage, only an objection about the legislative competence could be raised; that objection was not raised. The objection is that the Bill should have been introduced earlier, because the Joint Committee—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not introduced earlier; I want the Bill to be passed in this session.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him reply.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: The hon. Member wants that the Bill that is being introduced today should be passed in this very session. I do not know how much time would be available, and it is for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to decide how much time could be made available. I have moved to introduce the Bill, because the Government made a commitment that as soon as decision was taken on the recommendations of the Joint Committee which were under consideration, the Bill would be introduced. The printed copies have been received now, therefore, I must introduce the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, the point is —

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, you are getting up everytime. Please do not waste the time and stand in the way of the proceedings of the House. You got a chance; I allowed you, and the Minister has replied.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the use of having the report—

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken and the Minister has replied. I am not allowing you. You are everytime flouting the procedures.

Please sit down. You have raised the objection, and the Minister has replied.

It does not solve the problem. By making such points now you cannot solve the problem.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They want to continue the corrupt practice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I want to seek one clarification. Soon after the General Elections of 1971 it was thought necessary to constitute a committee of both Houses of Parliament. With a sense of urgency this Committee was constituted. They made recommendations long ago. Why did not the Government think it necessary to come before the House earlier with a Bill when elections were due in so many States and all these recommendations had a bearing on the fairness of elections?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I have stated this before also. This question arose in this House many times. The proposals made by the Joint Committee were considered and as soon as a decision was taken on them the Bill was sent for printing. The Press took more than a month and the moment we got it we took action . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He says that as soon as the Select Committee report was printed, he has come for the leave of the House for introducing the Bill. You have already fixed business for the House to take up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This Bill should be passed during this session.

MR. SPEAKER : It is upto you; you adjust yourselves. The House itself passed the Business Advisory Committee Report.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I request that this Bill be taken up on Monday so that it might be passed? There are clauses in this Bill which are awkward for the ruling party. That is why they do not want to pass this Bill.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May we get an assurance that it will be proceeded with and finalised during this session?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put it to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We will press for a division.

MR. SPEAKER : Then let the Lobbies be cleared—the Lobbies have been cleared. Do you want a division?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर संसद कार्य मंत्री यह आश्वासन देते हैं कि इस को कल यहां पर पास किया जायगा और राज्य सभा में शनिश्चर को पास किया जायगा; तो फिर इस पर डिबीजन करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : हम लोगों को इस सत्र में पास करने में क्या कठिनाई है ? What is the difficulty in the Government giving an assurance that it would be discussed and passed during this session? Why do they want to make just a show of it?

MR. SPEAKER : Now let us be clear. Do you want a division?

AN HON. MEMBER : No. We wanted to register our protest.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : I introduce the Bill.

12.33 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BACKWARDNESS OF LADAKH AREA IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लद्दाख सीमावर्ती इलाका है। चीन और तिब्बत के साथ मिला हुआ है, लेकिन वहां का जितना विकास होना चाहिये था, उतना विकास नहीं हुआ है। इतना बड़ा और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र होने के बावजूद भी जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकार को इस के विकास के लिये जितना काम करना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं किया गया है। इस लिये लद्दाख के सब लोग वहां केन्द्रीय शासन की मांग कर रहे हैं। उन की यह मांग कोई नई मांग नहीं है.....

श्री शमीम अहमद शमीम (श्रीनगर) : कोई नहीं चाहता, यह गलत बात है।

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : आप ने आज तक एक लफ़्ज़ भी लद्दाख के बारे में यहां नहीं कहा है—इस लिये आप चूप रहें। हम चीन या पाकिस्तान में नहीं जाना चाहते, हम तो अपने यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार का शासन चाहते हैं। आप लद्दाखवासियों से पूछिये—शुरू से लेकर आज तक उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान जिंदाबाद, इन्दिरा गांधी जिंदाबाद का नारा लगाया है। हम सयद मीर कासिम की हुकूमत के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। जब से वे जम्मू-काश्मीर के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर बने हैं, उन्होंने लद्दाख के लिये काफ़ी दिलचस्पी ली है। लेकिन जितना विकास होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं हुआ। इतने

सालों में एक भी गांव में पक्की ग्रीपेविल सड़क नहीं बनी है ।

श्री शमीम अहमद शमीम : जब आप मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त आप ने क्या किया ?

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : हमारी मांग सही मांग है और आज से नहीं बल्कि शुरू से है । 1949 में जब शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुला का शासन था, उस वक्त मैं नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस का प्रतिनिधि था, जब उनसे मतभेद हुआ, तब से ही हमारी यह मांग थी कि हम को सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के शासन में लाया जाय । उस समय पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री थे, वे सब बातों को जानते थे, उस समय उन्होंने हम से कहा कि इस वक्त उन का समय नहीं है । 1962 में जब चीन का हमला हुआ, उस वक्त भी हम ने अर्ज किया था, लेकिन हम ने कोई आन्दोलन नहीं किया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को 377 के तहत इजाजत दी है—आप ने लद्दाख की इकानामिक सिचुएशन के बारे में इजाजत मांगी थी, लेकिन आप भाषण दे रहे हैं ।

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : हम ने उस समय नेफा-पेन्शन की मांग की थी । उस के बाद जब प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी बनी और चव्हाण साहब गृह मंत्री थे, हम ने फिर उन के सामने अपनी मांग रखी । लेकिन उन्होंने हमें समझा दिया कि राज्य सरकार गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन नियुक्त कर रही है, हम उस के सामने अपनी बात रखें । हम ने गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन के सामने भी अपनी सारी बातें पेश कीं और उस कमीशन ने भी हमारी सारी बातों को स्वीकार किया । लेकिन उस के बाद भी लद्दाख की तरक्की नहीं हुई । इस कमीशन ने लद्दाख के बारे में जो सुझाव दिये थे, उन को भी आज तक पूरा नहीं किया गया । इस कारण आज लद्दाख की जनता यह मांग कर रही है कि वहाँ पर केन्द्रीय शासन लागू किया जाय . . .

श्री शमीम अहमद शमीम : यह गलत बात है ।

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : हम ने इस में यह भी कहा है कि लद्दाख को शेड्यूलड ट्राइब और शेड्यूलड एरिया घोषित किया जाय—आज तक हमारी इस मांग को भी नहीं माना गया है । लद्दाख के लोगों ने कभी एजीटेशन नहीं किया, लेकिन हमारी यह मांग पूरी होनी चाहिये । दूसरे लोग ऐसी मांगों को लेकर गड़बड़ करते हैं, सरकार को परेशान करते हैं, सरकार के कामों में रुकावट डालते हैं लेकिन हम प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार को परेशान नहीं करना चाहते । हमारी मांग शान्तिपूर्ण है । सैयद मीर कासिम साहब जब सितम्बर में लद्दाख आये थे उस वक्त पुलिसवालों ने बहुत से लोगों के साथ 80 साल से लेकर 7 साल की उम्र के लोगों के साथ बहुत जुल्म किया, उन के साथ मारपीट की । हम ने ये सब बातें इस में लिखी हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 377 के तहत 2 मिनट के लिये बोल सकते हैं ।

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : लद्दाख के बारे में हमें कभी वक्त नहीं मिलता है, इस लिये आज बोल रहा हूँ ।

श्री शमीम अहमद शमीम : उन पर किस ने हमला किया था ?

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब जब वहाँ पर आये तो पुलिस वालों ने मार-पीट की । भेरा निवेदन है कि उसकी जांच की जाये तथा इसके लिए एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये । वहाँ पर बहुत जुल्म किये गए हैं । वहाँ के जो स्थानीय पुलिस अधिकारी हैं वे अच्छे नहीं हैं । जो वहाँ पर चोरियाँ हुईं और स्कूल में आग लगी उसके सम्बन्ध में वे कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सके । लद्दाख की जनता पर जुल्म हुए और पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की तो मीर कासिम साहब वहाँ पर आये । लद्दाख की जनता वहाँ पर केन्द्रीय शासन की मांग करती है ।

[श्री अशोक बाकुला]

लदाख में कोई विकास हुआ या नहीं इसकी जांच करने के लिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि वहाँ पर संसद सदस्यों का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजा जाये। पहले भी मैं ने सादिक साहब से इस बात की मांग की थी लेकिन यहाँ से कोई प्रतिनिधि मण्डल नहीं भेजा गया था। उसका कारण यह था कि अगर प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजा जाता तो सारी पोल खुल जाती। इसलिए मैं फिर इस बात की मांग करता हूँ कि यहाँ से एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल वहाँ भेजा जाये जो वहाँ पर जाकर देखे कि क्या स्थिति है। लदाख का एरिया बहुत बड़ा है, वहाँ की तरक्की होनी चाहिए जिसके लिए अभीतक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि बहुत जल्दी सोच-समझ कर केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहाँ का शासन अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए ताकि लदाख का विकास होने के साथ-साथ इस देश का भी विकास हो सके।

(II) REPORTED DEATH OF A PERSON AND INJURY TO OTHERS DURING PRACTICE BY N.C.C. IN A VILLAGE IN GUJARAT

कुमार: मणिबेन पटेल (साबरकंठा) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दुःखद घटना की ओर आपके द्वारा इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ जो रक्षा मंत्रालय तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध रखती है। मैं जब अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र साबरकंठा गई थी तभी वहाँ उसका पता चला। 13 तारीख को एक देहात में जिसका नाम हांसलपुर है, एन० सी० सी० की प्रैक्टिस हो रही थी। उसके सम्बन्ध में वहाँ पर जो प्रिकाशन्स लिये जाने चाहिये थे वह नहीं लिए गए थे। इसके परिणामस्वरूप 13 तारीख को एक खेत में एक ब्रॉल मर गया। इस घटना के पश्चात् वहाँ के लोग हिम्मत नगर गए, वहाँ पर बताया लेकिन फिर भी उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया।

दूसरे दिन 14 तारीख को उसी खेत में एक चरवाहे को उसके घुटने के आस-पास गोली लगी। उसको लेकर लोग फिर हिम्मतनगर गए, पुलिस केस भी किया लेकिन कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाया गया। 15 तारीख को पुनः उसी खेत में एक किसान के जवान लड़के को गोली लगी और वह वहाँ पर मर गया। देहात के लोग उसको लेकर हिम्मतनगर गए लेकिन अभीतक उसके मां बाप को किसी प्रकार की कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है। 17 तारीख को सुबह जब मैं ने उस घटना के बारे में सुना तो मैं भी वहाँ पर पहुँची। मैं ने यह सुना कि वहाँ पर कोई मिनिस्टर आये थे जिनकी सेवा करने में सरकारी कर्मचारी लगे हुए थे इसलिए इस घटना की ओर उन्होंने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं वहाँ पहुँच कर उस मृतक लड़के की जवान स्त्री और वृद्ध माता पिता के पास गई। मैं उन लोगों को और क्या आश्वासन दे सकती थी, मैंने उस जवान स्त्री के हाथ में एक सौ रुपए का नोट रखा लेकिन वहाँ के लोग इतने स्वर्गभ्रामर्त हैं कि उन्होंने उस नोट को मोटर पर वापिस भेज दिया। वे लोग भगवान पर भरोसा रखने वाले हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उस किसान परिवार को राज्य सरकार तथा रक्षा मंत्रालय व शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से जो सहायता मिलनी चाहिए उस सम्बन्ध में अभीतक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। कम से कम 17 तारीख तक जब कि मैं वहाँ गई थी उस परिवार को किसी प्रकार की कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब रेल दुर्घटना में मरने वालों के लिए आपने 50 हजार की सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की है तब वहाँ पर जब आपकी गलती से एक व्यक्ति की जान चली गई है क्या उसके परिवार को यह सहायता करना आपका दायित्व नहीं है? मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो कदम उठाना चाहिए यह अभी तक नहीं उठाया गया है इसलिए वह लड़का जो मर गया है उसके परिवार को सहायता देने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

12.45 hrs.

RE. MAHARASHTRA-KARNATAKA
BORDER DISPUTE

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K. R. Ganesh.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : We are agitated over a matter, Sir. There was an assurance by the Home Minister regarding Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute that there would not be any violent activity, but the recent Bombay *bandh* supported by Shiv Sena. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa, I am not allowing you. Please sit down. All of you are speaking without my permission. I have not called any one. May I request you all to sit down. One thing is very clear. When I have not permitted any motion, when I have not called any gentleman, when all of you Maharashtrians and Mysorians are standing up quarrelling with each other, nothing is going on record. I think, the House will agree with me that I will not interfere; if you can solve this problem by shouting at each other, I can sit down for one or two hours till the problem is solved. These matters can be solve by negotiations, discussions, arbitration, conciliation or other methods and not by shouting at each other like this. If you think that this can be solved like this, we can be quiet spectators over this for some time till it is solved. But this is not the way of doing it. Please do not do like this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : The Prime Minister or the Home Minister should come forward and make a statement.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : On a point of order. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Point of order on what? There is no business before the House.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : In the morning, before the time limit I had had submitted in writing that I want to make a submission under Rule 377. If you kindly bear with me, the point I am making is that if the border dispute concerns anybody, it is myself because I come from the border area and in the interests of the people living in the border taluk of Kanapur, this problem

should be solved peacefully and immediately. Therefore, I would urge that the Chair should intervene to establish order and peace in the discussions since a promise has been given on the floor of the House that it would be settled in a peaceful manner.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : I suggest that Kerala's example should be followed. We are also a party to the dispute—the Kerala State, but in spite of the provocation by our big neighbours, Mysore and Maharashtra, we are keeping quiet on the issue so that it can be solved peacefully and objectively. . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : The other day, the entire House took a decision not to have a discussion because the Government had promised reconciliation through seniors and expeditiously. Today members are exercised and the Government is just not here. The leader of the Congress Party is not here, the Leader of the House is not here, the Home Minister is not here, and the Government Ministers sit mum and these Members shout at each other. Very naturally, because they are provoked beyond endurance. As a Member of this House I would like your direction. The other day we decided not to have a discussion provided the Government did something in the interim period. But, now the Government does nothing and these members are perturbed. I also share their perturbation. You must give us some direction as to what we should do in such a situation when the Government's Party does not do anything at all.

MR. SPEAKER : May I make an amendment to your suggestion—that the Government should see that their members are quietened down or we will have a discussion? Either they deal with these members or we must have a discussion.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने यहाँ पर विवाद उठाया था लेकिन उस को वापस ले लिया था कि सरकार कुछ करेगी। अब सरकार ही इस बन्ध को सारा समयन दे कर गड़बड़ करायेगी तो वापस लेने का क्या मतलब निकला ?

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

This is a very serious point. The Government should not keep quiet . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody. The gentleman who is not called should not stand up.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : There was a *bandh* the other day in Bombay organised by the Shiva Sena and supported by all Parties. . . . (Interruptions) The Mahajan Commission's report should be implemented immediately. If that is done, it will put an end to all violent agitations.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody. The gentleman who is not called should not stand up.

Mr. Ganesh, Dr. Pandey, I am not allowing you. Please sit down.

12.56 hrs.

ORISSA APPROPRIATION (No. 4)
BILL, 1973*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1973-74.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1973-74."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.59 hrs.

MOTION RE. INTERNATIONAL
SITUATION

MR. SPEAKER : The next item is Discussion on the International situation. The time fixed is 8 hours. The Business Advisory Committee, in view of the short time and also the limited scope, decided that the whole discussion will finish today. There is enough time.

The Minister will reply at 6 O'clock.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, 6 घंटे तो कम से कम
मिलने चाहिये ।

It is very difficult to sit after 6 P.M.
It is very cold, Sir.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : It is 1 O'clock already. How can we finish it today?

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 20-12-73.

† Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will speak at the end. He will not speak twice. At the end he will be called at 5-30.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : उनके लिए गुंजाइश ही कहाँ है आज ?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : We are also sitting on Saturday.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It should not go beyond six. We do not want to go beyond 6 O'clock.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : (Kumbakonam) : The hon. Minister should first formally move this motion.

MR. SPEAKER : He is doing it.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto."

Sir, as indicated by you, the time at our disposal is short and therefore I will not insist on making an opening speech. I would request the hon. Members to start the debate straightway and I will, with your permission, sum up the debate at the end and will reply to the debate and may also mention new points if any.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto."

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there have been very significant developments in the international situation in the recent past and these developments signify a new process. You know that the war in Viet Nam—the American aggression has been defeated and American Imperialism was forced to come into some agreement with North Viet Nam and the liberation forces of South Viet Nam and there has been Paris peace agreement. This defeat of American imperialism in Viet Nam has its international

impact and the victory of the liberation forces in Viet Nam—in Laos as well as the growing victory in Cambodia—signifies that the forces of neo-colonialism led by American imperialism are becoming weaker day by day and this is strengthening the anti-imperialist democratic liberation forces throughout the world and day by day, the American imperialism is faced with deeper and deeper crisis. The most significant fact is the emergence of the non-aligned forces as a bloc which is now popularly called Third World. This third world is making a big contribution in bringing about defeat of the reactionary, colonial and imperialist forces. The recent Conference in Algiers which was attended by nearly eighty countries is the biggest Conference ever held by the non-aligned countries. They set the real tone through the resolutions and speeches of the leaders who took part in that Conference which are pointed mainly against the imperialistic forces of war, forces of exploitation and colonialism. This conference signifies how far the strength of the democratic and anti-imperialist forces has grown. This is apart from the socialist camp. It is also quite clear in the international arena that the socialist forces and the socialist countries and States are more and more coming in support of the non-aligned countries, and the two forces are combining. This is bringing about a change in the correlation of forces in the international forces and it is having its proper bearing and impact throughout the world in the course of the development of the international situation.

How the non-aligned countries have looked upon the war in Viet Nam is expressed in the resolution of the Algiers Conference. The Algiers Conference adopted one resolution on Viet Nam and also one on Cambodia. I would like to quote some portions from those resolutions. In the resolution on Viet Nam, the conference says :

"This Conference welcomes the big efforts made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the sole authentic representative of the South Viet Namese people in the implementation of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and the act of the International Conference

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

on Viet Nam. This Conference calls on the non-aligned countries to give and intensify their support to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in all fields, political, military and diplomatic in its struggle for achieving a peaceful, independent, neutral and democratic South Viet Nam, proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the country and to give every material aid for the reconstruction of Viet Nam."

So, their wholehearted support to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Viet Nam in unqualified language has been voiced in the Algiers Conference. It has been categorically stated there that in South Viet Nam, the provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the only authentic representative of the South Viet Namese people and they should contribute to the reconstruction of war-ravaged South Viet Nam.

Regarding Cambodia, the resolution says :

"The participants of the Conference declare that the only legitimate and legal Government of Cambodia is the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by the head of the State Mr. Norodom Sihanouk, and urgently asks for recognition of this Government."

My point is that the Algiers Conference has called upon all the member-States which took part in the conference to give recognition to the Government of Cambodia headed by Mr Norodom Sihanouk and it has also been categorically stated that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the sole representative. But here I find the weakness of the foreign policy of the Government of India. India was a participant, a full participant, and India was also chairman of one of the committees. India is also one of the signatories to the resolution, but I am sorry to say that up till now the Government of India have failed to give recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Why? Why this delay? Why this hesitation? What is the root cause of it?

It has to be found out. Regarding recognition of the Government of Cambodia, the Algiers Conference had called upon the member-States to give recognition to the Sihanouk Government. But that recognition has not yet been accorded by the Government of India. The External Affairs Minister in reply to the debate in the Rajya Sabha told us that our sympathies lay with the Sihanouk Government. But it is not a question of sympathy; it is a question of recognition. Despite this resolution, why is the Government hesitant in giving recognition? This is one of the essential weaknesses in our foreign policy. The hesitancy comes from our Government's dependence on American imperialism.

Regarding Korea, the Algiers Conference also supported fully the efforts for its national unification. But the main hindrance to that is American imperialism which has stationed its armed military forces in South Korea. As everybody knows, the South Korean Government is a stooge government. But despite the support given to the unification move, the Government of India has not raised the demand that the American army should be withdrawn from South Korea. This is also one of the weaknesses of our foreign policy. On the other hand, recently there has been a trade agreement with South Korea under which South Korea has been given the most-favoured-nation treatment by the Government of India.

Dr. Allende could not be present at the Algiers Conference because in his own country at that time the imperialist conspiracy was afoot in its most naked form and he was sensing that the attack was coming. So he was busy fighting American reaction in his own country. The Prime Minister had made a reference in her speech at the Algiers Conference that she did not find Dr. Allende there because he was engaged in fighting a battle which was common to us. That sentiment was quite correct; the fight of the Chilean people is the common fight of all non-aligned countries and their peoples. But when Dr. Allende was murdered and the Government was overthrown by the military junta which established its fascist dictatorship there, at that time there was a session of the AICC on. But in the resolution on international affairs in the AICC, the question of Chile was not

mentioned at all. Newspapers has commented that it had some significance, because it would irritate American imperialism and that was why all reference to Chile was dropped from the AICC resolution.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi): The Prime Minister herself mentioned about it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: What was the reason why the reference to such a big significant event was dropped from the AICC resolution on the international situation?

Is it by mistake? No; it cannot be considered a mistake. To any political element, it has some meaning and some significance. That has to be found out.

Moreover, the Government of India is still maintaining diplomatic relations with this Fascist government of Chile. I do not know what are their arguments in favour of that. When the entire progressive world is condemning this Fascist military junta and some of the countries have already withdrawn their diplomatic missions, the Government of India is maintaining its diplomatic mission there.

The Prime Minister has said about multi-national corporations. It is now quite well-known that multi-national corporations, particularly those which are financed by American monopoly capitalists, act in various countries as the agents of the CIA, and there were attempts on the part of the ITT to overthrow the Allende Government, but the conspiracy did not succeed; but the whole conspiracy was exposed by the American press. These international corporations are the agencies of vested interests, and they play very nefarious roles. It is admitted in the speech made in Algiers by the Prime Minister herself. She has stated:

"As the economic struggle becomes more acute the long suppressed voices of people sharpen, but with every step forward, the resistance of entrenched groups, often aligned with foreign interests, especially the faceless multi-national corporations, becomes more vehement, unscrupulous and, at the same time, more subtle and even insidi-

ous, for it is no longer overt but indirectly subversive and provocative."

This speech of the Prime Minister of India at the Algiers Conference regarding multi-national corporations. But what is the practice in India? What is the practice of the Government of India? They are welcoming multi-national corporations. Only yesterday, in the course of replying to my supplementary question, the Minister of Industrial Development admitted that "we are welcoming some collaborations. Of course, they should invest here within the framework of our industrial policy".

These multi-national corporations are such giant bodies which can topple Governments, which can bring about instability in the currencies; they can create serious crisis in the economy of a country. There was one report which was placed before the Secretary-General of the UNO. It points out that each of the top four multi-national corporations had an annual sales return of Rs. 75 billion, while in the same year, the Indian budget provided for a revenue of Rs. 31 billion; more than double of the Indian revenue, one single multi-national top corporation has got as its sale proceeds. There are other figures which I am not going to quote because I have no time. One of the widely abused techniques they employ is to transfer the pricing to avoid high there is less restrictive legislation to other countries. Because they are multi-national corporations, and they have branches in various countries, they shift their accounts to other countries where there is less restrictive legislation to avoid price regulations and to maintain their high profits. They play this type of machinations. Our Industries Minister told us that if multi-national corporation invest money here, they will have to invest under the framework of the industrial policy of our country. I am citing one example here: IBM. The IBM is a multi-national giant computer firm which has eluded national discipline all over the world. One condition is that it can operate only on 100 per cent export basis. It is selling second-hand reconditioned machines at inflated prices and this IBM has the help of a powerful lobby to by-pass the (Electronics) Commission to secure lucrative orders from rival departments of the Government.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

IBM rejected all the four conditions prescribed by the Commission for its continued operation in India. IBM rejected the Commission's stipulation that it bring down its foreign equity from the present level of 100 per cent. That is what the Economic Times of 13 December says.

That is how multi-national corporations function. They are imperialist agents. You allow them free scope; you are welcoming them. You shout hoarse against imperialism, you are concluding agreements with the Soviet Union against new colonialism, colonialism and imperialism. But in practice what is happening is just the contrary and that is leading our economy to more and more dependence on American monopoly capital.

Take the Indian Ocean. You have demanded that it should be a zone of peace. That is the most justifiable demand. Other littoral States have also demanded the same thing. But we saw that the task force of the American Seventh Fleet brazenly entered the Indian Ocean. People have seen that in today's conditions only imperialism is a source of war and aggression. When American Imperialism sends its Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean, it becomes a zone of tension. Our voice should have been more vigorous in condemning the game of American Imperialism. But we do not see the Government of India raising such strong protests. On the other hand, we see from reports from newspapers four or five days ago that America has been given the responsibility of developing radar network communications in North India under our Defence Department. I raised this in the Defence Ministry consultative committee. It is highly objectionable, because the role of American imperialism is clear now. We know the role they played during the Bengla Desh Freedom struggle and during the recent Middle-East crisis. It is American imperialism that has supplied all the arms to Israel for attacking the Arab countries.

Due to American imperialism, the middle-east crisis is not being resolved. Our Government has most justifiably supported the cause of the Arab countries. But the Government of India's voice against American imperialism is

very weak and feeble. These are not isolated things. Here lies the essential weakness which reflects the weakness of the class policy the Government of India is pursuing, the policy of bourgeois and landlord. This is the only conclusion which can be drawn from this weakness in the policy of the Government of India.

The slogan of Asian security has been raised. Everybody wants security for the Asian countries and this slogan must evoke response among all the Asian countries. But in today's condition, when the relation between China and Soviet Union is not normal, when normalisation has still not been achieved in the relations between India and China, this slogan of Asian security is not at the moment practical at this stage. Not that we are opposed to it, because the slogan of Asian security covers the basic interests of all Asian countries. This security is against whom? It is against imperialism, which is the main enemy of the freedom of the world people. In that respect, for the time being, the slogan of Asian security is not so realistic.

As regards steps to normalise our relations with China, the Government of India also should take the initiative and not simply wait for further development. Whichever avenues are possible, you must try to explore them. Up till now there is a customs ban on Chinese literature coming into India. You should remove that ban. Shri Swaran Singh says, it is simply a question of time for the relations to become normal. This wait and see mood should be changed. The Government of India should explore possibilities so that the situation can be normalised.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Are you meaning we should make the first move?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : It is not a question of first or second move. I am asking the Government of India to explore the possibilities. This customs ban should be removed without delay. This is one step towards normalisation.

In conclusion, I would say, the Government of India should be consistent in its anti-imperialism and should not lag behind the spirit/firmly expressed in the Algiers Conference regarding Cambodia, Vietnam and South Korea. I

can give one instance. In this month, there was a resolution in the UN moved by 33 non-aligned countries demanding recognition of the Sihanouk Government. I read in the papers that India was not one of the sponsors. On the other hand, the Indian delegate remained neutral on the question of recognition of the Sihanouk Government. Is this the way to carry forward the spirit of the Algiers Conference? This is inconsistent, contradictory and due to the fear of creating displeasure against American imperialism. That is why I demand that this policy must change.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker, we are living today in an everchanging international situation. The radical new alignments, the emergence of new politics with the resultant shifts in the balance of power, the urge among nascent States to play a more active role in the world are all leading to this decade witnessing a dynamism and poise in international affairs hardly witnessed before. Our foreign policy makers must be able to inject a similar dynamism in our own external policies; otherwise, dismal results would follow.

The tendency for others to take us for granted, the tendency for others to completely identify us with one particular block, the tendency for others to discount our potentials and possibilities is a serious factor in global affairs. It has been recently felt that the world has transgressed from the old concept of a bi-polar one to a multi-polar one. The recent West Asian conflict, however, has cast serious doubts on this question. Undoubtedly, each strategic region has several poles, and a region must be viewed from this angle. But the recent West Asian events clearly demonstrated the extent to which the super-powers can dominate a region, if the member-countries of that region are dependent on them economically or militarily. We must take note of this.

The recent agreement concluded during the Brezhnev visit could leave us heavily rely on the Soviet State Planning Committee for advice and guidance in our economic planning and programmes. We should take care that this does not result in our own planning

or in our economy being too closely inter-linked with the Soviet one. Let us not forget how in the 1930s Hitler's trade and economic co-operation with the countries comprising little entente was suddenly converted overnight into an instrument of complete domination. In the field of wrestling the bear hug is considered a lethal grip. The Russian bear hug can have a dual use, one inspired by warmth and the other the opposite.

I am not one who believes in criticism just for criticism's sake. I have no hesitation in congratulating our Foreign Minister for having steered clear of any mention of Asian Collective Security in the communique issued during the Brezhnev visit. But the sooner we realise that the partnership with the super-powers will always be unequal the better. Whether this partnership be with Moscow or with Washington, we must realise that we have to create an independent image. Our policy so far, especially with Soviet Russia, seems to be incensed with the thinking that the Russians are our only source of support in all fields.

The Soviet support in the last Indo-Pak war was crucial and commendable and we should rightly be grateful to them. But, then, gratitude should not cloud the fact; that in the great power balance Soviet Russia needs us as much as we need them.

After the Sino-American rapprochement, Russia needs India as a possible counter-balance to China. Secondly, to the Soviets, the Indian Ocean has become an area of tremendous importance both from the naval point of view and with regard to her western and eastern extremities. Russia, therefore, seeks an outlet into the Indian Ocean.

Moscow's trade turn-over with the Indian Ocean countries has increased from 275 million roubles in 1969 to nearly 1060 million roubles in 1970. That is, in the period 1959-70, it has increased at the rate of nearly 13 per cent per annum. The importance of this area, therefore, is not insignificant to the Soviet economy.

Further, at present, in the Indian Ocean, the U.S. is reported to be superior to Moscow, a situation which no longer exists in the Middle-East. Another reason, therefore, for the Soviet interest in the Indian Ocean could be to establish along the rim of Asia, from

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

the Black Sea along the mediterranean through the Indian Ocean to the Far-East, Soviet naval power consistent with its interests. We will do well to be careful not to become Moscow's Trojan Horse in the Indian Ocean. In other words, we suit Moscow's geo-political interests far more Pakistan ever could. We have a larger Indian Ocean periphery; we serve as a potential counter-balance to China. We have a future big-power potential.

Our Government must recognise these vital Russian interests in the continuance of a close relationship with our country. We must guide our policy so as to maximise the benefits which the Russians are trying to extend to us and yet minimise the long-term commitments, thereby preventing the creation of an impression that India is, in any way, subservient to the Soviet will because such an impression does not create an advantageous situation for us in the international field.

It has probably aroused further suspicions in Peking. In fact, ironically, it has probably reversed a similar sort of reaction in Peking in 1961-62 when India became a major factor in the Sino-Soviet split.

Then, our non-aligned image in the world has been shaken and we are being taken to have a close identification with the Soviet bloc. It is futile our Government's asserting that recent developments have, in no way, tied us to the apronstrings of the Russians because it is, after all, the psychological impact we create in the world that matters. We must remember that it was only when China stopped living under the Russian shadow and struck a powerful, self-confident and independent note in her postures and policies that she succeeded in creating an image which even the Super Powers had to take cognizance of. It is this image of independence that we must create in the world.

Our needlessly hasty and unbalanced statements during the recent West Asian conflicts have, in no way, strengthened this image of independence. Barring a few, the only countries which were quick to make statements and express unqualified support to the Arab world were those countries which are known to be attached to the Soviet bloc. I do

hope that this pertinent fact and India's alacrity in denouncing the Israelis was merely a co-incidence. In a situation like that of West Asia, one can only play a constructive and useful role if one is either of the two positions. Either one must be in a position where one of the combatants is dependent on one and, therefore, susceptible to pressure or, alternatively, one must be in the position of neutrality and respected by both the countries. India can never be in the first position. Unbalanced statements render her ineffectual in the alternative role.

There can be only two reasons for the partisan stand that we adopted. First, to ensure that our oil supplies in the Middle-East remain uninterrupted and, second, to decrease the likelihood of Arab support to Pakistan in the event of any future conflict in South-East Asia. But, as far as oil is concerned, only in the last Consultative Committee meeting, Sardar Saheb explained to us the figures and from that I say that only a small portion of our needs is supplied by Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the major portion coming from Iran. And with regard to the second possible reason, by excluding us initially from the list of exemptees from the oil embargo, the Saudi Arabians clearly demonstrated total disregard of our support to the Arabs. Conversely, by including Pakistan in this list of exemptees, the Saudi Arabians demonstrated a clear preference for Pakistan which, I think can be taken as indicative of the likely stand the other Arab countries will take an Indo-Pakistan issues. The scant respect shown to us by the Saudi Arabian action demonstrates how little our opinion matters in world forums.

The Arabs are undoubtedly justified in their attempt to recover territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 war. In six days in 1967 Israel had won a war but not a peace. Peace, Sir, will only endure if it is a peace of conviction and not just of expedience. And this is largely dependent on Arab willingness to acknowledge the realities and recognise and accept Israel as a part of the Middle East. We do sympathise with the Arab sentiments in that large chunks of their territory are under Israeli occupation. But whilst expressing this sympathy, we should also appeal to the Arabs to recognise Israel.

The crux of the problem is to ensure the return of the Arab land whilst guaranteeing Israel its security. It is in the interest of both the countries that this conflict be resolved. The constant threat of war is a serious drain on their economy which the Arabs, more than Israel, can ill afford.

Another dangerous policy which was evidenced in the Middle East crisis was the attempt by the super powers to rule by proxy. What was disturbing was not simply the fact that the super powers more or less resolved the issue amongst themselves and pressurised the adversaries to come to terms, but what was more disturbing was that they armed them in the first place and continued to do so during the war. One comes away with the impression that the whole episode was almost stage-managed by Moscow and Washington. Col. Gaddafi was not far wrong in describing this as an operata war.

The role the super powers played and the effectiveness of their politics holds its own lessons for the rest of the world, especially for potential interference areas like South Asia. The growth of nuclear power has decreased the likelihood of a direct clash between the super powers. But, Sir, it has increased the probabilities of indirect clashes in world trouble spots. By arming the adversaries with limited conventional weapons, the super powers leave them militarily utterly dependent on them. The super powers have, therefore, through these techniques manoeuvred the other countries into position of *de facto* nominees. This detente between the super powers is leading to their collusion and creation of conflicts which, in turn, are resolved by them. And, I feel, the future is going to witness many such areas where other countries will be sacrificed at the altar of detente.

I feel that the army of Iran has to be viewed against this backdrop. The cancer of the Indo-Pakistan conflict and the military renaissance of Iran have increased the potential for super power involvement in the region. The stability of the region is dependent on how the balance is kept between India, Iran, Afghanistan and Iraq on the one hand and Iran and Pakistan on the other. Iran on whom we are heavily dependent for almost 70% of our oil needs is, I feel, suspicious of a potential—Indo-Iraq axis. Therefore, Indo-Iraq

relations will always have a direct bearing on Iran-Pakistan relations. The basic fulcrum of the regional political balance will be India-Pakistan relations.

The super-power policy of maintaining a parity between India and Pakistan might have become obsolete in their view but it seems to have been taken up by other influential countries of the region and the neighbouring regions.

The recent report in the *Times of India* of 12th December on Arab oil funds for the setting up of a Pakistan arms industry based on French know-how is a further proof in this regard. This step would also free the Gulf States' dependence for arms on Washington and, at the same time, would help to some extent re-establish India-Pakistan parity. It is a further proof...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I was told that I would have 18 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That was on the basis of 8 hours for the discussion. Now, that the time is reduced to 6 hours, your time is over.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : There is always an understanding that as far as the Parties are concerned, they will have enough time to express their views.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : Why Parties, why not Members?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am in the hands of the House. If the House decide that every member should be allowed to speak as long as he likes, let the House decide so. I am entirely in the hands of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Then we will have full eight hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us not lose our tempers. I am entirely in the hands of the House. Let the House decide. If they want 8 hours, let it be 8 hours and I will go accordingly. If it is 6 hours, let it be so and I will go accordingly. I know on a subject like international situation, it is quite easy to make a three-hour speech.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Who cannot do it? But let the House decide.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): This is a matter of give and take. This morning it was all discussed. Another two minutes the hon. Member wants. Let him be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. If it concerns this particular member, the question is solved, but like a bad coin the problem will crop up again and again.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Then you decide it in your wisdom.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: And this report in the *Times of India* is a further proof of maintaining an equation between India and Pakistan.

But the main focus of interest in our part of the world has become the strategic position of the Indian Ocean around which one-third of the world's population lives and through which 40% of the world's petroleum trade passes. It is reported that America has already deployed nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean directed against rival powers. Why should we allow the peaceful Indian Ocean area to be converted into a cockpit of fight between the two major military powers endangering the life and liberty of the Asians and the Africans who have even otherwise to struggle hard to make both ends meet individually and as nations. We have declared the Indian Ocean an ocean of peace but the Govt. must take steps to translate this into reality. Talks should be immediately commenced between Indian Ocean countries. The Soviet Union gets port privileges at Vizhakatnam, the Andaman and Nicobar islands. In all they have anchorage privileges in eight ports between Yemen and Singapore. In addition they have full base facilities in three other ports. The Americans too have facilities in five ports from Thailand to Baharein. It is reported that they are also giving finishing touches to a 19 million dollar naval station and communication centre on the British-owned island of Diego Garcia which is approximately 1200 miles from the southernmost tip of India. The despatch of the US Task Force to the Indian Ocean is a clear indication of Washington's desire for an even more active role in the Ocean area. It is high time we took the lead in curtailling this rivalry. The last Indo-

Pak war has left us the dominant power in South Asia. It is a pity that our Govt. has failed in exploiting this to India's interest. We must take the initiative in creating an atmosphere amongst the Indian Ocean countries which acknowledge the danger of super power rivalry and which must result in the severe restriction of port facilities automatically providing some brake on fleet activities in the area. Our national leadership must broaden their vision beyond 'buggy' politics if we are to play our leading role in the world. We have the potential of becoming a vibrant economy; we have the potential of becoming the leader of the newly developing countries; we have the potential of becoming a nuclear power. But these potentials are allowed to sink under an ocean of slogans, the only diet our Government has managed to produce in 26 years, to appease the hungry appetites of the masses of India. Our Govt. must recognise and exploit these potentials and act on them. Only then can we place India in her proper perspective in the global arena.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I have listened attentively to the speeches of the last two speakers from the Communist (Marxist) party and the Jan Sangh party. My Marxist friend has not really questioned the basic postulates of our foreign policy, though he has questioned some of the individual decisions. Our Jan Sangh friend however has questioned, of course in very guarded language realising the psychology of the people of the country, some of the big postulates of our foreign policy. Whatever may be the views of my friends of the Marxist (Communist) party or the Jan Sangh I can express this view almost with the unanimous approval of this House, that so far as our foreign policy is concerned we can look back the year that we have left behind with a great amount of satisfaction. Not only the achievements in the field of foreign affairs had been conducive to the interest of the country but it has served the creation of healthy climate of peace in the Indian sub-continent and has also vindicated the stands which we have taken all along.

Coming to some of the criticisms of the Marxist party friends, he said. India has not raised its voice in the Chilean affair, because we did not want to irritate American imperialists. I say with all the emphasis at my command

that this party and this Govt. are not at all apprehensive of irritating any imperialist power. We have raised our voices whenever we felt that any power had done something which is not conducive to world peace or is against human values.

So far as the Chilean question is concerned, we have expressed our unqualified condemnation of the atrocities that took place in Chile. We were not for it; we condemned it. But there are some countries which have really stood by the oppressors of Chile and one of these countries is the country from which my Marxist friends get their inspiration. If I am correct. There is a report that some countries asked their embassies not to render assistance to the refugees of Chile. One of the countries—let me not name it—is a country from which also my Marxist friends get this inspiration. (*Interruptions*). I have made this allegation; let them contradict it authentically if they can.

I also want to point out that not only on the question of Chile but also in the past on the question of Middle-East, the question of Suez, or so far as the question of Korea, is concerned, India has not hesitated to express its views. I say that India has never hesitated to express its views in absolutely clear terms against the imperialistic designs. My Jan Sangh friends questioned the basic postulate of our foreign policy of Indo-Soviet relations on the ground that our image in the third world is getting tarnished because of our relationship with the Soviet Union. It was said that the recent agreement would leave us reliant on the Soviet camp. These arguments are not new; we have heard these arguments since the time when our relationship with the Soviet Union has become cordial.

Let us make it very clear that the history of the last few years has proved that the relationship between the Soviet Union and India is on equal terms and it is mutually beneficial to each other. The recent Conference has proved that our image in the third world is not tarnished because of our relationship with the Soviet Union. In fact, before the visit of Shri Brezhnev the presses belonging to my friend and also to the western friends created these false rumours and made this false propaganda that Shri Brezhnev will try to persuade

Indian Government to give concessions for bases in the Indian Ocean.

But, Sir, the subsequent events have proved that no such concessions were asked for because the Soviet Union knows that India is a country which cannot be forced, as one may like it, to do a thing. Nothing of this thing came out. These presses and those powers know that India is a country which can guard its own interests. We know that this type of propaganda has been made in order to create a cleavage between us and the Soviet Union. And therefore, this type of propaganda from our Jan Sangh friends is nothing new to me or to us—we are prepared to face it. In fact it appears that the propaganda, to a great extent, resembles the propaganda of the Chinese official news agency 'Hsien Hua' which, expressed its views almost in similar terms. I have come to know that in the Chinese News Agency or in Pakistan's news agency the most quoted politicians are the leaders of the Jan Sangh party; they are the most favoured and the most quoted politicians and therefore, we can really expect and we do expect such types of criticisms which, I think, have really no foundation or basis. With the Soviet assistance, the Soviet-India cooperation which culminated in 1971 treaty has really helped this country not only to face the crisis that we had to face in 1971 but is helping and has helped this country really to create a basic economic structure in this country. There are certain basic features in the Indo-Soviet economic cooperation to which I would like to draw the attention of this House. It should be kept in mind that there is a qualitative difference between the assistance that has been rendered by the Soviet Union and the assistance of some of the imperialistic powers. What is the qualitative difference? They are: firstly, the assistance is multi-dimensional; it has many a facet like the technical assistance, equipment and so on and so forth. But, what is more important is that the Soviet Union has helped us in building the infra-structure of the industrial development which the Western countries have always tried to prevent.

14.00 hrs.

Also, it should be kept in mind that for the Soviet assistance—economic assistance—we need not have to make payments in sterling or in dollar. Therefore, our foreign exchange reserve is

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

not spent on it. Also, everyone knows that Soviet assistance has helped us in strengthening our public sector. The strengthening of the public sector means that thereby we can fight the colonial and neo-colonial forces and the reactionary forces that are growing in this country. We know that these reactionary forces are really apprehensive of these growing bonds of friendship between the Soviet Union and India, because if India can really have a strong economic base, based on these public sector undertakings, the rightists will have no foothold. Therefore, I pity my Jan Sangh friend, when he questions the basic postulates on which the Indo-Soviet friendship has stood. I congratulate the Foreign Minister on this growing strength, and also our revered Prime Minister for strengthening the Indo-Soviet friendship, the credit for which will undoubtedly go to the architect of our foreign policy, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, because at a time when the words 'Socialism' and 'Soviet Union' were to a great extent taboo in many of the countries, he tried and succeeded in helping to create a friendship between India and the Soviet Union.

I would now like to draw the attention of the House to certain significant aspects of our foreign policy to which of course reference has been made by my Marxist friend. The first thing to which I would like to refer is the growth of the non-aligned forces in this world. Only a few years back when we talked of non-alignment, there were the super-powers and the great powers that tried to ridicule this very concept.

I had the privilege of attending recently a conference in Moscow, namely the World Conference of Peace Forces, where more than 3500 delegates from 144 countries and 117 governmental and non-governmental organisations participated. As an Indian, I was proud to say that all the delegates and all the representatives and organisations spoke in one voice about the necessity of non-alignment. Today, a large number of countries are coming round to this idea which was ridiculed earlier by many countries and the efficacy of which was doubted by many countries. The growth in the number of participants in the Algiers Conference is ample evidence of it. Today, the world has realised that the third

force or the non-aligned force is a force which shall have to be reckoned with. I feel that in the coming days, on the question of world peace and easing of international tensions, undoubtedly, the non-aligned nations will play a dominant role, and India will always be able to take a great pride as the initiator of this concept.

The question of collective security has also been referred to by my hon. friend. Undoubtedly he talked about Asian security, and he agreed with that policy, but he said that the time was not opportune. But the idea of Asian security has not been spelt out in detail by anyone. But it is a fact which I think will be admitted by everyone in this House that today Asia is a place in which security is the prime need of the day. Because of the various agreements and various understandings, Europe has become a much better place to live in than Asia today. But because of the unfortunate tendencies and the imperialist manouvres, Asia and Africa continue to be hotbeds of tension. The prime necessity today is for the Asian nations to come together and create an atmosphere by which the efforts of the colonial powers through their neo-colonial manouvres can be frustrated. It is only possible when greater amount of understanding comes between the Asian nations that there could be greater amount of economic co-operation because the colonial powers are today trying to exploit the economic weaknesses of the under-developed Asian powers. It is on the mutually beneficial understanding and agreements of the Asian powers that we can hope to have lasting peace in Asia. Therefore, what has been sought for, when we talk about collective security, or Asian security is understanding and co-operation amongst the Asian nations. We are aware from this side of the House that without the participation of China, the question of lasting peace in Asia cannot be thought of.

Therefore, from this side of the House, our External Affairs Minister and the Government of India have expressed their readiness to improve relationship with China. But better relations cannot be a unilateral business; it is a bilateral business, and unless China resounds, in spite of the fact that we do hope to achieve it, we cannot achieve it. Therefore, when we talk of Asian security and Asian peace, we

know that China will have to be a party to it. We do hope that China will realise this and join in our effort to create a better atmosphere in Asia, with that expectation, I conclude my remarks and congratulate our Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister for successful implementation of our foreign policy.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bhraich) : Our foreign policy has been from its very inception always guided by two basic principles, the policy of non-alignment and the principle of co-existence. This wisdom of these two principles has been assailed in this House and outside by different parties. Reactionaries and rightists in this country assail it on the ground that we are going to enter into the bloc controlled by the Soviet Union. The other opponents criticise it on the ground that we belong to the American lobby and American imperialism. I think these two extreme views of the critics of our foreign policy vindicate our position that we belong neither to the Soviet bloc nor to the American bloc but we are a non-aligned nation having an independent foreign policy. Our non-alignment does not mean political or international isolation, having no connection with the problems facing the world today. We have decided that we shall judge every question, every international situation on its own merits.

Today we find these two principles of our policy vindicated by the attitude of the USA, USSR and China. Our Marxist friend criticised us by saying that we could not raise our voice in regard to Chile because we are afraid of American imperialism. This is a weak argument. May I remind him very sincerely and categorically that we recognised China long long ago when America wanted to create another China? Now China and the USA have come together and done precisely the same thing we did 25 years ago.

We are a developing nation going through the process of a developing economy. Therefore, we have natural affinity and aspirations with all those countries which are struggling or were struggling against neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. Therefore, there is no wonder, no surprise, that we cast our lot with the aspirations of the Soviet people who stand for progress, solidarity and peace all over the world; they

are not a war-mongering nation, but a nation committed to world peace and the rise of the underdog. Therefore, we have entered into a treaty of peace, friendship and solidarity with the USSR. If anybody has cared to go through the wordings of the agreement, he will find it incorporated in unmistakable language a guarantee for mutual respect, sovereignty and non-interference in the social systems of each other.

Therefore, where is the question that merely because a treaty has been concluded between the USSR and India for co-operation in the technological, scientific and cultural spheres, therefore, we have become the stooge of western imperialism? In all fairness we should say that even the Government of U.S.A. has not viewed this agreement in the perspective in which the young friend belonging to the Jan Sangh party has expressed his views. Even the USA Government is not of the view that this has made us stooges in the hands of the Soviet Government or our policy of non-alignment has in anyway been affected. Therefore, my submission is that all these fears are unfounded.

There remains another question; that India and Pakistan had been placed at par by the Iranian Government. May I remind those who hold this view that even during the Indo-Pakistan war, the oil supply of Iran to India was not stopped or was not reduced. Therefore, even when we were engaged in a bitter struggle with Pakistan, the Iranian Government had not in anyway treated us unfavourably in matters of oil supply. Thanks to the quiet diplomacy of our Foreign Minister, his realistic approach, his visit to that country and there return visit of the dignity of that country, our relations with each other have improved. Therefore, there should be no apprehension, no fear, against Iran. The test of failure or success of the foreign policy of our government is whether we have alienated our friends, whether we have alienated the sympathies of friends and whether we have made more enemies in the world. My submission is that the powers that were friendly with us have become more friendly. The countries which were hostile apparently, have become less hostile. Those who misunderstood our policy have a better appreciation of our stand. Even the strained relations which existed between USA and India

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

in the past few years have improved. But, at the same time, the irritants existing between these two countries have, if not completely disappeared, been at least reduced to a very appreciable extent.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : For example ? (Interruption) PL 480 agreement, etc.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : I expect a more friendly relation with my neighbour who is sitting beside me.

Our relations with Nepal are cordial and happy and it is precisely because we have adopted a policy of non-interference in the internal matters of other countries. If we were very zealous, very ambitious to implant our system into the system of our neighbour, probably Nepal would have sought refuge or help from anywhere else.

Similarly, so far as Indian sub-continent is concerned, our policy has been very successful. The era of confrontation, the era of medieval rivalry, power struggle, of spheres of influence, are rapidly yielding place to an era of co-operation all over the world. Those concepts are dying out very fast, and therefore, an international community based on science, technology and culture is coming into being. In this context our policy has been realistic, combined with social idealism; we have not budged an inch from the basic policy. We have made only marginal adjustments here and there.

Only one word about Pakistan. Some people say that our conclusion of a pact with Pakistan at Simla and Delhi has not been very successful because there are sometimes unfriendly utterances in Pakistan by the dignitaries and authorities there. These are more in the nature of utterances for home consumption and resort to psychological diversion rather than against us.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE, (Calcutta—North-east) : We are having this long overdue discussion on international affairs in this House. I say it has been long overdue because so many very important events have happened in the recent past. We have had the non-aligned conference at Algiers and then we have had the united States attack through its proxy, Israel, on Arab freedom,—Arab freedom which is one of the principal keystones of the arch

of human freedom anywhere today. Then of course we have had recently the visit of friendly foreign dignitaries like the visit of Mr. Brezhnev; that visit was by no means an event of ordinary importance, followed up as it was, almost immediately by the visit of Czechoslovak leader Dr. Husak. A situation has come about where the Parliament of India should be apprised of whatever new perspectives the Government consider now to be open before them or whatever new initiatives India is going to adopt in the near future and in a more effective manner than hitherto. I therefore welcome this discussion and I do hope that it would be a productive and fruitful one.

We are one-sixth of mankind and our country with its geo-political situation has a certain responsibility also to the world. Perhaps we can claim, thanks mainly to Jawaharlal Nehru that at least in so far as our foreign policy by and large is concerned, in spite of many weaknesses, many deficiencies and set-backs and lacunae, fundamentally this country has tried after Independence, except for a few unpleasant interludes, to pursue a foreign policy of peace, a foreign policy that would bring about an addition to the sum total of human freedom and human happiness. And if we are to deserve that role which rightfully is India's in the perspective of history, then I think we have to be a little more active, a little more reflective and a little more genuinely cognisant at the same time of the ideological implications of our decisions and of the objective reality about it.

I wish therefore that our foreign policy is formulated and sought to be implemented, not in the dull, wooden, mechanical rule-of-road fashion which sees to be customary with our foreign office, but with some imagination and some apprehension of the new idea which the Brezhnev visit must have underlined even to the half-blind, that we live in a different kind of world and in this world if India has to pull her weight, she must go on acting on a principled basis, sometimes braving whatever unpleasant consequences might follow. This reminds me of what my friend, Shri Samar Mukherjee, mentioned a little while ago about Chile. He conceded and we all know that the

Prime Minister made some very good statement about Salvador Allende. The Prime Minister occasionally makes very good statements even about Cuba's Fidel Castro, but the trouble is, in the AICC session which took place almost immediately after the martyrdom of Salvador Allende, some young members of the AICC tried to put in a word about Allende's death in the resolution, but they were, according to the press reports, dissuaded from doing so by the advice of, among other people our friend, the Minister of External Affairs. This may or may not be so—the question of dissuasion—but the question remains that no mention was made. Ever since that time, in regard to our relations with Chile, the Foreign Office has made no pronouncement or gesture, not even tried to recall our Ambassador or make any kind of gesture internationally understandable as a reprimand so as to speak on the Fascist gangsters who have taken hold of the administration and the entire life of that unhappy country. I wish—this is in passing—that we can make amends by offering posthumously to Salvador Allende the Jawaharlal Nehru prize for international understanding, which is in the gift of the Indian Council of Cultural Affairs, of which my friend, the minister, is the boss. As we did in the case of Martin Luther King, I wish we can make amends by making this award posthumously in the name of Salvador Allende, the President of Chile.

At the present moment, except for Chile and what is going on so far as the still unquenched war in West Asia is concerned, except for those two aspects, broadly speaking, the world picture seems to be promising. The European Security Conference and its aftermath may give rise to some optimistic calculations about that continent. The Arab showing against Israel, assisted of course by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, is certainly something to feel happy and proud about. The peace meets which have taken place in different parts of the world particularly, in Moscow, have also been a phenomenon one has to make a song and dance about.

But there are still many problems in regard to which our country's Government should have to take some very serious notice. In Indochina, the position still remains bedevilled by the action of the US Government and their

protege in Saigon. India has to pull her weight, even though India seems to have almost abdicated her responsibility in that part of the world in spite of having been the Chairman of the International Commission. We have not yet recognised diplomatically the Provincial Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam, when there is no earthly reasons for that action. We have not yet recognised the Sihanouk regime although, as Mr. Samar Mukherjee pointed out a little earlier, in Algiers we appeared to be in favour of the Sihanouk regime. But we have not proceeded further. There was a meeting in Paris about a fortnight ago—some of us might have gone there, but we could not make it—where also it seems hundreds of organisations and representatives of many countries made a decision in favour of the Cambodian picture being changed, so that genuinely representative and popular elements may come into the scene. India has not made any move in that direction. Possibly, in spite of whatever my friends on the other side have said, that is due to the fact that even though India never behaves so crudely as to toe the line of the US Government in a naked, unshamed fashion, we are overwhelmed, we are afraid and apprehensive of treading on the toe even of a rather damaged US Government. Otherwise, we would not have entered into the kind of agreement that in the Finance Minister almost on the sly has entered into in regard to the PL 480 transactions, because at one time they passed off their agricultural surpluses, which they could do nothing about, and for all the kind of assistance which they give, they have got back a great deal more than their *quid pro quo*. And instead of genuinely freezing the entire operation and almost forgetting all about it, we have permitted them to go ahead, till God knows when, to control our economy and they control our economy in a particular manner, as all of us know.

A reference to multi-national corporations is now being made in international forums, even by respectable persons, Kurt Waldheim and his colleagues in the United Nations. They are talking about multi-national corporations like IBM and other people, which have got a grip over the economy of underdeveloped countries like ours. The UN estimate is about 14,000 to 15,000 million dollars, representing the amount

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of only all the advantage they got from developing countries, because of unequal trade. These multi-national corporations, with their kind of octopus-like grip over the semi-colonial economies like ours, they are a menace to be dealt with. They have shown their power in Chile and elsewhere, and we are afraid of the United States, which is the main protector and champion and representative and symbol of these multi-national corporations.

China, of course, does pose a rather peculiar and sometimes perverse problem. Even though I agree we should go all out, to the extent possible, to make friends with her, some of China's activities are so dismal and almost despicable—I say despicable in relation to China befriending the fascist junta in Chile; I find China thriving at dissections in our part of the world in the Asian continent, I find China giving a good chit to NATO and other organisations, talking about the balance of power, China even opposing the idea of India and other countries wanting the Indian Ocean to be really and truly a zone of peace; China is behaving in a perverse fashion; there is no doubt about it—but, all the same, I have the expectation, though I may not live to see it, like the prodigal son, China will come back to the socialist fold and the fatted calf would be there for China on that occasion. But, in the mean-time, let us try and make the best use of whatever opportunities that we have and I am sure that when the implications of a nation like collective security for Asia are truly preponderant, and not hidden away because of some kind of embarrassment which may strike some people in our country and elsewhere, if the genuine connotation of an Asian mutual security is explained, then China would be really and truly very much there in the map in a picture of Asian security which we should assist to build up.

This reminds us that in so far as the Indian Ocean zone as a peace zone is concerned, this activity is an example of what we can do in order to have something like security for Asia. The fact of the matter is that in the Indian Ocean zone it is the Americans and the British who are the villains of the piece. They are there in control of Diego Garcia and other places. For instance, in 1966 the USA and Britain concluded an agreement to build military installa-

tions in the Seychelles islands that belongs to Great Britain. Now the understanding is being implemented to build a large military base in Diego Garcia and the islands of Chagos Archipelag. At the other end of the world, in Guam in the Pacific fringe or near the Western coast of Australia, nuclear submarines are being stationed and the Seventh Fleet is moving in greater strength into the Indian Ocean and that sort of thing is happening.

As far as the Soviets are concerned, while even the Indian Government from time to time by implication appears to say that after all it is a matter where the Soviets and the Americans are competing with each other. Mr. Brezhnev himself has said that he does not regard as at all desirable a position where military fleets of great powers are for long periods sailing very far from their coasts, and he added "we are prepared to solve this problem".

But we want to sit down together as equals and do it. In this regard. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : I have to have some more time. I was given to understand. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hate to interrupt you. But instead of 12 minutes, I have given you 15 minutes. What shall I do now? I understand your point also. You may take 5 minutes more. This is my difficulty.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : In regard to this matter, I think, there is a scheme to have in Madagascar, in next April, a meeting of all the littoral countries to discuss this question of peace in the Indian Ocean zone. That is a matter where the Soviet Union are befriending us, assisting us and championing our cause, while the Americans and British are nowhere in the picture and will not support any idea of that at all.

In regard to the Arbs position today, we hope, our Government on the whole, surely, has taken a good attitude, a strong attitude and we have to tell our friends on this side who sometimes come up with certain propositions which are rather difficult to

characterise, that it is not a question of our being irritated by Saudi Arabia. Between Saudi Arabia and this country, there is nothing uncommon. Saudi Arabia may have many reasons apart from the religious elements for disapproving of it. But that is neither here nor there.

The Arabs live in an area of the world which is strategically and economically so valuable that anything happening there is important. Napoleon in his time wanted to have Constantinople as a capital of world empire. That is a part of the world from where you can carry on operations in order to keep the world under control. If in that zone the Arabs and the Israelis, the Arabs and non-Arabs, can live in friendship with all the others, everything will be all right. Therefore, let us have a settlement there so that the Arab freedom is guaranteed and the Palestinian freedom is guaranteed.

I remember, as an old member of the Congress in those days, in 1936 and 1938, we celebrated the Palestinian Day because the Indian National Congress wanted to register support to the freedom idea. That is so terribly important to us. From that angle, we have to look at it.

I am sorry—you are so parsimonious in regard to the allotment of time—I cannot go into more details of it about which I do happen to know a little more than my other friends.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I must say, I have been very generous.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: I appreciated your generosity. But still I would ask for your indulgence for a little while longer.

Here is the matter of Asian security which, as my hon. friend very rightly said, is not a cut and dried proposition—you take it or leave it. That is not a sort of thing. It has to be discussed and thought over. You proceed with it slowly but surely and steadily. But my hon. friend thought that it was a slogan. It is not a slogan. It is a matter of principle. All throughout our freedom movement, we have had this idea of Asians being together. Just as later on, the Ameri-

cans wanted Asians to fight Asians, we wanted Asians to come together.

Shri C. R. Das in Gaya Congress session in 1922, Shri Mohammad Ali in Kakinada Congress session in 1923, Shri Ansari in Madras Congress session in 1927, Shri Srinivas Ayyangar in Gauhati Congress session in 1926, all of them talked about the Asian Federation. In Calcutta Congress session in 1928 where Shri Motilal Nehru presided and Shri J. M. Sen Gupta was the Chairman of the Reception Committee, they talked about Asiatic unity.

We have got our relations with Pasha; we have relations with the movements inside Turkey; we have asked for freedom of Palestine. East or west, we have always tried to associate ourselves with them.

For Viet Nam, in 1946, in Calcutta, the students gave their blood in the streets of the city because they were fired on for sympathising with the Vietnam struggle. This is our background. We fellow Asians and Africans have been fighting for freedom. After freedom, we are together building and consolidating our freedom. That is why we want cooperation; that is why we want peace; that is why we want understanding; that is why we want security. That is why today we want an Asian where everybody will come together. Why only Asia? Because Asia has a long memory. We are a home of civilisation. Our history goes back to so many thousands of years. We have suffered for centuries under the imperialistic domination. We know what neo-imperialism is which even in this area of freedom is trying to utilise every advantage against us. The Soviet Union, most of whose territories lie inside of Asia which comprise Tadjeistan, next-door to Kashmir, naturally comes forward as a leading proponent of this idea. The Soviet Union first proposing it in 1969 is in no hurry about it. Let us consider it. Let us go ahead with it. Mr. Brezhnev says repeatedly that China is putting out an idea that we are against China; there are slogans aimed against China. Not at all. There is no idea of encircling or isolating China. China would be a legitimate and a very much welcome member of the security process. If today

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she is feeling perverse about it, the logic of life tomorrow will make her change her mind. But the logic of life does not change on its own. History does not move on its own. Man has to make history by a conscious process of cogitation to begin with and action to follow. That cogitation and that action is something which foreign policy should comprise.

I shall conclude by saying that we are having also thrown about this concept of two super-powers. There are two super-powers. We cannot do very much about it. Occasionally we can play a very crafty game and get into the good favour of one of the other or both, if you can manage. But that is not the idea, if you want to have a principled approach to the matter. Mr. Brezhnev himself says—and it is important that we know it—that “this new coinage of a world called super-power is unacceptable to a communist who has a class understanding; we pursue in the Soviet Union a socialist class foreign policy, a foreign policy of peace and freedom”. If that gets linked up with something else, that is a different matter. Soviet Union is an outstanding power; it has a responsibility for history and, therefore, to that extent, it has to exercise its responsibility. But it refuses to be dubbed a super-power and there is no reason why, while dubbing it as a super-power we should tar it with the same brush as we do the Americans. How do the Americans behave? That, we know in Vietnam and elsewhere, when they sent the Seventh Fleet into the Bay of Bengal; we know it very well; they make friends with China so that China can muddy the waters of the Indian Sub-continent; being hostile to Bangladesh, they use Indo-Pakistan hostility as a factor, when India wants to be friends with Pakistan. We want to be friends with Ceylon, with Burma, with Afghanistan, with China and with all our neighbours and everybody in Asia and Africa, because we act on a principled basis. It is no slogan, it is a doctrine, you might say; it is something inherent in India's fight for independence; and that is why we have to wake up our mind that in regard to that we shall do something.

Perhaps I am talking a little too seriously. I am reminded of a joke. A Frenchman was once asked why he

kissed the hand of every woman he met, and he said, “After all, you have to begin somewhere?”. Now you have to begin somewhere if you want to do something, if you want to achieve something. The Asian Security idea is something which does not require you to put up a protocol and get it signed by eleven other people. You do something slowly, surely, steadily and then win your objective. We can win that objective, but we have to remember that, today, whether we like it or not, we are on one side of the fence; we are not on the side which the American imperialists dominate; we are on the side of peace, we are on the side of progress, we are on the side of socialism. If we do not remember that, if we go by protocol and conventions produced in Geneva or elsewhere, we shall never have a foreign policy worthwhile. We should have a principled foreign policy as Jawaharlal Nehru tried all his life to evolve. Those were much more difficult days. Now you are at an advantage. Use that advantage. That is my word of advice to the government of the day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: While probing the international situation, I would request the members to give some thought to my situation also and that is that I must give everybody a chance.

Mr. Dinesh Singh.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Do you want him to begin with your hand first?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He does not have to begin somewhere with me?

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the subject of foreign affairs of a country is really a very wide canvas, and since you have, at the very beginning, reminded me of your difficulties, I would wish to confine myself to only some of the important trends which, I think, are the guiding factors. But before I do so, I should like to say something about the statement that my hon. friend and a very senior and respected member of this House, Prof. H. N. Mukherjee, made about our foreign policy. He said that India's foreign policy has attempted to strengthen peace and human freedom and dignity and I think there can be no greater tribute to the

foreign policy of our country and I am sure my friend, the Foreign Minister will feel greatly satisfied with the remarks that Prof. Hiren Mukherjee made of his endeavours in relation to foreign affairs.

We have been talking about the changes that are coming in the seventies in the field of foreign relations and I think that perhaps the most important change which reflects changes in every other field is the *detente* that is being attempted by the United States and the Soviet Union. It is a matter of very great satisfaction that the two powers—I am advisedly not using the word 'super' since my friend, Prof. Mukherjee, is allergic to it—but the two powers which have the capacity to destroy this world several times over, should attempt to work out between themselves certain protocols, certain disciplines which will prevent the breaking up of hostilities which could engulf the entire world.

I am also conscious of the danger in *detente* which the hon. Member, Mr. Madhav Rao mentioned about a possible concert of power. It is here that the rest of the world and, especially, the non-aligned countries can play a very important part. So long as the two large powers in this world have a desire to find out a working arrangement, the other countries can very easily weave a pattern in which the decisions are not left only to the two major powers. In this connection, the meeting of the non-aligned countries in Algiers was a very important step and the contributions made by the Indian Delegation, by the Prime Minister and by the Foreign Minister are historic.

Non-alignment is not a new concept. Under the Indian philosophy a form of non-alignment has always existed. But non-alignment in its application to international affairs has had a positive result in the regulation of international system, which is now accepted by all countries including those which opposed non-alignment vehemently once upon a time. Therefore, there is now a great opportunity for the non-aligned countries to begin to work out amongst themselves and outside, including the major powers, systems in which it would be possible to resolve international disputes peacefully and in a friendly manner.

Non-alignment is not merely a political concept. Behind it is the concept of international co-operation and peaceful co-existence and it is in the field of international co-operation that I feel that non-alignment has to make a still more positive contribution. International co-operation is important because the world is getting increasingly divided between the rich countries and the poor countries and the widening gulf will inevitably lead to a widening conflict. It is in this respect that the non-alignment countries can, in co-operation with others, start to build systems in which there would be a narrowing of the gap between the rich and the poor. It is not an easy process. I am aware of the tremendous difficulties that lie in trying to persuade any one who is rich, to share his prosperity with the poor. But a consciousness has to be created that his richness in isolation is a liability, that it has to be shared with those who have the capacity to produce further wealth and share the richness not by any measure of charity but by a concerted act of cooperation.

Another important matter, I think, that needs to be mentioned is the visit of Mr. Brezhnev to India. It is important not only because a friend from a very friendly country visited us, but because it reflects a certain trend in our relation with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is a major power in the world today. That Soviet Union should wish to cooperate with countries in different regions of the world to strengthen peace is a very welcome step, and I would interpret Mr. Brezhnev's visit to India in this light. He came here not only to consult with us on bilateral issues about which also I am sure, there was enough opportunity, but he came to assure us that the Soviet Union's friendship with India is not a limited arrangement but that it is a wider field of consultation, that Soviet Union is interested not only in her European friends, or in the new arrangement that she is making with the United States, or in some other parts of the world, but that she is positively interested in what is happening in Asia and in India's welfare.

Mr. Madhavarao Scindia mentioned about some dangers of our getting too close to the Soviet Union and thereby he implied that we had also to strengthen our relations with the United

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States. I think it would be quite wrong to say that India has in any manner tried to ignore the United States. The other day the Prime Minister has made it quite clear that it was India's desire to seek American friendship as much as it would seek the friendship of any other country, but that friendship is not a one-way traffic. It has to be reciprocated. I think it would be appropriate for us to spend a minute or two over the nature of our relationship with the Soviet Union and with the United States. Our friendship with Soviet Union has been based on certain identity of interests, between our two countries. If we take our minds back, from the time of our Independence on very issue of national importance to us, of vital importance to us, we have had the support of the Soviet Union in the international forums. Whether you take the question of Kashmir or Goa or Bangla Desh, or the question of decolonisation and assistance to developing countries the Soviet vote has always been with India; on the other hand we have not yet been able to find identification with the US on specific interests to us. In all these issues which I have referred to, the vote of the U.S. was not with us. It was with the imperialist and the colonial countries or it was with our adversaries or with those who had opposed our policies.

It is obviously desirable to build a sound foundation of friendship with the United States as we have built up with the Soviet Union. But, this would be possible only if there is a will in both the countries to sit down and identify their interests and see how best they could be promoted.

When I was talking about the visit of Mr. Brezhnev, I was reminded of the question of Asian Security which came up earlier in the House. I think that it is a matter which we should see in its total implications. Frankly, I am not terribly enamoured of the word 'security'. I wish it is possible to use some other word which would connotate more positively the concept of cooperation. However, we are not concerned with the words as such but with the ideas behind them. What is of real importance for us is to see how Asian cooperation can be built up. I think a very good case was built

up by the hon. Member, Prof. H. N. Mukherjee of the need for Asian co-operation and Asian identity.

I think that the Asian security that is generally talked about is really a question of bringing the Asian countries together—not in the sense of any military arrangements but in a wider sense of cooperation. And I think that this cooperation between the Asian countries is possible if we are able to make use of the surpluses of Asian countries in the developmental processes of all Asian countries. This would, I think interpret in the greatest measure the word 'security' in its wider sense. When we are making use of each other's resources for our development, it would, in fact, mean that each Asian country would have a share in the prosperity of other Asian countries. In that wider concept, security acquires a meaning. I have no doubt that China would also become a participant in this process. The hon. Member, Prof. Mukharjee talked of China as the prodigal son and offered it the fattened calf. We need not offer the fattened calf to them, they would, I hope be pleased to accept only their share of whatever is available from the Asian countries as a whole.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to add to your troubles and I would, therefore, sit down.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आज, हम ऐसे दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, जब दुनिया में शान्ति की ताकतें काफी संगठित और मजबूत हो रही हैं। हम देखते हैं कि आज दुनिया में एक तरफ साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें हैं और दूसरी तरफ शान्ति की ताकतें हैं, और दुनिया इन दो हिस्सों में बंटती जा रही है।

जब हम अपने देश में अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद से लड़ रहे थे, तो रशिया के विभिन्न देशों में जो फ्रीडम फ़ाइटर्स, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी, अपने देशों को साम्राज्यवाद से मुक्त कराने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे थे, हमारी हमदर्दी उन के साथ थी और उन लोगों की हमदर्दी हमारे साथ थी। जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ, तो उस के साथ साथ हमारे पड़ोस के देश भी साम्राज्यवाद से आजाद होते चले गये। आज भी सुदूर पूर्व में मेरा मतलब वियतनाम से है—

साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ जो आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही है, उस में हम शुरू से ही स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की मदद करते आ रहे हैं।

भारत की हमेशा से यही नीति रही है, उस पर हमें गर्व है और हम ने उस को कभी बदला नहीं है। जो लोग आजादी के लिए लड़ रहे हैं, चाहे वे अफ्रीका में हों, लेटिन अमरीका में हों और चाहे अरब देशों में हों, जो साम्राज्यवादियों द्वारा दबाई हुई अपनी धरती की मुक्ति कराने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, हमने हमेशा उन की मदद की है। हमारे देश को इस बात का गर्व है कि जो अन्याय करते हैं, जो आततायी हैं, हम ने हमेशा उन के विरोध में कदम उठाया है।

विश्व में जो शान्ति की ताकतें हैं, चाहे वे समाजवादी देशों में हों और चाहे नव-विकसित देशों में, जो साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ रही हैं, हम उन के काफ़ी नज़दीक आये हैं। हम ने बंगलादेश में देखा कि वहाँ के सब लोग साम्राज्यवाद की पपेट पाक सरकार के खिलाफ लड़, हम ने उन की सहायता की और एशिया में एक नया राष्ट्र बंगला देश उभर कर आया। हमें फ़ख़र है कि आज वह हमारा पड़ोसी देश स्वाधीन है और आगे बढ़ रहा है।

हम अपने सभी पड़ोसी देशों के साथ दोस्ती रखना चाहते हैं। कब हिन्दुस्तान ने चाइना की तरफ़ दोस्ती का हाथ नहीं बढ़ाया? जब से हम आजाद हुए हैं—और उस से पहले भी—, हम हमेशा चाइना के साथ दोस्ती की बात करते रहे, और इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करते रहे, लेकिन चाइना ने हमारी तरफ़ दोस्ती का हाथ नहीं बढ़ाया। वह हमारे देश के एक भाग पर कब्ज़ा किये बैठा है। वह सैनिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ी तैयारी कर रहा है। ब्रिटन उस को शस्त्र भी दे रहा है और उस की एयर फ़ोर्स को मजबूत करने के लिए वह

कारखाना भी लगा रहा है। अमरीका भी उस की मदद कर रहा है।

पहले चाइना की तरफ से कहा जाता था कि हिन्दुस्तान प्रो-अमरीकन है। आज हम देखते हैं कि जो कुछ वह हमारे प्रति कहता था, वह उस के खिलाफ़ चल रहा है। हम हमेशा नाटो, सेन्टों और अन्य फ़ौजी गठ-बन्धनों का विरोध और पंचशील पर विश्वास करते रहे। उस वक़्त चीन हमारा मजाक उड़ाता था। आज हम देखते हैं कि वह नाटो और सेन्टों का साथ दे रहा है, कठपुतली सरकारों का साथ दे रहा है, जिन के खिलाफ़ हम सब को लड़ना चाहिए। वह पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहा है। पाकिस्तान में बलूच, पख़तून और दूसरे लोगों का दमन हो रहा है। वहाँ चीन किस का साथ दे रहा है, यह सारी दुनिया जानती है।

हम आज भी चीन की तरफ़ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन उस की तरफ़ से कोई मुनासिब जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है। हम चीन के मित्र हैं। हम उस की ज़मीन का एक इंच भी नहीं चाहते हैं। वह भी हमारे क्षेत्र से हट जाये। हम चीन से कोई ईर्ष्या नहीं करते हैं। अगर वह तरक्की करता है, तो हमें खुशी होती है कि एशिया का एक देश तरक्की कर रहा है। लेकिन चीन हमारी हर तरक्की से ईर्ष्या करता है और हर बात में हम से प्रतिद्वंद्विता करना चाहता है। सारे चीन में भारत के प्रति नफ़रत का वातावरण पैदा कर दिया गया है, जब कि हमारे देश में कोई भी चीन के साथ नफ़रत नहीं करता है। मुझे पिछले साल चीन जाने का मौका मिला। मैंने देखा कि वहाँ सरकार की तरफ से लोगों को ऐसा बना दिया गया है कि वे भारत से नफ़रत करें। इस के मुकाबले में हमने हमेशा चीन के साथ दोस्ती रखने की कोशिश की है। हमारे देश में जो लोग पहले चीन के साथ दोस्ती का विरोध करते

[श्री शशि बूषण]

ये, वे भी निक्सन के पीकिंग हो जाने के बाद चीन के साथ दोस्ती की बात करने लगे हैं। हमारा रवैया नहीं बदला है, लेकिन चीन ने अपना रवैया बदल दिया है।

जैसे हम ने वियतनाम की जनता का समर्थन किया है, वैसे ही हमने आजादी के लिए लड़ रहे कम्बोडिया के लोगों का भी समर्थन किया है, जो अपने देश को विदेशियों के चंगुल से मुक्त कराना चाहते हैं। सिंहनख की सरकार के साथ हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी है। साउथ वियतनाम के एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से पर पी० आर० जी० का कब्जा है। उस को दुनिया के बहुत से देशों ने मान्यता भी दी है। यह ठीक है कि हमारा बड़ा देश है और वह धीरे धीरे कदम उठाता है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह दिल्ली में पी० आर० जी० का एक इनफ़ॉर्मेशन आफ़िस खोलने की अनुमति फ़ौरन दे दें, जैसे कि हम ने पहले अलजीरिया की आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाले लोगों को यहां एक इनफ़ॉर्मेशन सेंटर खोलने की अनुमति दे दी थी। मंत्री महोदय पी० आर० जी० को जल्दी से जल्दी मान्यता करने की तरफ़ भी कदम बढ़ायें। हम चाहते हैं कि वहां शान्ति हो और पेरिस समझौते को पूरी तरह लागू किया जाये।

15.00 hrs.

मैं विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी गोवा का अधिकृत विशप पुर्तगाल में है—जो पुर्तगाल का विशप है, उसके अधीन गोवा का विशप है। गोअन विशप पुर्तगाली विशप के अन्तर्गत एक छोटे डायसीज का विशप है। हिज़ होलीनेस पोप बहुत से कार्यों में हमेशा भारत को मदद देते रहे हैं, चाहे वह बंगलादेश का मामला हो और चाहे शरणाथियों का सवाल हो। हम पोप से चाहते हैं कि वह पुर्तगाल से भारत के विशप की मुक्ति दिलायें। विदेश मंत्री उन का ध्यान फ़ौरन इस बात की तरफ़ दिलायें कि हम किमी

मी रूप में—धार्मिक रूप में या किसी दूसरे रूप में—अपने देश में पुर्तगाल का दखल नहीं रखना चाहते हैं। गोआ के क्रिस्चियन्ज की भी यही आवाज है। भारतीय विशप की कांफ़रेंस के लिए, और यहां के कार्डिनल के लिए भी, यह बड़ी एमबैरेसिंग सिचुएशन है कि गोआ का विशप पुर्तगाल में बंठा है। यहां का बिशप भारत के विरोधी पुर्तगाली बिशप के अधीन है। यह हमारे राष्ट्र के स्वाभिमान का प्रश्न है। और पुर्तगाल वैसे तो मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट भी गोवा से अपने यहां बनाए हुए है, किमी को फ़ारेस्ट इन्वार्ज बनाए हुए है। तो वह साम्राज्यवादी पागलपन उन का अफ़ीका और दूसरे देशों से धीरे धीरे समाप्त होता जा रहा है, लेकिन हिज़ होलीनेस से आप खास तौर पर इस बात के लिए दरन्वास्त करें कि हिन्दुस्तान में गोवा का विशप स्वतंत्र होना चाहिए और जैसे और बिशप को अधिकार हैं ऐसे ही उस को भी होने चाहिए। यह मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहत हूँ।

हिन्द महासागर में खान तार से हम देखते हैं कि अमेरिकी बेड़े काफ़ी सरगमी हैं और उन से हमें खतरा पैदा हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान कोई एक साधारण ताकत नहीं है दुनिया में। आज हम फांजी तौर पर भी चौथी ताकत हैं। तो आज हम हिन्द महासागर को यह नहीं चाहते कि अशांति का अड्डा बने। लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र में अगर विदेशी जंगी जहाज आएंगे तो हम उस के बारे में सोच और उस के बारे में कोई कदम उठाएँ तो गलत नहीं होगा। जो शांति की ताकतें हैं खास तौर से जो अरब सागर के किनारे के देश हैं, हिन्द महासागर के किनारे के देश हैं, अरब गल्फ़ के किनारे के देश हैं उन सब से जो शांति चाहते हैं हम को इस संबंध में सम्पर्क बनाना चाहिए। उन की कान्फ़रेन्स बुलानी चाहिए ताकि हम देखें कि दस क्षेत्र को शांति का क्षेत्र रखा जा सके। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि चाहे ब्रिटेन हो चाहे अमेरिका हो दोनों के इंटरैस्ट इस

क्षेत्र में बहुत हैं। वह चाहे ईरान को मदद देते हो, साउथ आफ्रीका को मदद देते हो, साउथ वियतनाम को मदद देते हों, चारो तरफ हम देखते हैं कि साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों के अंकुश काफी गहरे हमारे इस शांति के क्षेत्र में हैं। उस के खिलाफ हमें कदम उठाना चाहिए और अपनी तैयारी रखनी चाहिए क्योंकि बगैर तैयारी रख हुए यह संभव नहीं कि साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें शांति की बात से अलग हो जाय। हमेशा कहीं न कहीं उस का मुकाबिला करना पड़ेगा।

एक चीज में और कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक अरब राष्ट्रों का सवाल है हम हमेशा से अरब राष्ट्रों के साथ रहे हैं आजादी के पहले भी और उस के बाद भी। हमें उस पालिसी पर गर्व रहा है। जहाँ तक ईजिप्ट की सीमा पर और सीरिया की सीमा पर इजरायल का कब्जा है वह खत्म होना चाहिए और इस बात के लिए हम ने उन को समर्थन दिया है। हम चाहते हैं कि और भी समर्थन हम उन को देते रहें। इस बात का भी हमें फ़र्र हासिल है कि जब भी हमारा चाहे बंगला देश का प्रश्न आया था और दूसरे प्रश्न आए अरब राष्ट्रों ने कर्भों हमारा तेल रोका नहीं और हमारे संबंध उन से अच्छे बनें यह मैं खास तौर से उन से दर-खास्त करना चाहता हूँ।

आखीरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारा विदेश प्रचार विभाग है उस को और मजबूत होना चाहिए। यद्यपि उस के पास साधन कम है लेकिन उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है। अच्छा हो कि पख़्तून, बिल्लोच, बर्मा, सिहली और दूसरे पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों की ज़बानों में भी अपने देश का प्रचार वह कर सकें क्योंकि बजाय इस के कि हम यूरोप में अपना प्रचार करें, पड़ोसी देशों में प्रचार होना चाहिए। तो उन को और साधन दिए जायें इस दिशा में वह कदम उठाएँ, यह मैं चाहता हूँ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the last two years, the international situation has

completely changed. Politics has become so unconventional in international affairs that our country is not in a position to cope up with the situation. Very recently during Mr. Brezhnev's visit, we concluded two important agreements, the economic and trade co-operation agreement for 15 years and the agreement on co-operation between Planning Commission and the Soviet State Planning organisation. These agreements are an aftermath of the 1971 treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation.

Sir, we welcome these agreements as far as these are restricted to economic and trade co-operation. But certain misgivings have been expressed, and I think it is for the Government and particularly the Minister of External Affairs to clear these matters. An opinion has been expressed whether we will be equal partners in these agreements, and whether India will slowly become a Soviet satellite because of our economic dependence on a super power. Again, a question has been asked whether we will continue to command the same respect which we used to command among the non-aligned or the third world.

As far as my party is concerned, I think this will depend upon how we are going to implement these agreements and how we are going to utilise this economic aid which comes from Russia. If we use this aid from Russia or other countries and become self-reliant in the next five, ten or 15 years, certainly we can be equal partners, but if we think the brother is there to help us wherever there is shortage, certainly we will become a junior partner and USSR will think that she will be our big brother.

We are not happy at the way Mr. Brezhnev's visit was handled by the Government as well as the ruling party. To say the least, it was not in consonance with our democratic traditions. In our country, with a different political system, the Opposition party always accuses the political party which is the ruling party, of political interference in government. Whenever a member of the ruling party approaches an official and gets something done, we always from the Opposition—or, for example, in my own State, the other parties in the Opposition—accuse the ruling party

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

of using the Government machinery for its own purposes. This is not the case in the Soviet Union. We must be aware, especially our Congress friends should be aware of the fact that we inherit a different political system. But how was the visit of Brezhnev used in this country, especially here in the capital? You started forming committees with Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma at the head. I have nothing personal against him. But he is the President of the ruling party. You want to imitate everything which is available in the Soviet Union. That is a trend which is bad for this democracy, because we have a different system here. The Prime Minister is the person who leads the country. Instead of that, you wanted to put the Congress President in her place. Ultimately, they did not take it to the logical conclusion of signing the agreement between Brezhnev and Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma. Fortunately, that did not happen. I want the Government to ponder over this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Do you think that Brezhnev would have signed the agreement with Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : At

least, in the future, I think the Government will avoid such awkward situations.

Sir, more co-operation with the Soviet Union is certainly welcome, but it should not be at the cost of other friends and other countries. I want to emphasise that even if the basket is good, do not put all the eggs in one basket.

The recent agreement which my hon. friend mentioned just now, between our Government and USA on the PL 480 funds on the one hand, and the agreement between the European Common Market, or the ECC countries and India on the other, are a welcome feature. I think we have to pursue this certainly with the countries where our economic interests also lie.

Everybody is talking about the Indian Ocean. All of us want that this should be kept free from super-power rivalries and that it should be an area of peace. I want to know from hon. Members how we are going to do it.

Can we persuade or dissuade them? Can you prevent the Soviet Union or American ships from entering the Indian Ocean? Can we do it alone? If it is to be done, it has to be done by all the littoral States. And here, India should take the lead, convene a conference of all the littoral States of the Indian Ocean. Unless we join together and oppose, you cannot oppose the super-powers entering and having a power rivalry in the Indian Ocean.

Prime Minister Nehru used to take a lot of more interest in external affairs. I hope the present Prime Minister also allots more time and takes more interest in the External Affairs of the country, forgetting DCC and PCC and dissidents and Belgaums and Meeruts and UP and Orissa, so that India will play a more positive role, especially in Asia. Except the Asian countries everybody is interested in Asian security. Russia when it goes to Europe, it says : we Europeans must be united against American Imperialism; when it comes to Asia, it says : we Asians should solidly stand together and oppose all the other countries. I want the people of Belgaum to learn this from the USSR so that they can claim to be both Maharashtrians and Karanatakas. I am happy that the Prime Minister did not yield to the pressure to sign the Brezhnev doctrine on Asian security. Prof. Mukharjee argued very well; even Brezhnev could not have argued better. Our country is in a position to take care of itself in normal times.

15.11 hrs.

SHRI SEZHIAN in the Chair.]

What are we going to do when our relations are not so close with our neighbours? Is our friendship with USSR alone enough? What is going to be our attitude towards China? It is almost a big power. And our future relations with Pakistan? We entered into an agreement with them at Simla. I do not think that alone is encouraging. Repatriation is not going on at the speed at which we want it to be done. I say we have enough raw materials in this part of the world; we have enough oil in the Arab soil, we have enough technology in Japan. If all the countries in Asia join together, and if India can play a vital

role in consolidating the Asian countries, Asia will become a major economic power like the present European Economic Community. After getting American aid they are now in a position to differ from Americans on the West Asia policy. We should be in such a position, whether we take aid from the United States or the Soviet Union. As a party to the Simla Agreement, I hope Pakistan will be reasonable enough to expedite the repatriation so that diplomatic relations between the two countries could be restored. Then we will have a peaceful life. Pakistan has not yet recognised Bangladesh. I hope wisdom will dawn on Mr. Bhutto and he will recognise Bangladesh, so that all the three can sit together and discuss the problem as brothers and live a peaceful life.

In West Asia, we are glad that Israel and Egypt are going to the Conference Table from the battle field. I want to know from the Government what our role has been in bringing the parties together. It has been nil. We did nothing except to express our solidarity with Arabs. We are correct when we ask Israel to vacate the occupied territory, but without improving our relations with Israel, we can never play a useful role as far as West Asia is concerned. Having only one party with us, we can never play the role of mediator in West Asia policy.

As regards China we all expect that Mao-Tse-Tung will smile atleast on some of our junior officials so that we can give a better interpretation. He smiled two or three years ago. We are not expecting any smile now. I believe that China thinks because of our agreement with the Soviet Union we are against China. The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs have made it clear that we have nothing against China. When we are entering into these agreements with the Soviet Union. I want the Government to send some senior officials to Peking so that they can talk to them and explain to them the agreements so that they might be convinced that these agreements with the U.S.S.R. are not to put China in a corner.

As far as our relations with our neighbouring countries are concerned, what happened to the talks that were

going on between our country and Sri Lanka over Kachchativu? Very recently, one of the Ministers announced in the Sri Lanka Parliament that they are exploring oil in Kachchativu. When there is a dispute over a particular island, how can Sri Lanka go and explore oil there? I want the Government emphatically to object to it, so that until the talks conclude, no body goes there and utilises it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Or we can go there jointly.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: That is also a reasonable suggestion which Government should consider.

I am very happy that our relations with both Koreans have improved and our diplomatic missions have been upgraded to the ambassadorial level. I want Government to take more interest in some of the small Asian countries so that we will have more influence in Asia when we go to the UN or other international forums.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Sir, in primarily confining myself to Asia, I would like to say, Asia does not command a positive unity as Christendom had in Europe in the Middle Ages. It possesses a negative kind of unity in that all Asia was under western or foreign domination during the last three centuries. Even China had become in the words of Dr. Sun Yat Sen "a hyper colony, a colony of all nations" although formally China never lost its freedom in the way that India did. Consequently, we, the Asian countries, have common attitudes towards colonialism and racialism, with a strong reluctance to be treated as pawns on the chessboard of western power politics. There is a strong realisation amongst us that it is the right of all people to be masters of their own destinies and to exercise their sovereign rights in implementing the progressive socio-economic transformations of a society.

Two hundred years of Asian history shows that parallel with the industrial development in Europe, European nation States, while pursuing their own narrow selfish interests, have subjugated Asian and African countries, having at their command the technological benefits of the Industrial revolution.

[Shrimati Maya Ray]

They did this not only to enhance their political prestige by carving out empires for themselves but also to exploit the natural resources of these countries and to create markets for their finished goods. This debilitating process led to a total destruction of the indigenous industries of these subject nations.

After the second world war, a new era dawned in Asia which saw the collapse and recession of imperialism and colonialism in the East, and which left in its wake a divided Asia impoverished, distraught and apathetic. Asia was faced with two gigantic camps encircling the world, the Western Bloc and the Communist bloc. In this condition, Asia did not have the requisite strength to form a third bloc. We knew this and we were aware of this. But nevertheless, there was a thread of determination woven into the pattern of our common thoughts that is our determination to resist any further recurrence of imperialist or neo-imperialist machinations and intrigues and our determination to cooperate with one another as best as we could. In this context, we saw the formulation of the *Panchsheel* principles being the essence of the Bandung Conference. Some of the principles of the Bandung conference, among others, were: Renunciation of use of force; respect for the sovereignty and inviolability of borders; non-interference in internal affairs of a country and development of economic and other cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. These principles are positive principles, with emphasis on economic cooperation, bilateral and multilateral for mutual benefit. These principles, moreover, have been accepted by the non-aligned countries and have even found place in the recent Sino-Japanese Agreement of September 1972. No country can take exception to these ideals. Unfortunately and regrettably, the Bandung spirit did not last because of the lack of unity amongst us, the Asian nations.

This lack of unity has been responsible for the great set-backs in Asia, Western Asia. As for example, take the Arab States. If the Arab States were not so hopelessly disunited, they could have withstood against the mi-

nute Israel, in spite of the massive backing by mighty America.

Coming to our own sub-continent, Pakistan succumbed to the American policy of military pacts, which history has already condemned as dismal failures. They obtained millions of dollars worth of sophisticated military weapons, of course, periodically deployed against India, in the name of containing Communism. Had Asians resisted falling prey to obvious western machinations, the history of this sub-continent at least would have been different and the progress in this sub-continent would also have been more spectacular and speedy.

We cannot but mention the emergence of alone Bangladesh as a sovereign State and the subsequent events which have amply demonstrated the utter folly of such policies and the utter futility of relying on foreign patronage and strong arm methods, instead of meeting the legitimate demands, aspirations and sentiments of the people.

Even now, neither they, nor others in Asia have learnt their lessons as yet. There are many of us who are not prepared to refute the suicidal policy of being tied to the apron-strings of super-powers. I am afraid, I do like Professor Hiren Mukherjee, I do make use of that terminology because they are super-powers in comparison with Asian countries like us.

The ever constant supply of sophisticated weapons to under-developed nations, whether in West Asia, South East Asia or South Asia, is the biggest factor in the escalation of tensions by creating rivalries and dissensions among Asian countries, thereby preventing peace, tranquillity and prosperity, so desperately needed in Asia for our own progress.

This policy of supplying arms is also, I may add, a lucrative source of wealth to the already affluent nations, but every civilised person is entitled to ask, at what price, at what terrible cost? For more atomic bombs to be exploded experimentally in Asia, perhaps. One wonders whether the first nuclear bomb ever to be dropped could not have been detonated on a capital in Europe rather than on Nagasaki and

Hiroshima in the East. Perhaps it is a vague indication of the esteem in which the Asiatic is held by the westerner. The nagging doubt will always persist in the minds of Asians that all horrifying experiments will initially be made on the Asiatic guinea-pig and Asians will be well-advised to be chary and not to forget this terrible fact.

To revert to Europe immediately after the second world war, so far as the western powers were concerned, their sole aim was, of course, to contain communism. With this in view, military blocks such as NATO, SEATO, CENTO and ANZUS were set up to surround Russia and diminish its influence on under-developed countries. Russia, in turn, answered this by the Warsaw Pact. We were faced with a world divided into two colossal camps confronting each other with guns and a nuclear balance of terror. It has taken two decades for these powers to realise the futility and hazards of their actions.

Then we gradually saw that the stage of confrontation disseminated into a period of thaw. Military blocks have begun to erode. The Western European countries have converged on a regional basis to form the European Economic Community and are acting collectively.

These are remarkable events that have taken place in Europe in the recent past. A new era has opened out in Europe too after 25 years. Even the hardened cynic may yet take heart. But we must remember that it has taken 25 years for the evolution of the concept of acting collectively to emerge in a concrete form in Europe where historic animosities have given way to conciliation. Relationships based on cooperation have emerged between France and Eastern Democracies, between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Peoples Republic of Germany and other communist countries of Europe. Finally, we see a detente between the Soviet Union and the United States which has broken through the iron curtain and established relations on the basis of cooperation and co-existence of differing ideological systems, thus vindicating the long cherished concept first propounded by no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Further, the barriers between the two differing social systems are gradually being eliminated by the Helsinki and Geneva Conferences. Thus, although detente precariously has been established in Europe, Asian and African countries are still in a state of turmoil.

While guns have ceased to be heard in Europe, they continue thundering in Asia aided and abetted by the vested interests of the Western world. I do not speak lightly of War. I have personally spent the most impressionable years of my life in the midst of the conflagration that took place in Europe 27 years ago. That was between 1939 and 1945. I still have the horrifying memories of the nights we spent when the civilian population in London was battered by bombs from the Nazi Luftwaffe. Those nights were one long nightmare. In the morning one saw smoking piles of rubble, if one was fortunate to survive. One saw a limb of a little child lying on one pile of rubble while trunk of a human being had been thrown in front of one's door-step. What colossal waste of human life and waste of human endeavour.

Sir, you will forgive me if I have digressed a little just for a moment. But these memories are not to be forgotten. The sound of a siren even today evokes the most terrifying memories in my mind at least and these memories are not lightly erased.

Then, Sir, these Asian countries are beset with common problems, the greatest being, of course, economic backwardness. The efforts of Asian countries have been to modernise rapidly in conformity with the times, in the last quarter of a century. But our efforts have been subtly impeded and obstructed by a new method of neo-colonialism as opposed to the outright blatant brutal colonialism of the past. This conduct of the Western powers has plunged the Asian continent into strife and despair. The old game of "divide and rule" is being played to the full for the benefit of just a few.

After the termination of the Second World War in 1945 while the European countries were engaged in reconstructing their shattered economies and forging ahead. We in Asia have been sucked into the vortex of continuing upheavals and strife although already cruelly overburdened by being over-populated and

[Shrimati Maya Ray]

under-developed countries in comparison with the West. This is the state of affairs which inhibits the full development of Asian countries.

How are we underdeveloped countries of Asia to judge, evaluate and assess the conduct, the motives and the sincerity of the behaviour of affluent nations of the Western Hemisphere? We can but judge them by their overt actions. We can but judge them on each issue on its own merits without any pre-conceived dogmatic approach. This has been consistent with our own behaviour: all along and in consonance with the basic philosophy of non-alignment.

We have never joined any grouping of countries directed against anyone nation. Our stand all along has been that peace and security can only be established on a firm footing in this region on the basis of individual and collective economic strength, not on military pacts of any kind. It has been proved that military alliances suit the interests of only one or two dominant powers and shift with every change of interest of those dominant powers.

On the basis of these principles, independent India in 1946 gave high priority to anti-colonialism, anti-racism, and freedom from Western influence. In this context, let us take America's attitude. The Americans were ambivalent on colonialism and they regarded colonialism as a waning force. They were more anxious to secure cooperation of a revived Western Europe with the need of Asian independence only to the extent that its people would have a stake in their own future, such that they would not be vulnerable to extremist forces; that is, Asian countries cooperating with the West rather than total independence as such.

Though America stood for freedom from colonial rule in a qualified sense, they wanted economic dependence of Asian countries as well as their being politically within her orbit. They have attempted to perpetuate this limited freedom by supporting corrupt regimes, totally out of tune with aspirations and desires of those under-developed countries.

This, then, seems to me to be the overall American goal. They have forgotten unfortunately that a new age was

born in Asia with the attainment of India's independence; they have forgotten that a resurgence has occurred in Asia to prevent any rebirth or recurrence of colonialism in any disguised garb; that we desire a new and unconditional freedom from external pressures to allow ourselves the right of free, independent and unimpeded development; only respect and observance of these aspirations and standards will ensure the defusing of potentially explosive situations in Asia.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has territory which stretches across vast part of both Europe and Asia. They have, therefore, the advantage of having a sense of belonging to both Europe and Asia. They are able to understand, and sympathise with, the Asians in that they shared a history of the fight against Imperialism. The newly emerging States of Asia found a greater bond of active support rather than mere lip sympathy in their efforts to remove deep-seated social and economic disabilities. Such goals can only be achieved in these regions if they are free from tensions. The Soviet Union for decades have struggled for the reduction of armaments. As far back as 1928, when Mr. Litvinov, the Soviet delegate to the League of Nations after the first World War was vociferously advocating not only reduction but complete disarmament to create a climate of confidence in those days and to reduce tensions in the world. Today the Soviet Union has signed the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. Dialogues have been continuing for limitation of strategic arms. The Soviet Union and the USA have agreed to consult each other if there is a danger of nuclear war. Recently, there has been a Soviet Resolution passed in the General Assembly of the United Nations for a ten per cent reduction in defence expenditure of the Big Five, to be utilised for development of backward countries. Finally, they have imposed a cut of ten per cent in their own budget demonstrating their sincerity in these beliefs.

It is in this background that we have to discuss the concept of Asian Collective Security. This concept is not to be rejected outright because it has been advanced by Mr. Brezhnev, nor is it to be rejected outright because the critics in the Western world and the Western Press have imputed sinister

motives to the idea, suggesting a military import to attain hegemony over under-developed countries. The thesis on which it is based is almost Indian in origin with the basic philosophy of international relations as expounded by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and elaborated time and again by our present Prime Minister. This thesis does not have any military content because in the ultimate analysis it is not military strength that safeguards peace but enduring policies.

The policy of narrow, selfish interests with balance of power based on military blocs, is not conducive to peace and security but rather that of deliberate co-operation and friendliness with our neighbours. This concept envisages a system based on co-existence irrespective of differing socio-political systems from which no country in Asia is excluded. This also upholds the principle of non-alignment, meaning non-alignment with military blocs. *Not* non-co-operation with other countries and in fact perfectly consistent with the Panch Sheel principles of Bandung.

The idea of Asian collective security cannot obviously mean total disarmament in the practical sense and this question cannot arise now in the Asian context today.

We, Asian countries, must prove mature enough to safeguard our interests.

We must be beware of intimidation from neo-colonialists who still wish to continue to exploit us and treat Asiatics like puppets by pulling strings whenever it suits them to serve their own ends and purposes.

We, Asians, have more reason than Europeans, for peace and tranquillity and stability—for it is here that turbulence still prevails. It is here that peace and security has a greater meaning for implementing the plans for economic development and social welfare for the vast majority of mankind. The unfinished revolutions of the majority of countries in Asia have still to be completed. Until this is completed and until it is accomplished and the Asian States reach economic and technological standards of the western world, no lasting or enduring global peace can be attained. While one massive society of

mankind has the foresight to realise this fact, another huge section of mankind is still to be convinced that the Asian Collective Security is not an utopian dream but a concept based on realities.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman as also Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): In the beginning, I would like to get out of the way a few relatively smaller, nonetheless, important points. It is somewhat exasperating to find that in almost all the important capitals of the world we have public servants as our Ambassadors. Earlier, more or less, the rule used to be, I say, that all these important capitals of the world would have non-officials as our Ambassadors. But what do we find to-day? In a row starting from Washington, our Ambassadors are all public servants; in Washington you have a public servant, a retired man, probably on extension; in London, you have got a public servant, retired and on extension; in Paris too, you have got a public servant, so also in Moscow and Tokyo and other important capitals of the world. This is the contribution that this new regime is making to the diplomacy of the country. I take strong objection to it because this implies an assumption that public men are no good for these jobs. They had done exceedingly well earlier and there could be no reason why they could not be entrusted with these responsibilities.

Secondly, I would like to refer to the role of a very distinguished ex-public servant, Mr. P. N. Haksar. We have watched with great admiration the role he has played in the past and for the care and devotion and the dedication with which he served the Prime Minister during some difficult days. I have also no doubt that whatever diplomatic tasks are assigned to him, he will certainly discharge them with great distinction and ability. But it beats me completely how without taking the oath of secrecy, he can be engaged in many diplomatic tasks which require access to files, more so, to secret files. Therefore, I would like to say that if he undertakes formal delegations under the State with due oath of secrecy, then I will have absolutely no objection to his taking part in those activities. But, if my memory serves

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me right—otherwise, I can be corrected—he has been probably signing on our behalf some of the important treaties and protocols too. How is it happening is a mystery to me.

Thirdly, Mr. Chairman, it also appears to me somewhat strange that the hon. Foreign Minister and the hon. Prime Minister should try to satisfy the House, after their participation in some important conferences or visits to important capitals of the world by merely placing the communique on the Table of the House. I think it should be a duty squarely placed on their shoulders to come before the House and report in a much fuller way than that they have been doing in the past. Recently the Prime Minister attended the Non-aligned Conference at Algiers for which we even postponed our no-confidence motion, but the Prime Minister did not care to give us a fuller report on that conference. In fact, the practice should be, Mr. Chairman, that before the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister goes to such conferences, they should hold consultation with the leaders of various groups. That is what happened during the time of Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri. I still remember how, before going to Tashkent, he had held very intimate and full consultations with the leaders of the opposition and with the executive committee of his own party.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Those days are gone—gone with Shastriji.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
Then, Mr. Chairman, I would like to welcome as indeed it has been done by some hon. Members who preceded me, that the issue of POWs from Pakistan has been amicably settled. We hope that the residue of the problem would also be amicably settled. We fail to understand why this matter was not settled earlier and why POWs were not repatriated soon after the conclusion of the hostilities. You might have retained the war criminals, but there was no sense in retaining those persons who have now been repatriated, after a long time. And that in fact meant a great loss to our exchequer.

Probably we have spent about Rs. 25 crores which you could have spent for hospitals, schools

and so on. And this is what the Government's policy has proved to be — it has absolutely no sense of utility or value when it is dealing with such problems. If it had made a spontaneous gesture soon after the conclusion of the hostilities that would have won the hearts of the POWs as well as the hearts of the Pakistanis.

Mr. Chairman, we also agree with the stand of the Govt. of India with regard to the correct stand towards the Palestinian Arabs and the people of the Arab States by the aggression committed by Israel. We are fully and unreservedly in favour of the vacation of the aggression of the area. But how to find a just and durable settlement is the question. I do not know whether the views of the Government of India on this issue are complete. I wonder whether the Government of India have given thought to the way in which durable peace could be brought about in that area. One arm of equation is right as it goes but the other part of equation is not there. And so I say that the Government of India have not given full thought to the problem of peace settlement in the Middle-East.

We find so far as some hon. Members on this side of the House are concerned that there is some anxiety about the existence or about the continuation of the existence of Israel. In this very building in the Central Hall of Parliament, Mr. Brezhnev said that he wanted a settlement between the Arab States and the State of Israel.

I think that should set at rest all anxieties about the existence of Israel. Even the war aim of the Egyptians and the Syrians was limited to the vacation of aggression committed in 1967. So, on that score, we do not have much to trouble about.

What are the other main issues in the international affairs to-day? And how do we deal with them? One question that has been very much discussed in this House is the Asian Security Plan as propounded by Com. Brezhnev (*Interruptions*) May I say that if my hon. friend Shri Unnikrishnan wants his name to be added to it, I have no objection.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : 'Comrade' implies a certain mutuality.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : So far as I see it, the best contribution that can be made on this subject of Asian Security Plan is that one should keep mum about it; one should not speak on this. I was not present at the time when my hon. friend, Com. Mukherjee spoke on this subject. There is at least some mutuality between him and me. We after all belonged to the same common inheritance. There is therefore mutuality between Prof. Mukherjee and myself that could be assumed to an extent.

The point I am trying to make is that we would better not comment on this subject which is not known to anybody including the hon. Foreign Minister of India. I am sure it is not known to anybody full. This seems to be everything to everybody. It excludes China it includes China; it is against China; this is in favour of China and it is everything. So I say that it seems to be everything to everybody that we might think of. When Swift was asked about his religion he said that he was everything arian. Similarly it seems to be everything to everybody and so far as we see it this has not come in the form in which it can be weighed in a scale or examined on a Bunsenburner. When it comes to foreign policy, the hard realities of the country's national interests will have to be examined on a Bunsenburner and weighed in a scale. But, that is not the case so far as this plan is concerned.

Mr. Chairman, the most deplorable fact that seems to be emerging in the international situation is the condominium of the two super powers, the contours of which are very clear to us now, particularly, after the Middle-East crisis. That had clearly highlighted that these super powers can make war or can stop war and none else can match them. Even the middle powers do not matter at all. Indeed the Almighty U.N. or the all important of U.N. also does not seem to be mattering in the international affairs. Therefore, I have said that a fact of terrible significance seems to be emerging in the emergence of this condominium on the international scene; the spheres of influence of the two super powers in the international scene. I have a fear and this shows that the U.N. itself might be rendered redundant at this rate very soon. We felt very much heartened when the hon. Prime Minister raised her voice

both in Algiers and in Canada on this very subject, and our permanent representative, Shri Samar Sen, also spoke against it very clearly when he was speaking on the solution in the Middle-east after the cease fire. It was probably at that time that the cease fire was discussed in the U.N. I do not want to weary this House with quotations from the speeches of the Prime Minister. But one or two words probably require mention. The Prime Minister urged the non-aligned nations to resist all attempts to order the world to suit the interests of a few countries.

She invoked the spirit of rebellion against all assumptions of superiority and against all attempts to dominate or dictate. This is what she said at Algiers. That was what the Prime Minister said at Algiers and she repeated the same theme when she was speaking to the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Samar Sen also as our loyal representative at the UN voiced the same feeling when he was speaking on the Middle-East situation.

But allied to this, another fact is emerging and that is that this *detente* between the two superpowers is now clearly a permanent *detente*, and in fact, the Soviet Union has gone to the length of saying that Dr. Kissinger may be said to be acting on her behalf in the Middle-East. This is what has been reported in the observer May 1, with your permission and with that of the House quote what the correspondent of the *Observer* Mr. Stephen had to say? The *Observer* said :

"A staggering answer in Moscow to the question 'Why take a back-seat?'"

The question put by the correspondent to the Soviet official was 'Why take a back-seat?'. The official there said that he could say that 'Dr. Kissinger is acting in the Middle East on behalf of Russia'. That was what that official said. He was a very important official who said that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN (Badagara) : Who was that official ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : An official in the Soviet Union, an important person in the Soviet Union. This was an interview which took place between the correspondent of the *Observer*

[Shri Shyamnandan Misra]

and the Soviet Union official. He was a very important person. It may be that he was an official, or he was not. But why everyone is an official in the Soviet Union. He further went on to say that this *detente* was not tactical but it was based on the permanent and objective facts of the nuclear relationship between the two superpowers and so, it was going to be permanent. So, the two superpowers are now acting as one. The unity between the two superpowers is no less complete and unbreakable than it was during the Second World War. Let my hon. friend Comrade Professor Mukherjee bear that in mind, that the United States could be expected to act on behalf of the Soviet Union and so he should also entrust me with the task of representing him on certain occasions.

Then, I come to the subject of the visit of Mr. Brezhnev to this country. What exactly was the impression that was left on our mind after the visit of this distinguished friend from the Soviet Union? The impression is that a very kind and generous friend had visited this country, and in fact, some friends had gone to the length of almost saying that a kindly Papa had descended upon India in the most difficult times that she had to face.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Who said so? We have not said so.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : That is sick thinking of a sick mind.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am giving also the basis on which one could say it. It was said that we had a very difficult food situation and they had helped us to solve this problem. We had a difficult energy situation and they had offered to give us petrol and kerosene. We had a difficult newsprint situation and they have offered to give us newsprint. It was also said that our economy was suffering from stagnation and they had tried to lift it from stagnation: our planning was encountering so many kinds of difficulties and they had promised us so much help that our Fifth Five Year Plan might be expected to have a smooth sail.

These are all true and I can find absolutely no fault so far as the approach of the Soviet Union is concerned. But this is also true that our dependence on the Soviet Union is going to pass the permissible limit. That is what I would like to warn the country against.

I may not be getting very nutritive food in my house and probably my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, can offer me a more balanced diet. It is very generous of him to do so, but if I go on taking my food at his house every day, there are certain consequences which are bound to follow.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : For me also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Then I was asking myself : what impression was created when President Nixon visited China? Was the same kind of impression created in China when President Nixon visited that country? There is a world of difference. Nobody felt that a very kindly patron had descended upon the Chinese scene. If we are proud citizens of this country, we must also understand the position of the Chinese who think that there is absolutely reciprocity and mutuality between the two. There must be a degree of mutuality; but when the disparity between the GNP's is so great, when your dependence upon them in the military field is so great, one has to beware.

You are now going to integrate your plan over a long period of 15 years or so.

Mr. Chairman, one can ask me a very legitimate question : Did you not depend upon the Americans to a great extent in the past? But at that time the complex web of international relationship was neutralising the evil effect of that dependence. There was not this un-dimensional relationship. Our foreign policy did not function in one dimension. It is now increasingly functioning in one dimension. For that I do not blame this great power, the super-power, the Russians. We have reduced ourselves in such a way, we have weakened ourselves economically and otherwise in such a way that we are bound to depend upon them overmuch.

So this is something which very much scares me, and I would like to be on guard against the increasing dependence upon any super-power.

Now about the two plans, the production plans, being co-ordinated. It has been said that there is going to be a co-ordination between the two production plans of the two countries. What is sought to be interpreted as co-ordination is, to my mind, an euphemism for integration. This is going to happen. Earlier, we were accustomed to hearing the concept of aid the with strings, but now a new equivalent of this is being propounded—aid with co-ordination or integration. This 15-year time horizon was never contemplated when we had a much larger measure of assistance even from the U.S. At that time, the 15-year time horizon was never in our view.

If the two plans get so much integrated over a period of 15 years, what would happen if a crisis overtook one country? The crisis automatically gets reflected in the other country. We just cannot do that (*Interruptions*). I note the distinguished presence of my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta. This is very typical of him, because after having got some good teaching from comrade Brezhnev, he is now taking a back seat on many important occasions!

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am closing in two minutes.

16.00 hrs.

So, it appears to me that this integration of the two plans would not be in the interests of both the countries, and for our country in particular. We would not have access to all the information because you know that that country is much more security-minded than our country is, and they have got a much greater control over their economy than you have. They would have access to all the information that this country is capable of giving.

Finally, I would like to say that on the oil crisis, India must raise its voice. While embargo on oil is going to prove counter-productive, I do not know where exactly we happen to be. Are we on the grey list of the Arabs or on the black list of the Arabs or on the green list of the Arabs? We would like to know where we are so far as the oil embargo is concerned. But since the Arabs happen to be our friends, we

must tell them in a friendly and sincere way that this oil crisis is going to prove counter-productive and the peoples of the world are being put to great difficulties because of the policies that they are pursuing at the moment.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when one surveys the international scenario, the most striking phenomenon one notes is the emergence or the ushering in of an era of *detente* and conciliation. If one takes a historical retrospect of the international situation, one would find that in the earlier part of our freedom, the architect of our own foreign policy, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, had a synoptic vision of the things to come, and he evolved a formulated foreign policy, the postulates of which are now being advocated by the so-called super powers or leading powers of the world.

There were critics in those days when Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, drawing from his experience of our own country and from a very detached analysis of the international situation saw, whether from an enlightened self-interest angle or from the general altruistic angle or as based on humanism, that the most important desideratum for the world, or for mankind itself, was peace. Therefore, when he made a clarion call for peace, at that time, the defenders of our foreign policy did not evaluate its significance fully. Today, the quest for peace and consolidation of peace has become the primary task of politicians or diplomats the world over. It is in this context that we have to evaluate the foreign policy as is being formulated today.

What is actually the most important position today? Europe, in spite of its claim for culture and advancement and progress, has traditionally been the hotbed of war, troubles and tensions. And in the past nearly 25 years or so, they have fought how many world wars, you know. They have fought two world wars and today that very hotbed has come to accept the principles for which our foreign policy stood, and when Comrade Brezhnev visited our country, he was trying to tell us of the shape of things that were emerging in Europe. Today, in Europe, the quest for peace is hearing its ultimate goal. I do not want to trace the whole concept of peace and the various processes and steps taken to achieve it, but the Geneva talks

[Dr. Henry Anstin]

which are currently going on are also going on well. These trends in International relations are not to be interpreted in the narrow traditional ways of power rivalry or balance of power or super power machinations. It is to be interpreted in terms of demands of the broad masses of people who clamour for peace because they have seen the sufferings of war. When the hot-beds of international tension are emerging as areas of peace we should welcome them. It should not be interpreted, as my friend said that it is a kind of condominium of super powers. We should not project the very concept of super powers. If we properly assimilate the concept of non-alignment, we will find that it is not a negative policy nor is it aimed against any country. It was the original contribution made largely by our own people, a policy of asserting our independence, avoiding wars and expanding the area of peace. These are the basic postulates of non alignment.

In this background when we analyse the international scene we find that the prospects of peace are becoming consolidated and deepening and the quest for peace is articulate. This is the most striking feature of international relations. Related to this is the question of collective security of Asia. It is not a new concept adumbrated by the Soviet Union or Mr. Brezhnev. Prof. Mukherjee pointed out that it is part and parcel of our formulations even from the early 1920s.

The outstanding statesmen of India and leaders of the Freedom Movement have been advocating a policy of Asian Confederation. They were thinking of various ways to bring the Asian countries together. Immediately after Independence in 1947, Pandit Nehru took the lead in convening the Asian Relations Conference which was followed by so many other conferences such as the Bandung Conference. This quest for bringing Asian nations together was there and the initiative was taken by our country. When Mr. Brezhnev in the wake of the emerging peace situation in the West has put forth some suggestions for further consolidation of peace in the world, in the continents of Asia and Africa, we should not have any feelings of inferiority. We should actually be proud of our own original contribution. Why should you imagine that it is somebody else's creation? It

is our own creation. That is the spirit in which I would request friends to take it up when we consider the question of collective security for Asia. We have to realise this and see the problem. Even in Europe it has been sought for centuries. After so many wars peace conferences and so many exchanges of views, this idea has emerged. You cannot just say that peace should emerge and the consolidation of Asian countries should emerge over-night. We have projected an idea; the Indian National Congress had projected that idea. Mr. Brezhnev is projecting this idea. It is to be churned. This idea of security has to be discussed. That is why we are discussing it, and examining it. Perhaps we can learn by the experience of other countries. West Asia has emerged as an important area in international relations. When one speaks about the situation in Asia, we have to take notice of the situation in West Asia. United States has been committed to a policy of preserving Israel for its own foreign policy goals. There is vested interest for them. Juxtaposed against this is the aspiration of the people of that area who had been inheritors of a great culture. They want to assert their independence and unfold their personality and develop towards their own natural destinies. If attempts are made to frustrate the aspirations of those people, we have to raise our voice. India has done it, because of our geopolitical situation and also because of our self-interest. This situation is there and naturally some kind of solution has to emerge. We have taken a positive stand with respect to the West Asia conflict.

Another area which militates against the possibility of consolidation of peace in Asia is our own sub-continent. Our foreign policy has been so shaped as to preserve our own entity. We have conducted our foreign policy so deftly as to defeat the desires of the United States in collusion with many other powers, in the background of the Seventh Fleet blackmail. We have overcome those difficulties and it is a magnificent contribution of our foreign policy. When one criticises the Soviet Union or our attitude to it, one has to take into account the foreign policy goals of the country with which the protagonists of this view want us to align. One has to be very alert and careful. In the interest of brevity, I am not dilating on it. Coming to Iran,

there again our foreign policy has immediately shown our initiative. Our Foreign Minister visited Iran and their Foreign Minister came here. We are trying to sort out the problems. A shrewd observer knows that even at the height of Indo-Pakistan conflict, in spite of the ever-friendship of Iran with Pakistan, Iran did not cut their oil supply to us. Actually 50% of our oil import is from Iran. All this shows that we have been trying to consolidate the position. Immediately after the war with Pakistan, we have taken postures of peace to normalise our relations with Pakistan. These are major achievements towards Asian solidarity.

In Vietnam, our foreign policy was in defence of the right of the progressive forces. Even against the onslaught of the United States, the determined will of the suppressed people there ultimately triumphed. So, we have taken a definite stand in the interests of Asia and in deference to the aspirations of the Asian people, we are fighting the reactionary forces. Whether it is Vietnam, Cambodia or any other Asian country, we have taken a definite stand in the interest of Asian solidarity.

Another big thing is the relationship between Soviet Union and China. One of the cardinal principles of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy formulation was the invincible friendship between China and India, the two major powers of Asia. But owing to various reasons, the details of which I do not want to dilate upon for want of time, we could not maintain it, and tensions have arisen. I am sure if China also is motivated by considerations of Asian solidarity and putting up a strong edifice against western imperialism and neo-colonialism, I am sure these misunderstandings will vanish and India and China will be able to come together in the interests of Asian solidarity. Indian friendship with the Soviet Union need not necessarily be a stumbling block in normalising transgressing her ideological formulations in cultivating friendship with other countries like United States and in having rendezvous with NATO powers. These three or four trouble spots are there in Asia. We want to consolidate peace in Asia and have stability and I am sure this question of collective security in Asia will be conceived in the anvil of our quest for peace and our

concern for the building of abiding peace in our own interest and in the interests of others.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and some others have made observations about our friendship with Soviet Union. Speakers after me will reply to that. I am sure our friendship with the Soviet Union is not based on some kind of unequal power situation. It is based on the strength of the two people inhabiting these two countries. We are one-sixth of the world's population and Soviet Union is also an important nation. Two-thirds of the Soviet Union is in Asia.

Naturally, if we take a keen interest in the Asian problem, it is only because it is an Asian problem. I do not think that a country like India would play a second fiddle to anyone, particularly in the background of the independent foreign policy that we have followed so far. Our friend, Shri Krishna Menon, who was one of the formulators of the independent foreign policy, is here and I am sure he will corroborate this. I would say that the independent foreign policy which we have formulated have been implemented by our country upto this moment. It has stood the test of time and it has got appreciation from the comity of nations because it has served the best interests of the country.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for quite some time now it has been my fortune, or misfortune, to follow my friend, Professor Shyamnandan Mishra, in this House. I do not know whether I would be condemned to this fate in future also. He has said so many things which are patently absurd and wrong. I shall examine some of them a little later.

I welcome the opportunity provided by this debate to have a look at the international situation since a very seminal year of significance is about to come to an end. The year 1973 had a significance for the world and for our country from more than one angle or context. Because, when the history of this decade comes to be written, this year will be known as the year when the forces of peace and *detente* asserted themselves, may not be completely and decisively but I am sure that the year will go down as a land-mark in the history, because *detente* as a principle

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has become an axiomatic factor governing international life, as we have seen during the recent West Asian crisis and almost on every important international issue. This year will also go down as a great year when the forces of freedom, though not completely, fought to triumph in Vietnam, when these forces asserted and changed the face of history and the world. This year has also witnessed the tragic events in Chile where freedom was snuffed out. There was also the assertion of human spirit in Guinea-Bissau and resurgence of the forces of freedom in the Portuguese colonies of Africa.

Coming back to our own internal problems, this has been a very bad year for us, but internationally I would say this has been a good year for this government and our country because this was a year of considerable satisfaction, whether it was Mr. Brezhnev's visit to this country or our own contribution in Algiers or elsewhere. Also, coming back to our sub-continent—somebody objected to the word "sub-continent" and said that we should use the word "peninsula"; I would prefer the word sub-continent—it is a better political expression it has been a year when the spirit of Simla succeeded and the Delhi agreement paved the way in solving the outstanding human problems left over by the 1971 conflict. So, Sir, I would say that the spirit of *detente* has arrived and its response is conditioned by factors of major technological breakthrough in many fields and also of nuclear parity, a realistic appreciation of balance of Forces and power equations. But let us not forget that the most constructive contribution to this has come from the freedom-fighters throughout the world. Here I would like to pay a tribute to the people of Vietnam, but for whose struggle this *detente* would never have arrived. **Some Hon. Members may raise their eyebrows on this point. I think, I do not want to go into any length on it. But I am absolutely confident that it was a great struggle that went on in Vietnam and it was the spirit of the struggle of the Vietnamese people which forced imperialism to see reason and also to come to terms with the Soviet Union. Let us not also forget that the people of Vietnam fought their struggle for freedom with Soviet arms. It is the weakening hold of imperialism that has**

forced them to have a *detente* with Soviet Union. I would contend that this is also as a result of the policy of this country, our own policy of non-alignment, about which a mention was made a little while ago. A major architect of this policy of non-alignment Mr. Krishna Menon is here with us and, I hope he will say something about it. The policy of non-alignment was enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the wake of freedom. He rejected the bloc concept. He did not want to have a third bloc. A major fight that went on in this country, if ever there was a fight—I do not think there was a fight; but people like me and Shri Madhu Limaye at one time fought for a third camp in world affairs. I do not contribute to that any longer. I have realised that it is an absurd proposition! There can be no third block, no bloc concept. It is an irrelevant absurdity.

So, I think, this has been a great contribution of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which has today found fruition in the assertion of the forces of *detente*. It is not just a brave new world of Mr. Kissinger. Shyamnanda Ji said that Mr. Kissinger spoke for the Soviet Union also. I am not here to say whether he spoke for the Soviet Union or anyone else. But it is not a brave new world just produced by Mr. Kissinger.

Out of his hat! This is a historical development which has reached a new useful phase of development for mankind. But that does not mean that the problems of millions of people all over the world have been solved. The problems of development or even the problems of national liberation have hardly been solved. But, I hope, these forces will help to solve the problems of mankind, problems of grave concern, of food, shelter, security and freedom.

The West Asia war underlines what I have said. If the 22nd October, ('73) Resolution of the Security Council was a reflection of its spirit, the other side of the coin was that the Arabs were able to put a brave fight against Israel which still continues to be a state of imperialism in the heart of Asia.

Also, about oil, and about which a lot of crocodile tears are being shed here—it has emerged as a political weapon. This is not only a weapon of some Sheikhs; it is also a weapon of the emerging world. It is also a weapon of natural resources put against these forces which are trying to black-mail other people into subjugation. That means, oil as a natural resource, is of prime consideration for West Asia. This assertion has to be welcomed, whatever might be our temporary difficulties in this country or elsewhere. But the fact that these developing countries can use it as a tool is of considerable significance.

Coming back to Vietnam and the Indo-China problem which still remains, I would say, it is one of the most vitiating spots and spoiling the international landscape. I must express my concern over the Cambodian developments. I hope, the External Affairs Minister, in his reply, will clarify our position to Cambodia though it has been done through a vote in the United Nations.

Still there are many doubts left behind. But more important than that is the attitude of this country to the P.R.G. Government and more important is as to what attitude we shall take to the forces that have emerged in Vietnam to which the mankind owes so much for the freedom and also to the forces of national liberation for the entire humanity.

Do we just sit tight or just remain satisfied by our producing legal arguments or quibblings over the fate of millions? Whether they represent 25 per cent or 30 per cent, that is not the question. The crucial question is: What is the significance and logic of the developments in Vietnam? What are the consequences to the international situation? Where do you stand? Do you stand on this side of the fence for the forces of imperialism or do you stand for the forces of freedom on the other side? That is the question which, I think, the people of this country and the government have to answer. If that is so, I am sure that you will have to recognise the PRG. I have great respect for the Minister of External Affairs, I have great respect for his wisdom and for his very keen mind and

awareness of the situation all over the world. I only hope that he would not only be a witness to history but also try to mould history in his own way. And I would also appeal to the Prime Minister that we must come forward and say what other alternatives are there, short of recognition, if there are any. I consider this to be a very crucial question, and I hope that Sardar Saheb will be good enough to say something on this because this has been there for a very long time on the agenda before the Government.

In Algiers there was an event of considerable significance for the non-aligned world which strengthened the forces of anti-colonialism and national liberation and where our Prime Minister played a great role and made a constructive contribution.

But, Sir, for this country more important possibly than any of these has been the visit of Mr. Leonid Brezhnev about which a lot has been said before. I beg to submit that this was a visit of great significance not only because of the mature relations that we have achieved between the two countries, not only because it involves about 800 million people of this world but geo-politically as well as in every other conceivable term it has a tremendous role to play in the world. The success of his visit, I submit, is not an accident but it is a culmination of, or I would say a new phase in, the evolution of Indo-Soviet relations both before and after Independence. Before independence, there were many like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who thought that the Russian revolution marked a great event, not only a great event but possibly a break from the barbarities of the past and a new beginning for mankind. And there were the others in this country whose successors are here—Shri Shyamandan Mishra, Shri Madhavrao Scindia and so many others—who thought that it was a challenge that the Russian revolution posed before the forces of privilege and property, and before the people who subjected the other countries and condemned them to slavery; they were the people who stood for them in this country also. So, I am not surprised that my friend, Madhavrao Scindia, talked about the bear-hug having experience in 'shikar' and things of that kind. Maharajas know more

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about bears. I would not venture to say anything. But I would like to say that ours is not a small country that can be put in somebody's pocket; it is a country with 560 million people. And here are some gentlemen coming and telling us, 'Beware of this bear-hug'. Do you think that it is possible for Mr. Brezhnev or Mr. Nixon or any one to give such a hug so that we will disappear in the Indian Ocean? It is impossible. I would only say that like Bourbons they have neither learnt anything nor forgotten anything; and they are condemned to this fate. I only hope that they will learn from the mistakes of the past and stop this anti-Soviet hysteria which they are trying to let loose.

It is a very interesting phenomenon that, when Mr. Brezhnev was here, not a word was said, but two or three days after he had left, columnists like my friend, Mr. Nanporia, have come out saying: "There is something more than what meets the eye in this visit". In this visit something possibly has gone beyond their imagination. Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra said about the understanding of the Planning Commission with Gosplan. If only he had bothered to go through that agreement, I am sure he would have changed his mind, because specific and concrete details have been spelt out in the tasks of co-operation. I do not know how this country's interests have been mortgaged or its options lost or how its sovereignty has been eroded by this agreement, whether for five years or ten years or 15 years. He also basically misunderstands the character of the Soviet economy and its relations with other economies when he says that we did not have such an agreement with the United States of America. I do not know what he wanted to know or do?

Now, a controversial theme has been introduced about the system of collective security for Asia. Yes, it is true that our distinguished Soviet guest who, in his address to Parliament, to us in the Central Hall, did dwell upon elaborately on the theme of collective security in Asia. I do not think in the international relations and world diplomacy. Mr. Brezhnev was the first person to introduce this theory of collective security?

I do not understand the hysteria that is going on in the name of the so-called Brezhnev doctrine. The whole point of the collective security, as has been elaborated, is that Asia continues to be riven with differences, Asia continues to be plagued by all kinds of problems of peace and security, and so here is an Asian country whose title to be an Asian country cannot be challenged by facts of geography, nor by any other logic which has come forward with an idea and placed it before the world and particularly, before you. It is for you to consider what kind of form it should assume. But the basic idea underlying it, as has been evidenced by their own pronouncement, is not that it should be a military alliance, nor should it be a form of alliance against anyone-else because I have heard myself during the last Peace Congress in Moscow the distinguished Soviet representative, no less a person than the Editor of *Pravda*, who counts very high in the Soviet hierarchy, coming and telling us, "We do not want this to be an alliance against China. Please do not misunderstand. We do not want anyone to give up non-alignment." They have also given their support to all the documents which we produced there which explains the same thinking. But, here are some gentlemen sitting on the other side of the Benches, coming and telling us that this is a dangerous bear-hug and this is something more, 'so be careful'. It is for the people of this country to consider it for whatever it is worth, consistent with our policy of non-alignment, independence and also without closing any of our options. There is nothing wrong in examining an idea.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention something about our Ambassador to the United States. He happens to be a very close friend of mine and for whom I have always had the highest esteem, that here is somebody who has made great contributions towards our foreign policy and conduct of our diplomacy. But if reports appearing in a section of the world press and also in the Indian press are to be believed, here is our Ambassador trying to talk to the big multi-national corporations and, according to the reports, he has invited them not only to invest in India but also to invest in the core sector! It will be a bad day

for this country if Ambassadors make the foreign policy of a country. I do not know whether these reports are correct and I do not know whether our policy regarding multi-national corporations, whose role was condemned by our Prime Minister only in the last Algiers Conference, has undergone any change during the last few weeks. But I think the Government of this country owes us, owes it to this House to explain whether these reports are correct or incorrect; if they are correct, whether this policy has changed and, if so, whether the Ambassador for whom personally I have nothing but admiration and high esteem and affection, has been allowed to run around like this and talk to multi-national corporations because, as I said, Ambassadors can never make policy, and it will be a bad day if Ambassadors make policies.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum): It is regrettable that this debate making posters and projections of our foreign policy in regard to the world should come at the fag end of the session. Therefore, it is inevitable that the time is also cut down, but it does not diminish in any way its importance to us or to our Missions in the world. I have also a personal regret that I could not hear the Foreign Minister in the beginning of the debate. I hear that he did not make any speech. Had he said something in the beginning, probably that would have avoided the necessity of some unfortunate observations that have been made from whatever part of the House.

Now, time does not permit one to go either into the historical background of many things or to cover the whole field of foreign policy and international affairs as such. And, I would confine the greater part of my observations within the time that is there, to the two main items broadly called Collective Security for Asia and the other, what is called, Peace in the Indian Ocean, which I will do at the end.

But, it would be a great omission if I did not refer to two other observations that have come not from the Government perhaps quite directly, but in the House, because the purport of foreign policy is counted as one in the face of the world. Even if we reject

the observations against the Government policy as are made sometimes, especially by the ill-informed parts of the Press, they may be taken as representing a major section of opinion in the country, and therefore, the observations that were made as regard to the visit of Mr. Brezhnev as an attempt to carve up the world is, if I may say so, with great respect, a reflection of political immaturity. Because, it is not possible for anybody to carve up the world to start with; the United States is trying hard and failing very badly. And therefore nobody else will be able to do it.

Our relation with the Soviet Union did not begin yesterday. Certain persons in positions of responsibility try to present this as an exotic growth. It is part of the normal healthy development in which the people of the country and the people of the Soviet Union have played a considerable part.

And I would only say that I had my little expression of happiness and satisfaction that a leader of the Soviet people had come to this country which is the originating place of Non-alignment and which had all through the post-independence period, projected, what may be called, not peace policy, but a peace-minded policy. That orientation has not changed.

Before I refer to other subjects I would like to say that I want to dissociate myself with any adverse observations of an unthought-out character about our representatives abroad. I think it is highly improper that ambassadors who cannot answer for themselves should come under criticism here, not even as an individual, as Mr. Unnikrishnan and some others said, — it is another matter, — but, as a class of people who come from the services, as being anti-national or they don't do this, that or the other.

It is my personal experience and the experience of great many people that these men and women who work for us abroad in conditions of very great difficulty and isolation, very often, in the comparatively elementary development of our country, cannot, have the advantage of communication in the way as some others have. And, what is more, the colourful part does not come to them, when some Minister drops in and signature takes place. They are the

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people who contributed a great deal to international co-operation. And, if an ambassador is not good, or performs in an adverse way, sooner or later, he will have to come back or go somewhere else. May be, there will be a problem for the Home Service. But, fortunately for us, with perhaps very rare exceptions in the past, — there have been no instances where people drawn from the Services have been either reflecting an anti-national, lackadaisical or callous attitude or negligence, or have not learnt their lessons, or, have not done their work. Nothing of that kind. We owe a debt to them and I am sure the Foreign Minister, when he comes in his turn to speak, will inform the House fully of the contribution that our Diplomatic Service makes, because, they are the people who cannot answer, and parliamentary traditions are that they cannot answer, because, that is the policy.

Regarding the visit of Mr. Brezhnev, I have already mentioned, and it is not necessary to repeat what has been said in the House.

I would like to say only this that it is of some significance that he found time and thought it necessary to visit this country which, as I said, is the originating place of non-alignment and also, in the post-independent period, has sponsored the idea of Asian co-operation. In doing so, he, has at no time, so far as I know and so far as our knowledge is concerned, even expressed anything at the end on the question of collective security.

It is a great mistake on this side as well as from the other side of the House to say that there have been occasional expressions of the view that when two super powers form blocs, they mean danger to the others. I feel that it is an expression of political immaturity. But, it is natural — not very well founded, at the same time—that there is a certain suspicion that when a bloc of nations become powerful, they will dominate over somebody else. Unfortunately, that is the experience of the world. But, after the emergence of the Soviet Union, that is to say, to-day, a socialist country — one may never agree with them in this or that particular matter — the emergence of a democratic country has made it impossible for places to be swallowed up

Why is it that the U.S., in spite of its 4,700 bases all over the world, does not speak of spheres of influence to-day? What is more to-day it speaks of spheres of contracting in this way and on this, I would make only one more observation. That is, we who have expressed at least to the best of our ability and without comparative lack of strength, have been exponents of non-alignment and that particular policy, whatever may be the deviations that may have taken place, has not changed so far as our Government is concerned. It still stands; we still profess that. Why? Non-alignment is an anti-bloc policy, that is, the policy of national independence and a policy of peace, a policy of non-interference. *Detente* is the same. That is to say, the beginning of the liquidation of bloc policies; bloc policy is a war policy and here is a non-aligned country saying that when two people get together, they might be swallowed up. This, I think, is highly regrettable that it should come from us.

May I now proceed to mention two other matters? One is that it will not be long, perhaps, it will be before the rising of Parliament, during this session or the meeting of Parliament during the next session, that our Government would find it possible to give recognition to those who have been fighting for liberation in this world.

Non-recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam is a blot on us. They do not lose by it because, they are the fighters and so they did not ask for our permission to fight. They might have hoped for our goodwill but they did not seek it. I think it is a mistake for us to procrastinate it and drag it on saving whether, when they have an office, there would be fifteen persons or thirty persons, we will have to count that. It is they who led the liberation movement of the world whether it is in the battle fields of Cambodia or in Vietnam. If they are good enough for the conference table at Paris, the great Mr. Nixon and his representatives, have talked to them on a plane of equality and with whose cooperation the waging of the war could take place. I think a country like ours which always believes on its own old liberation movement — quite rightly so — should not allow itself to drag it on any more.

But, I would like to express my gratification at least in regard to the Middle-East, our policy, irrespective of the nuance and irrespective of our approach towards this or that particular matter, has broadly remained the same. That is to say, we resisted imperialism in the Middle-East whether it was in the old days or now or in the days of Gandhiji; he said that 'Palestine belonged to the Palestinian people and France belonged to the French people. We have not wavered from that old position. And what is more to-day is that we say that those who are the aggressors — whether they be the aggressors in the Arab countries or on our frontiers — and, whoever be the aggressors, should vacate the aggression immediately.

If there is aggression, there is only one thing that they can decently do. One thing that they can do in consonance with peace is to vacate aggression. We find this word vacation of aggression very often in the U.N. But, has this vacation of aggression been carried out? Therefore, our policy in the Middle-East is one of resistance to imperialism. To-day, it may be American imperialism with a front of Zionist imperialism in the Middle-East — it is an unfortunate area which is the old way to Asia — in spite of the fact that Suez Canal is not so strategically important to-day as it might have been some years ago. Therefore, our policy in this world is a proclamation to the world that we stand in the vanguard, irrespective of our internal party differences or whatever else they may be and irrespective of our approach to this question or that question, we stand as proclaimed opponents to imperialism in the world. Where imperialism lives, no good thing lives. It is no use talking about peace where there is an empire. That is why we have resisted by word or by other action, the existence of these numbers of bases all over the world which are intended on the one hand to encircle the Soviet Union and on the other to tell the non-liberated people 'We are here', that is, to tell the Arab people 'If you do anything a little more than this, then the American fleet is here'. That is what it means.

From this, I now go on to two other matters. I think that it would be an error on your part and mine if we were to look upon collective security again as an exotic growth or as a pipe-dream or a mere phantasy or anything of that

kind. It is part of the political developments that must take place. Ever since the emergence of nations in the 17th century, there has been an attempt towards collective grouping of nations. It is quite true that in the 19th century and in the early 20th century, it has turned sour. After the little pact at Geneva, we came to the Locarno Pact. Everyone undoubtedly hailed it as though it was collective security. But as cynics said at that time, the forge that was made by the imperialist nations of the world at that time was not collective security but security to collect or to secure what had been collected, and that was used as in the case of the Atlantic Charter, when Sir Winston Churchill told us 'This is not to apply to the Indian people,' in the same way as it was said in many legal texts that this is not to apply to the colonial people. It was that sort of thing that had happened.

Now, we come to this present position where not only at the Asian conference and in 1946 but even much earlier, as many people have said, and at Bandung also, we had subscribed for Asian co-operation at the same time uttering a warning to ourselves against what might be called compartmental national organisations. We did not want to isolate ourselves as a compartment. It was not possible to do so. It is our good fortune and a reflection of the times that the most powerful nation, on Asian nation with a large Asian constituent area, namely the Soviet Union, is one of these Asian powers; it may be that their capital is in Leningrad, and she has several ports in the Baltic and she has a great say not only in European affairs but also in world affairs on account of the power she has; it is the liberation of her people which has made her a power. Czarist Russia was far more backward than British India. She today has no illiteracy and what is more, and I say it without any qualification, she is the most potent single factor for peace in the world. I do not belong to that party, nor am I talking about ideologies or anything of that kind.

First, let us take this collective security question. My submission, if it is not to be a pipe-dream, any more, as rightly other people had also said at one time, is, whether it finds immediate approval or not, we must make a start somewhere. After all, we did not start off with all the ex-colonial countries to

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come in when we proclaimed non-alignment. We accepted it because of historical circumstances, and we found other non-aligned nations coming in gradually one after another, till today we have formed the most powerful vocal nation in the councils of the world.

My submission, therefore, is that the most essence of this collective security is non-aggression. That was the same thing as what Panditji told a long time ago to the Pakistanis, namely 'No war, all settlement without war'. That is non-aggression in the diplomatic phraseology. So, here we are as India with our neighbour in Bangla Desh, with our neighbours in Nepal and Bhutan, with neighbours across in Indo-China or people who have come closer with whom it is possible for us to form collective security agreements. And it is not only those over here only, but we have a non-aggression agreement with the Soviet Union, as I said, the most powerful of the Asian grouping of nations. We have a non-aggression agreement with Iraq. We have the same posture with regard to some of the Arab countries. We certainly are in a position to expect that from the new Vietnam, and I have no doubt, with Cambodia when it is liberated in the same way. It is quite true that in the case of Burma, there have been changes of Government, which probably reflect a different position from what was there twenty years ago. But still there is no reason to hope that there would be any animosity to this.

People say that the Malaysians will not come into the collective security agreement propounded by Mr. Brezhnev. Why anticipate all these things? We had a welcome event that the Kingdom of Thailand came forward to recognise Bangladesh, largely the work of our diplomats in the place and often the posture that our Government has taken, that we do not recognise friends and enemies in that political sense where peace is concerned. A great event it has been, though not so much noticed. Here what was practically an American satellite tied up in that economic system, came forward to recognise Bangladesh very early, much earlier than some others did.

So we have a bloc of countries here, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Iraq, may be Burma perhaps and Indo-China. And now Korea has been recognised. There

is a possibility that way. So you will get a large number of bilateral agreements between these countries. I am not suggesting that we should form a bloc in the hope that other people will be afraid of it. Bilateralism has been accepted and proclaimed by us as one of the essential ingredients of our foreign policy, and specially after we recognise the PRG, it will be a big step in that direction. Liberated Vietnam is a very solid ally in this way. It is possible to make a start with a group of non-aggression agreements of this character. They may vary in detail, but generally the basis of non-aggression and non-interference is the kind of thing that is part of our foreign policy which every school boy recites in this country.

That probably would be the beginning of a collective security in a world, where in this continent, the largest block of humanity is in China. While personally I have no objection to the External Affairs Minister saying now and then that our doors are open — we have opened it once; if they want they can come in — to say too often this kind of thing is likely to be misinterpreted. Aggressors have a habit of regarding courtesy as submission. The British did. Whenever you spoke to a British Minister or official with politeness, he thought this man was begging. That is part of the disease of the overweight of power.

Therefore, if this grouping in this way of countries on the basis of non-aggression and non-interference, that is to say, we shall settle our affairs peacefully, could be projected, we would make a beginning and it will be necessary for the world to recognise it. After all, changes do take place. Today Japan is willing to recognise that the Arabs are entitled to the freedom of their homes. May be oil has something to do with it, but the fact is that the policy has changed. Therefore, there is no reason for us to fear that even a powerful country like Japan, which still is held down by the consequences of the second world war, would not become a part of it perhaps in the hope of gaining a place in this group of nations. All these nations may get attracted to this. Anyway, it is worth trying. After all, you have, as Shri Mukerjee said, to make a beginning somewhere. I think that probably is the beginning of collective security in Asia. And it also proclaims at the same time

that it is not against anybody in the sense that some of these countries that I mentioned have western military or alliance connections. We are not against them that way.

Since time is running out, I will proceed to the other point, about the Indian Ocean as an area of peace. Here again I hope I would not be misunderstood. I think we should be careful, speaking about these things without a sense of reality. We are today governed, so far as the sea is concerned, by our signature to the Convention on the Law of the High Seas. The high seas are open to every nation in the world. All that we protect, unfortunately by the decisions of that time, is six miles of our territorial sea and a pseudo-political claim to our continental shelf. My submission, therefore, is that while it is a good slogan, while it is a good sentiment—and I do not think the UN Resolution means anything more than that; I have heard talk about a 'Polish corridor', and about the atomic free zone—the Rapacki plan—you cannot keep these oceans free of warships unless you have the power to do so. We are a littoral State and India has a coastline of over 3,400 miles, and of all the littoral States we are not most powerful. That is to say, we cannot by a resolution keep out the navy of other people. The navies of other people keep out because there is no vacuum here in the present conditions of the world. If there is a world disarmament it is a different question. Equally we cannot also speak about the American navy and the Soviet navy in the same breath, as our experience shows, about the Mediterranean; the Americans said, when on the first occasion, the Soviet Navy went over the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean, "What business have you here? This is no English Channel or an inland sea." So, the freedom of the seas or what is called the peace area of the Indian Ocean has to be protected to a certain extent by our capacity at least to assess what is happening. I do not think I am saying anything that I should not say; today we have not got the capacity to know what is happening in the Indian Ocean. We read in the newspapers that the American navy has moved and so on; and that is all. We have no patrols; we have no ships to patrol. The navy is the weakest spot in our defence system. We are a State with a responsibility to our other Indian Ocean coun-

tries. I think from this desire to keep peace here, we should move on.

Sir, the sea is always neutral. It is only when you put ships on it that it becomes something else. Therefore, this is what we should do. We have to build up the strength of our littoral States. When the Minister of External Affairs addresses this question at the next what is called the Freedom of the Seas Conference which is supposed to be held in Chile but which the Americans decided otherwise—it is to be held somewhere—we have to peg our claim in regard to our territorial sea. When the naval guns can shoot about 19½ miles, six miles of territorial sea is nowhere.

Secondly, when we are trying to mine oil—not only we but everybody wants to mine oil from the continental shelf, we are entitled to project our continental shelf which is part of our own land. The continental shelf is merely a continent just under water; it is just like a man going to a bathing-place and dipping himself under the water; it is not that he is finished; he is down there. The continental shelf is part of our territory. And we should be in a position to protect our continental shelf and also to protect ourselves from aggression.

After all, even in recent years, we have been reminded of the fact that there are other people who use the sea against us. I do not want to go into the names of them. But there it is. Our power on the sea is not for aggressive purposes. It is the same with regard to our army. We have a considerable army not in order to invade anybody, not even to liberate anybody. We did not go to liberate Bangladesh; we went there because we were invaded and otherwise we would have been in danger. That was the only reason. Therefore, when we talk about the Indian Ocean being an area of peace, it should not be as something of a unilateral, pacifist character. The facts of Nature have to be recognised. The facts of this world have to be recognised. Unless we have the power, not necessarily naval power—unless we have the political power, the prestige and position to say, "This is our area; do not come in here," then only, in extreme circumstances would they come in. Therefore, we should develop our

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naval strength and our understanding of what has happened in those seas.

Not so long ago, an American naval establishment and so on came there for sounding the depth of our seas. They know every inch of it. Of course, they said Indians have been asked to co-operate. We did co-operate, and there was one officer whose business was to clock the time when the device banged at the bottom. That was his business in sounding the depth of the sea. We are co-operating in that way and that is our effective part.

These are the two things, or the two main points. One is the collective security in Asia and the second is the freedom of the seas. The second one is an immediate one, because we shall be soon going to the conference and even this question of the territorial sea of six miles would become a very crucial matter for us. It starts there. Peru has 200 miles in this respect. I am not saying that we should have 200 miles. But we should have a sufficient distance from our coast where ships armed with naval guns do not go there. As we have come to the stage of nuclear-powered ships, this is even more important than at any other time.

17.00 hours.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : If there was any area in which our country had reason to be legitimately proud, I would submit that it is the area of foreign policy, because we have consistently succeeded in pursuing a policy which has been admired throughout the world. We are gaining more and more friends all over the world on account of our foreign policy and this must go to the credit of the captains who are piloting the ship of foreign policy.

I come to the critics of our foreign policy. They are mainly from the sector which like an ostrich has a tendency to put its head under sand. Take organisations like Jan Sangh. I must submit somehow I have always felt that organisations of this mentality have not advanced beyond the era of Sivaji, Rana Pratap and Guru Gobind Singh. Everything in their assessment is in terms of Hindu versus Muslim. In respect of the foreign policy they have the same slogan RSS boys used to say

हिन्दुस्तान हिन्दुओं का, नहीं किसी के बाप का

During the last war which we had with Pakistan the slogan was :

जहाँ हमारा खून बहा, वह ज़मीन हमारी है

They do not understand how dangerous these slogans are. The blood of jawan was spilt even in Bangladesh. Do they mean to say that that land must belong to us? That is what they said in the Rann of Kutch. The moment you have friendship with Arab countries they would criticise us and ask us to beware and they would say; these are muslim countries, they will never be our real friends. The moment you try to have friendly relations with Pakistan and you say that we have no designs on an inch of any foreign territory and therefore we must vacate, they say; why do you pursue that policy? Their policy is so narrow-minded. They say that we must have no compromise or understanding with a country like China, till they vacate every inch of our land; no talk with China. But the moment Mr. Kissinger went to China and started having a dialogue with China, the whole thing softens down; we have to be realistic now! We have always said that we do not want enemies anywhere. In this context, I wish to refer to what our Foreign Minister told us. He quoted one of the famous thoughts of Mao Tse-tung and that thought was that China was in need of enemies. Who can be the most satisfying and convenient enemies? These would be nearby countries particularly countries like India. As far as they are in need of enemies, they would not be eager to make friendship with India howsoever we may desire to have friendship with all: Our policy is one of wanting friends all over the world. In this context let us consider our relationship with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. For this, we must understand the basic difference between a socialist economy and a capitalist economy. As far as capitalist economy is concerned, there the Government itself is dominated by the capitalist class which controls even the armament industry. They always want areas where they can dump their second-hand obsolete arms and experiment the armaments they have manufactured. The best areas are the small countries. They did it in Vietnam in the name of containing communism. They are now thinking of trying this very strategy in Iran and the

middle-east. We can realise the danger of their saying, "In exchange of oil, we will give you arms". They will give arms to these small countries so that they may fight against each other. They say, this is done to protect these countries against Soviet Union. See this policy right from the beginning. Have you ever seen a country like USA supporting non-alignment? You know the famous Dulles policy: Those who are not our friends are our enemies. Therefore, they condemned the whole policy of non-alignment. Have you ever seen a socialist country like USSR condemning non-alignment? This is the fundamental difference between a socialist country and a capitalist country. Capitalist countries with their multinational corporations have always tried to dominate over the small countries through their arms, money power, industry etc.

What is the basic ingredient of this concept of collective security? The first ingredient is that we do not want to have any aggressive design against any country in this region. It is based on mutual trust, mutual co-operation, mutual friendship and mutual understanding. What is wrong with this concept? We know the experience of small countries like Vietnam, Cambodia, etc., right up to our neighbouring country, Pakistan. Now we see what is happening in the middle-east. We have seen that the capitalist countries have tried to make this an arena of conflicts, a practising ground for their armaments. If this is not to be allowed, what is wrong in these countries of Asia getting together and saying, "Let us have mutual agreement of non-aggression". We must dispel from the mind of even the smallest country in this region that it need not have any fear from any country in this region at least. That is the first step we can take towards the whole concept of collective security.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You want India to accept the Brezhnev doctrine?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is your understanding of it? I do not agree that this concept of collective security is the Brezhnev doctrine. By calling it Brezhnev doctrine, you want to condemn it as if "this is something dangerous coming from someone and therefore be on the guard." You should

examine it on its merits. Instead of criticising it merely because it comes from a friendly country whom you may not like for your own reasons, you may condemn it on merit. Let us know where you find fault with the idea of being friends in this region, the entire countries of this region wanting to protect themselves against aggression. This is India's doctrine and there is no question of having any apprehension on this ground.

SHRI R. V. BADE: India's doctrine or Indira doctrine?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: India today is represented by Indira. Although you may say it in a derogatory sense, I feel proud to say that Indira stands for India (Interruptions) I have described how your doctrine has not been of any help to us.

As far as our foreign policy is concerned, the spirit of *detente* that has been created in the world must now be consolidated and translated into a spirit of co-operation and that could come only in the economic sphere. The best way to consolidate this spirit is not only in a negative aspect of political non-aggression in the military sense but in the positive aspect of having economic co-operation. It is only by having greater and greater economic co-operation among the countries of this region that we can really take a major step towards greater solidarity among the freedom-loving and peace-loving countries of the world. I believe that is the basic tenet of the foreign policy which we have been successfully pursuing.

17.12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : CRASH OF
LUFTHANSA'S BOEING-707
AT PALAM AIRPORT

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I regret to inform the House that a Lufthansa Boeing 707 aircraft crashed while landing at Palam airport at 0101 hours IST this morning. The aircraft was on a scheduled flight and was coming from Bangkok. Before giving any further details, I would like to inform the House straightaway that fortunately there was no loss of life and that all the 98 passengers and 11 crew members on board are safe. 6 passengers and the

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Captain of the aircraft received some injuries. 4 passengers and the Captain were taken to the hospital and all but the Captain have been discharged.

The aircraft in its approach phase duly crossed the reporting point over Secunderabad, approximately 26 miles from Palam. The aircraft was cleared by air traffic control for a straight in landing. The aircraft reported crossing the outer marker at 0059 hrs. IST, and landing clearance was given. About two minutes later the air traffic control officer saw some flames near the beginning of runway 28 and immediately alerted the safety services who rushed to the site. The Duty Officer simultaneously alerted the city fire services and hospitals.

Immediately on receiving information of the accident I rushed to the site accompanied by the Secretary in my Ministry. The Director General of Civil Aviation along with his officers, and the officers of the International Airport Authority also arrived at the scene. I was informed that the aircraft had struck the Middle Marker hut and that the chowkidar on duty there had also been injured and is in hospital. I was also informed that all the Landing Aids were in operation at the time of the accident.

Almost all the passengers had been taken to the airport restaurant where I spoke to a number of them. I also visited the Willingdon Hospital to see the injured persons including the Captain of the aircraft.

I am sure, the House will join me in expressing its deep regret over the accident and wishing the injured persons a very speedy recovery. It is indeed fortunate that there was no loss of life.

A Court of Inquiry is being appointed to investigate the circumstances and causes of the accident.

17.15 hrs.

MOTION Re: INTERNATIONAL
SITUATION—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now resume the discussion on the international situation.

Shrimati Mukul Banerji.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to begin by appreciating our Government for the Joint Economic Agreements signed recently with Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. These Agreements will create scope for faster industrialisation of our country and lead to self-reliance on essential matters. It has also extended the area of peace through mutual understanding and friendship which will help in releasing tension in other parts of the world.

Some people have criticised our Government and have expressed their apprehension that India is surrendering to the Communist Bloc and is fast coming under the clutches of the Soviet Union. I can only say that this sort of suspicion and fear is expressed through mental weakness and lack of understanding of the world situation today. It is logically not possible that any two countries should be at par in strength in every respect and then only they should sign Agreements with each other. Such Agreements are signed with the spirit of mutual cooperation and on the basis of mutual benefit.

17.16 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

In order to make our country strong and well-developed in industry, agriculture, science and technology, etc., it is necessary that we borrow knowledge and also money and material and, in return, we give to others whatever we have in excess. The expression of such fears that we may surrender our Independence or national interest in any manner is not only baseless but it should also be condemned as immoral because it has a demoralising effect on the people.

One of the main criticism offered is regarding the idea of Collective Asian Security Plan made by Mr. Brezhnev during his recent visit. Let us be clear that this is just a friendly suggestion from a friendly country for consideration and it is not a mandate on us. India's primary concern in Asia is to build close friendship and cooperation with all her neighbours and other Asian countries and all her steps should be directed to this principal objective. Asian Security idea or any other suggestion coming from any quarter should be judged in this context.

Is it not interesting, Sir, that when the rest of the world, including all the Super Powers have started openly recognising the strength and stature of India in every sense, a section of our own people are trying to project their Motherland as weak and vascillating? One does not develop immunity through segregation. No country, even the smallest one, can exist and grow in isolation today and certainly not a big country like India. We must expose ourselves to various challenging ideas existing in the world and yet develop according to our own genius and aspirations. That is the ideal of India and there lies her salvation. The world is fast changing and any country which wants to progress must keep pace with this fast moving world. Otherwise, we shall be outdated and outmoded. The Opposition which criticises the Government in such matters should do well if they read the signs of time.

Indo-U.S. relationship has also gone through a marked improvement. In his speech before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in September, 1973, Dr. Henry Kissinger recognised India's role as of special importance in the developing world whose growth and stability is essential to peace and stability in South Asia. The critics of our Government should at least learn to respect the country from what others say about us. The Settlement of the question of P.L. 480 funds is one of the major steps towards cementing our relationship with U.S.A. Moreover, Dr. Henry Kissinger is expected to visit India in the next month and it can be hoped that there would be further smoothening of relations between these two great democratic countries.

We have seen in recent past how confirmed and declared hostilities of decades have melted and new alliances have grown in the world completely believing the old idea of rigid Power blocs. The relationships between U.S.A. and China, and U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. are such examples where the respective ideological stands of their Governments could no more remain hurdles. The fact is that there is today greater consciousness among all nations for rapid progress and they realise that this is possible by releasing tensions and widening the area of peace. This is also the essence of the idea of non-alignment.

1—Last

In our own sub-continent, the Simla Agreement with Pakistan followed by Delhi Agreement have paved the way for lasting peace and progress. It has also established the efficacy of the idea of bilateralism in international affairs. Our relationship with Bangladesh continues to be as brotherly and cordial as before. Similarly, our relationship with Nepal and Ceylon has further improved and have become more cordial.

While discussing the affairs of the sub-continent, our attention is naturally drawn to the recent developments regarding Indian Ocean. This area has suddenly sprung into prominence and there seems to be a danger of its being a bone of contention between big powers. India and other peace-loving Asian countries will be interested to see that the Indian Ocean remains as before a peaceful zone free from Great Powers' presence and rivalries. All ships are welcome here except war ships.

Coming back again to our relationship with other countries, our ties with Iran have become stronger than before. At times, some doubts have been expressed regarding our friendly relations, but both the countries have not allowed their bilateral relations to be affected by any such insinuation.

Our relationship with China has yet to be normalised. Several gestures have been made by our leaders. But China seems to prefer to continue her cold behaviour. We want all the outstanding issues between us to be settled bilaterally as we have done with Pakistan. But this should be remembered by China that India is also a big country like her and no physical or military pressure can brow-beat India. Secondly, if China remembers, she was a signatory to the idea of peaceful co-existence and Panch Sheel; she must also agree that, along with her system of Communist Government, the Indian ideal of democratic socialism must be tolerated and allowed to exist as we are willing to tolerate their ideology. Only then, will it be possible to develop mutual friendship and peaceful relations between the two countries on a lasting basis.

As regards the conflict in West Asia, India was one of the first countries to support the Arab cause as we have always done. At that time some of our critics doubted our policy. But now we

[Shrimati Mukul Banerjee]

have seen how many big and small countries, hostile to Arabs, are realising the reality of the situation and are now coming forward to support their cause.

In the end, Sir, it will not be too much to say that the foreign policy pursued by our Government has met with brilliant success and much of it could be possible because of the able, steering and efficient handling of these delicate problems by our hon. Foreign Minister and our beloved Prime Minister. I congratulate the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and also the Government for the same.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं श्री स्वर्ण सिंह को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हम लोगों को एक अरसे के बाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर बहस करने का मौका दिया है ।

जब हम भारत की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति का विचार करते हैं, तो सब से पहले यह सवाल उठता है कि हम आत्मश्लाघी बनें या अन्तर्मुखी बनें । अगर हम अन्तर्मुखी बनेंगे तो इस बात को कबूल करना पड़ेगा कि बंगला देश की लड़ाई में भारत की जीत होने के बाद हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिभा, हमारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चेहरा, और ज्यादा निखरने के बजाये इन दिनों में धूमिल ही होता चला जा रहा है, और उस का कारण यह है कि आन्तरिक मामलों में भारत की कमजोरी बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो गई है ।

यह सही है कि आजादी के बाद दस बारह साल तक भारत को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में महत्व भी मिला और ख्याति भी मिली । लेकिन इस के जो कारण थे, उन का सम्बन्ध दो महा-शक्तियों के बीच में, अतलांतकीय और सोवियत खेमों के बीच में, उस समय चल रहे संघर्ष और शीत युद्ध से था । दोनों महाशक्तियाँ, दोनों खेमे, चाहेंगे कि उन के बीच में मध्यस्थता का, एक ईमानदार ब्रोकर का, काम करने वाला कोई देश भी हो, और वह रोज उन वर्षों में भारत अदा करता था । जैसे ही यह शीत

युद्ध समाप्त हुआ, दोनों महाशक्तियों को किसी मध्यस्थ की आवश्यकता नहीं रही ।

उसी समय 1962 में चीन के साथ हमारी जो लड़ाई हुई, उस में हमारी फौजी कमजोरी सारी दुनिया को ज्ञात हो गई । उस समय के बाद से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भारत का महत्व कम होता चला जा रहा है ।

द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद जो सबसे बड़ा अन्तर्विरोध इस दुनिया में रहा है, अगर मौलिक दृष्टि से देखा जाये, तो यूरोप और अमरीका के विकसित राष्ट्रों और एशिया, अफ्रीका और लेटिन अमरीका के अविकसित और पिछड़े राष्ट्रों के बीच में जो अन्तर्विरोध है, वही बुनियादी अन्तर्विरोध है । अमरीका और रूस के बीच वाला अन्तर्विरोध लम्बान की दृष्टि से बुनियादी अन्तर्विरोध नहीं था ।

मेरे नेता, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, बहुत साल पहले कहा करते थे कि बुनियादी तौर पर जो जफ स्टालिन और हेनरी फोर्ड भाई भाई हैं । उस समय लोग उन की बात का अर्थ नहीं समझते थे । लेकिन आज हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि ब्रेज्नेव और निक्सन इतने ज्यादा करीब आ गये हैं कि, जिस अन्तर्विरोध का मैं ने उल्लेख किया है, तथा रूस और चीन के बीच में जो अन्तर्विरोध उत्पन्न हुआ है, उस की तुलना में अमरीका और रूस के रिश्ते बहुत ज्यादा मित्रता के रिश्ते हो गये हैं ।

किसी भी देश की वैदेशिक नीति को सफलतापूर्वक चलाने के लिए या तो उस के पास फौजी शक्ति होनी चाहिए, या आर्थिक और औद्योगिक सामर्थ्य होना चाहिए, और यदि ये दोनों शक्तियाँ नहीं हैं, तो कम से कम आदर्शों और मूल्यों की नई शक्ति होनी चाहिए । आज मैं विदेश मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विगत 26 वर्षों में भारत ने कुछ नये आदर्शों का सृजन करने का प्रयास किया है । वैदेशिक नीति को चलाने का किसिजर का भी तरीका है कि शक्ति भी है और पुराने ढंग की कूटनीति भी है, जिस तरीके को रूस ने भी अपनाया है ।

लेकिन 1917 में जब रूस में क्रांति हुई, तो लेनिन के पास न फौजी शक्ति थी और न औद्योगिक और आर्थिक शक्ति थी, मगर फिर भी लेनिन की नीति अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में अपना एक अनोखा महत्व रखती थी, और उस का कारण यह था कि नये आदर्शों का सृजन करने का काम लेनिन ने किया। मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत ने इस तरह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में नये आदर्शों का सृजन करने का कोई काम नहीं किया है। पुर्तगाली साम्राज्यवाद के तहत आज भी जो उपनिवेश हैं, और दक्षिणी अफ्रीका के जिस सारे इलाके पर गोरे साम्राज्यवाद का राज्य चल रहा है, क्या उन इलाकों को राजनैतिक पराधीनता से मुक्त करने में भारत की वैदेशिक नीति को सफलता मिली है ?

इस अन्तर्विरोध का दूसरा पहलू आर्थिक है। मैं श्री उन्नीकृष्णन् के साथ इस बारे में सहमत हूँ कि राजनैतिक पराधीनता तो एशिया, अफ्रीका और लेटिन अमरीका के बड़े हिस्से से खत्म हो गई है, लेकिन पिछड़े 26 वर्षों में आर्थिक पराधीनता और शोषण बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। 26 साल पहले दुनिया के अविकसित देशों और यूरोप तथा अमरीका के विकसित देशों के बीच जो खाई थी, वह खाई आज और ज्यादा चौड़ी और गहरी बन गई है, और इस लिए लम्बान की दृष्टि से मैं कहूँगा कि मेरी राय में भारत की वैदेशिक नीति इस मौलिक कसौटी पर खरी नहीं उतरी है।

जहां तक भारत का अपना सवाल है, क्या विगत 26 वर्षों में हम ने अपने देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक शूर-बराबरी, असमानता, को समाप्त किया ? अपनी आर्थिक प्रगति तेजी से करने के बारे में, और मुल्क को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के बारे में, क्या हम लोगों ने कोई नया आदर्श विश्व के सामने पेश किया है ? जब तक हम लोग यह काम नहीं करेंगे, जब तक

अन्दरूनी कायापलट नहीं होगी, तब तक भारत को वैदेशिक नीति दुनिया में कारगर नहीं हो सकती है।

जब भारत आजाद हुआ तो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की रचना हो चुकी थी। संयुक्त राष्ट्र-संघ की रचना का आधार था कि द्वितीय महा-युद्ध के बाद जो यथास्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी उस यथास्थिति को बनाए रखना। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के चार्टर में इसका प्रयास किया गया था। पिछले 26 वर्षों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति में इतने बड़े परिवर्तन हुए हैं लेकिन उस के अनुरूप संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का जो चार्टर है उस को बदलने का प्रयास भारत ने नहीं किया, उस में पहले नहीं की। क्या आज आर्थिक और औद्योगिक शक्ति को देखें तो ब्रिटेन और फ्रांस की तुलना में जापान और पश्चिमी जर्मनी ज्यादा शक्ति-शाली नहीं है ? लेकिन जापान और पश्चिमी जर्मनी का आज सुरक्षा परिषद् में कोई स्थायी सदस्यता प्राप्त नहीं है। अभी अभी इन वर्षों में वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में प्रवेश कर पाए हैं। लेकिन फ्रांस और ब्रिटेन तौलनिक दृष्टि से कमजोर होते हुए भी उन को सुरक्षा परिषद् में वीटो का भी अधिकार है और सुरक्षा परिषद् की स्थायी सदस्यता भी उन को मिली हुई है। इसी तरह से लोक-संख्या की दृष्टि से देखें तो हम चीन के बाद सब से बड़े देश हैं। मेरा यह कहने का मतलब नहीं है कि भारत को इस के बारे में पहल करनी चाहिए कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में नये लोगों को वीटो का अधिकार मिले या नये देशों को स्थायी सदस्यता सुरक्षा परिषद् में मिले। क्योंकि बांच में डा० किसिजर आदि लोग यह सुझाव देते हैं कि जापान को भी लिया जाय। भारत को मौलिक रूप से संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के चार्टर में परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए जिस से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जातीय व्यवस्था समाप्त हो, किसी भी राष्ट्र को वीटो का अधिकार नहीं हो और किसी भी देश को सुरक्षा परिषद् में स्थायी सदस्यता न मिले। इस तरह की कोई पहल भारत ने 26 वर्षों

[श्री मधु लिमये]

में नहीं की। अगर वह भविष्य में करेंगे तो मैं मानूंगा कि कोई बड़ा परिवर्तन भारत की नीति में हुआ है।

तीसरे खेमे की आलोचना मेरे मित्र ऊनी-कृष्णन् ने की। लेकिन उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस माने में ऐटलांटिक पैक्ट के देश एक फौजीगुट मिलिटरी ब्लाक के रूप में आते हैं या वारसा पैक्ट के देश आते हैं उस दृष्टि से तीसरे खेमे की कल्पना यह फौजी कल्पना कभी नहीं थी। तीसरे खेमे की कल्पना वैचारिक कल्पना थी, वह सर्जनशील कल्पना थी। आप उस को फौजी कल्पना में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं तो आप उस कल्पना के साथ बड़ा अन्याय करते हैं। जैसे जैसे लोग कांग्रेस पार्टी में चले जाते हैं वे पुरानी सारी बातों को भूलने लग जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं उन को तो माफी करता हूँ।

सामूहिक सुरक्षा की चर्चा हमारे देश में चल पड़ी है। इस के बारे में सोवियत नेता से मैं भी बात करना चाहता था और कुछ हद तक बात हुई भी। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वयं ब्रेज्नेव साहब ने यह कहा है, हालांकि ब्रेज्नेव की तारीफ करने का काम कांग्रेसी दल के सदस्य ज्यादा कर रहे थे जैसे ब्रेज्नेव से भी अधिक उस कलेक्टिव सेक्योरिटी के बारे में उन को जानकारी थी, तो उनकी बात तो मैं छोड़ देता हूँ, लेकिन ब्रेज्नेव साहब का स्वयं कहना है कि मेरी कोई ठोस, निश्चित, कट एंड ड्राई योजना नहीं है। मैं केवल उस के ऊपर बहस चाहता हूँ। जब बहस चाहते हैं तो वह लोग हमारी बात और हमारे दृष्टिकोण को भी सुनें। यूरोप जैसे इलाके में जहाँ बहुत प्राचीन राष्ट्र हैं, एक एक राष्ट्र का राष्ट्रीय व्यक्तिगत स्पष्ट है और वहाँ की सीमाएं भी अब निश्चित हो चुकी हैं, स्थिति अलग है। यूरोप में कोई प्रादेशिक झगड़े नहीं हैं। नई पोलिश सीमा को पश्चिमी जर्मनी ने और पूर्वी जर्मनी ने मान लिया है। चेकोस्लोवाकिया का जहाँ तक सवाल है उस की यथास्थिति को भी पश्चिमी जर्मनी ने मान

लिया है। यूगोस्लाविया और इटली के बीच में जो त्रिआस्त का झगड़ा था वह भी हल हो गया है। इसलिए यूरोप में इस वक्त कोई सीमाओं को ले कर झगड़े नहीं हैं। उस की यथास्थिति को बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से सामूहिक सुरक्षा की चर्चा यदि यूरोप में हो और हेल्सिंकी सम्मेलन में और हुआ क्या था, यथास्थिति को बनाए रखने के बारे में एक करार सोवियत यूनियन चाहता है, शायद यूरोपीय देशों के बीच में यह हो भी जायेगा। लेकिन एशिया की स्थिति दूसरी है। एशिया की परिस्थिति प्रवाही परिस्थिति है। यहाँ के राष्ट्रों की रूपरेखा साफ नहीं है। यहाँ सीमा के कई विवाद हैं। साम्राज्यशाही ने एशिया के देशों को छोड़ने हुए, जब उन के लिए छोड़ना अनिवार्य हो गया तो इन देशों को बंधे तकसीम कर के चले गए और तकसीम कर के जो योजना, जो व्यवस्था एशिया के देशों के ऊपर लादी वह व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं रही है। इसलिए सोवियत लीडरों से मैं ने कहा कि अगर कलेक्टिव सेक्योरिटी और यथास्थिति वाली बात एशिया में दो साल पहले होती तो क्या बंगलादेश का निर्माण हो सकता था? यूरोप में इस तरह के नये राज्यों का, नये देशों का निर्माण पिछले 25 वर्षों में नहीं हुआ है। आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1947 में माउंट बॅटन जिन्ना और नेहरू पटेल ने जो योजना इस देश के ऊपर लादी है उस का खोखलापन 25 वर्षों में साबित हो चुका है। पिछले 25 वर्षों में की व्यवस्था टूट चुकी है। जो घटनाएं इस इलाके में इस वक्त भी घट रही हैं इस से पता चलता है कि जो वर्तमान व्यवस्था है उस में भी परिवर्तन होने वाला है। हां, अगर कलेक्टिव सेक्योरिटी का मतलब सिर्फ यह है कि बल-प्रयोग कर के सीमाओं को न बदला जाय तो उस के बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं होगा। लेकिन उस का मतलब अगर यह होगा कि यथास्थिति को बनाए रखना तो मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि सामूहिक सुरक्षा की नीति एक प्रतिश्रियावादी नीति साबित होगी क्योंकि उस में परिवर्तन की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रहेगी। हम लोगों को प्रयास करना चाहिए

कि भारत बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान के बीच में जैसे पहले युद्ध-बन्दी के बारे में जवाहर लाल जी के द्वारा सुझाव दिए जाते थे इस वक्त भी मैं यह आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि यह सुझाव दिया जाय। वैदेशिक नीति और रक्षा नीति के बारे में इन तीन राज्यों में एक समानता लाने के लिए हम लोगों को निरंतर प्रयास करना चाहिए।

अभी भी जो पाकिस्तान का इलाका बचा है उस में क्या होने वाला है, दस साल के बाद होगा, आज कोई कह नहीं सकता है। स्वयं प्रेसीडेंट भूट्टो कह रहे हैं कि बिलोचिस्तान में मिनि बंगलादेश हो रहा है। इसलिए रूसी नेताओं को इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। एशिया में चुंकि प्रवाही स्थिति है इसलिए यूरोप के इतिहास को देखकर जिन कल्पनाओं को उन्होंने निर्माण किया है वह एशिया पर बिना यहाँ, की स्थिति पर विचार किए हुए लादने का प्रयास उन लोगों को नहीं करना चाहिए।

इन सवालों के बारे में भारत को पहल करनी चाहिए। एशिया के नक्शे की ओर देखिए—कोरिया बंटा हुआ है, वियतनाम बंटा हुआ है, पश्चिमी एशिया में जाइए, पश्चिमी एशिया की जो मूल समस्या है उस के बारे में तो कोई सोचता ही नहीं। सीरिया और मिश्र का जो इलाका इसरायल ने लिया है यह बुनियादी सवाल नहीं है। बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि वहाँ के जो फिलिस्तीनी लोग हैं उन को अपने अधिकार मिलेंगे या नहीं? भारत ने 1947-48 में जब यह मामला संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सामने आया था तो यूगोस्लाविया से मिल कर फिलिस्तीन की समस्या के हल के लिए एक मिले जुले राज्य की, फेडरल राज्य की कल्पना रखी थी। आज भी मैं चाहूँगा और मैं तो चाहता ही हूँ कि इसरायल ने जो इलाका हड़पा है सीरिया का और मिश्र का उस में से वह निकले लेकिन साथ साथ पहले गाजा स्ट्रिप के ऊपर मिश्र का कब्जा था और पुराने जेरूसलेम के

ऊपर और जार्डन नदी के वेस्ट बैंक के ऊपर जार्डन का कब्जा हो गया था। क्या वजह है कि इन इलाकों में फिलिस्तीनी लोगों का अपना राज्य न बने? फिलिस्तीनी लोगों का फिलिस्तीन की भूमि के ऊपर स्वतंत्र राज्य बने इसलिए भारत और अन्य देशों को प्रयत्न करना चाहिए तथा इसरायल और फिलिस्तीन दोनों राज्यों के बीच में एक कान्फेडरेशन बने या फेडरेशन बने। फेडरेशन बनने में तो बहुत समय लगेगा। लेकिन कम से कम फिलिस्तीनी लोगों को अपना प्रभुसत्ता सम्पन्न राज्य बनाने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। यह सवाल मिश्र और सीरिया का नहीं है, फिलिस्तीनी लोगों को जार्डन राजा के कब्जे से और मिश्र के कब्जे से छुड़वाने की निहायत जरूरत है। उन का अपना राज्य बना देंगे तभी जा कर यह बात पश्चिमी एशिया में आगे चल सकती है।

मैं और भी दो तीन बातों का उल्लेख कर के अपने भाषण को खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। आज हम आन्तरिक मामलों में एकाधिकारशाही के खिलाफ होते हैं। लेकिन विश्व में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के रूप में वीटो और स्थायी सदस्यता के रूप में भी एकाधिकारशाही है। क्या वजह है कि जिन को सेक्योरिटी कौंसिल में परमानेंट सीट और वीटो का अधिकार है उन्हीं लोगों की आण्विक एकाधिकारशाही भी दुनिया में है। इसलिए विदेश मंत्री को यह कह देना चाहिए कि जिस तरह से हम किसी फौजी खेमे के साथ अपने को नहीं जोड़ना चाहते हैं, और इसलिए भारत में किसी को भी नाविक अड्डा या हवाई अड्डा देने का सवाल बिलकुल नहीं उत्पन्न होना चाहिए चाहे रूस हो या और कोई देश हो।

साथ साथ यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि यह जो आण्विक-एकाधिकारशाही है उस का भारत डट कर विरोध करता है। इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप आज ही आण्विक हथियार बनाने लगे। आज जो आण्विक स्थिति

[श्री मधु लिमये]

है, उस में हम जैसे लोग यह सलाह नहीं दे सकते, लेकिन भारत को अपनी रक्षा के लिये आणविक हथियार बनाने का अधिकार सुरक्षित रखना चाहिये। हां, दुनिया के सभी लोग आणविक निरस्त्रीकरण के लिये, पूरे निरस्त्रीकरण के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे तो मैं कहूंगा कि आप भी उस के लिये तैयार हो जाइये। लेकिन जब तक दुनिया तैयार नहीं है, तब तक मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। अमरीका और रूस के हाथ में आणविक हथियार शान्ति के लिये खतरा पैदा नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन भारत के हाथ में आयेंगे तो खतरा उत्पन्न हो जायेगा, इस दलील को, इस तर्क को, मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

अभी श्री कृष्ण मेनन साहब ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि बारबार आप यह बयान क्यों देते हैं कि चीन के साथ हम लोग समझौता करने के लिये तैयार हैं। अब तक दर्जनों बयान आ चुके हैं, लेकिन चीन की ओर से कोई प्रतिसाद नहीं हुआ। आप बयान देते जा रहे हैं। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ, जैसे रूस और चीन का संघर्ष शुरू हो गया, हम लोग चीन के हमदर्द बन गये। मैं यह ताकत के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ—जिस तरह से रूस और चीन के बीच में विवाद के विषय हैं, उस से भी अधिक विवाद के विषय भारत और चीन के बीच में है। रूस और भारत के बीच में सीमा का विवाद नहीं है। बारबार चीन को जो न्यौता दिया जा रहा है, इस का क्या मतलब है? अन्ततोगत्वा चीन के साथ मित्रता का रिश्ता होना चाहिये, यह मेरी भी राय है, लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि दुर्बलता के आधार पर मैं चीन के सामने घुटने टेक कर समझौता करूँ। उन्होंने आप की सीमा का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा हड़पा है, अपने हाथ में रखा है। अभी भी तिब्बत की राष्ट्रीयता का मामला है। आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—यहाँ कुछ लोग हम को प्रतिक्रियावादी कहते थे—जब हम तिब्बत की बात कहते थे। लेकिन आज सोवियत

रूस के अखबार, ताशकन्द रेडियो चीन पर अभियोग लगा रहे हैं—इस से आप लोग सबक सीखिये। हमारे नेता दूर की बात देखते थे, जो बात लोहिया जी 1947 में करते थे, आज अगर रूस के नेता करने लगे हैं तो यह जीत रूस के नेताओं की नहीं है, लोहिया जी की जीत है। इस लिये किसी को प्रतिक्रियावादी कहना सस्ता है, लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ—चीन और भारत के बीच में समझौता तभी होगा, जब भारत शक्तिशाली बन जायेगा, जब भारत आर्थिक स्थिति में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा, जब भारत में सामाजिक विषमता खत्म हो जायेगी, जब हमारी आर्थिक तरक्की होगी, जब आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी खत्म हो जायेगी। मैं फिर ताकत के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ—फौजी शक्ति या केवल आर्थिक और औद्योगिक शक्ति ही शक्ति नहीं होती है, नये आदर्श, नये विचार—ये भी वैदेशिक नीति के कारगर हथियार बन सकते हैं। महात्मा गांधी का हिन्दुस्तान इस तरह की सृजनशील नीति चला सकता था, लेकिन इस देश का दुर्भाग्य ऐसा है कि महात्मा गांधी के चेलां ने मध्यस्थता और आनेस्ट-ब्रोकरी का रोल पसन्द किया, सृजन-शीलता के रास्ते पर वे नहीं चले।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): The Indo-Soviet Treaty of peace, Friendship and Co-operation was a landmark in the history of India's foreign policy. Though friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union were of a traditional character and though the Soviet Union had given considerable help to India in carrying out certain major projects in different plans, the Treaty of August 1971 laid a very firm foundation for the friendship and provided the basis for long-term co-operation in various fields.

The 15-year agreement on economic and trade co-operation signed on 29th November was a major step in consolidating peace and co-operation between these two countries.

The 15-year agreement between the two countries has shown their determination to develop and strengthen economic and technical co-operation as

well as trade between them on the basis of panchsheel, that is, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

Of the many agreements, which have been reached between the Soviet Union and India, there are three very important features to which I would like to refer. First, to develop their economies, the two countries shall aim at the sharing and utilisation of up-to-date technical and technological achievements on mutually favourable terms. Secondly, for existing projects previously undertaken with the assistance of the USSR and for undertaking new ones such as the oil refinery at Mathura and others, the Government of USSR will extend to the Government of India credits, the amounts, terms and conditions of which will be settled by separate agreements. The agreement further contains the important provision that the methods of reciprocal settlement, the amounts and terms of credit relations would be streamlined and improved. This might mean that the credits would be re-scheduled and perhaps the terms of repayment will be relaxed.

Another agreement provides for the setting up of a study group whose main function will be to exchange experience and knowledge in the fields of economic forecasting, methodology of planning, formulation of projects and programmes, planning of supplies of materials, exchange of published reports on materials.

I think these agreements are very important. They are mutually beneficial to both countries and are not of a one-sided character.

Now to take some allegations made against the agreements. It has been alleged that as a result of these, India has joined the Russian camp or that there has been a sell-out, accusations to which the Prime Minister has given convincing replies. Further, India and the Soviet Union have similar views on many vital problems of international politics, one of which is the West Asian crisis. Both countries are of the view that the West Asian crisis can be solved and enduring peace established if the Security Council Resolution No. 242 of Nov. 22, 1967 is properly implemented. In the

Arab-Israeli War, India has consistently supported the just cause of the Arabs. But there is one aspect of the problem to which I would like to refer in this context. It has given rise to very serious problems for the whole world, I mean the problem of oil. It is quite justifiable to use oil as a weapon in war time, but even after the war was over, they continued to cut supplies of oil or to sell it by auction, as a result of which the economies of all countries of the world are getting into serious trouble. It will harm not only the countries against which it is aimed but also neutral countries, and friendly countries like India. I am afraid this may precipitate a serious economic crisis and envelope all the countries of the world.

In this connection, I would like to say that the attitude taken by the Shah of Iran is noteworthy and deserves to be considered seriously by these Arab countries.

Coming nearer home, to China we have made our attitude clear. This has been done often enough. But I am afraid the Chinese commitment to Pakistan and her hostility to the Soviet Union would make it difficult for her to respond to our friendly approaches.

As regards Pakistan, our Government deserves to be congratulated on its infinite patience and understanding towards the Government of Mr. Bhutto. But in spite of all the goodwill towards Pakistan and our desire for stability there, Mr. Bhutto's response is disappointing and it is creating difficulties. He is a very difficult person to deal with. We know what he has been saying and doing in regard to Kashmir. But still I believe our Government should pursue a policy of friendship and co-operation and bit by bit see that there is peace and goodwill, because only by this way can we utilise the resources fully and abolish poverty from this sub-continent.

The PL 480 debt agreement between the USA and India is a very encouraging sign. The USA has shown considerable accommodation and even generosity towards this country, and I believe if we pursue this line, we can establish more friendly relations with America.

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

Sir, our policy is based on Panchsheel which is derived from our historical tradition. India has never committed aggression against any country in the world during thousands of years of its history, but in the last 25 years aggression has been committed against us four times. But we should still pursue our policy of Panchasheel, and support the United Nations and ultimately see that the United Nations or some such organisation is given teeth, and has power to carry out its decisions or has sanctions behind it. In this way, when our policy succeeds and when we have a federal sort of government comprising the whole world, then only it will be possible to establish peace on an enduring basis.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Sir, the Government deserves congratulations for ably conducting the foreign policy in a fast-changing world community. (*Interruption*).

In this context, I want to say this. I was listening with very due attention to my friend Shri Madhu Limaye. Whatever weaknesses might have been there in our foreign policy, the foreign policy of India has never lacked idealism. As we have known from the history of the world, after the second world war, it did provide a new trend in international affairs which has been appreciated by everybody and every commentator in world affairs. I do not say Shri Madhu Limaye lacks intelligence and understanding of the conduct of our foreign policy. He is an intelligent man and he is a very able parliamentarian, but his effort is deliberate and quite malicious and mischievous. I hope that he will find many other weaknesses in the conduct of our foreign policy, but he will not denigrate the conduct of our foreign policy on this issue, that is lacks idealism.

I was listening to Shri Shyamnandan Mishra with great respect and attention. I fail to appreciate his criticism of appointing retired public servants as our ambassadors. I quite appreciate that public men should also adorn those offices. (*Interruptions*). If retired public servants are fit to represent the people in this House, on the Congress (O) or the Swantantra party tickets, they are equally fit to represent our country ab-

broad. (*Interruptions*). If they are useful in this House I do say that they have made very good contribution they are equally useful for conducting our foreign policy as abroad. We must appreciate in this context the role which Mr. Haksar is playing in the conduct of our foreign policy.

The Government deserves further approbation of this House not only for extending friendly relations to other countries but also consolidating our friendly relations with our friends and extending the scope and diameter of our friendship with other countries in the European Community and also the countries in the socialist bloc.

In this context, I would like to mention one factor which is very much in the minds of the people, and that is, the Asian security concept. Although this concept is not properly spelt out by its author, nevertheless, doubts have been created about the concept of collective Asian security and suspicions have been aroused. At the moment, I do not want to say anything more, because it is still a concept. But our Asian historical experiences are entirely different from those of Europe.

All European countries irrespective of their ideology and political system are interested in having collective security pact or an understanding. But the experience of Asian countries, historically and in the context of the present political situation, is entirely different. Whenever there is talk of a military pact or understanding or a conference for this purpose, there is suspicion. I congratulate the Government for their proper reaction during the visit of Mr. Brezhnev which accorded with the basic tenets of our foreign policy.

The next problem is in regard to the Indian Ocean. The seas of the world belong to the entire human race. There is no quarrel over that. But when warlike movements or warlike uses are made tensions arise and the Americans must share the largest part of the blame, because it is due to their activities in setting up naval bases and communication centres from Australia to South Africa that the Soviet Union has been activated to take retaliatory measures and the Indian Ocean has become an area of tension.

The Sino-Indian relations are bound to come up at every international conference and in every important forum in this country just as the Indo-Pakistan relationship used to come up before the establishment of Bangladesh. We endorse the sentiments of Mr. Samar Mukherjee in this regard, but I should like to know from him whether he wants that the Indian Foreign Minister should go on his knees before the Chinese Foreign Minister and beg for normalisation of relationship with them. It is the Chinese who have wronged us. So long as the fact of aggression remains no normal relationship with the Chinese is possible. In the recent past on the question of Bangladesh not only the Americans but the Chinese also opposed the creation of Bangladesh. Mr. Mukherjee should not forget that it was the Chinese who exercised the veto in the United Nations to prevent the entry of Bangladesh and that fact remains even today.

When we talk about the problem of relationship with our neighbouring countries, we should also bear in mind the countries in South East Asia. At the moment we are preparing our Fifth Plan. I would request the Government that the foreign policy planners should take into consideration the economic necessities of the South Asian countries in preparing our economic plans so that our economic activities may be relevant to the economic development and necessity of the South Asian countries.

With these words, I support the foreign policy of the Government of India.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am highly grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this debate, on the External Affairs. Whatever may be our differences with the Government with regard to economic policy internal affairs or otherwise, I have no hesitation in saying that we have great appreciation for the policy followed by the Government of the country with regard to foreign affairs. We also appreciate the attitude adopted by the Government with regard to various problems that have arisen in various parts of the world recently from time to time. We have admiration for the stand taken by our Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister and also our representative in the Security Council with re-

gard to the recent Israeli aggression against the Arab Powers and the recent West Asian war between Israel and Arab powers whatever may be the results of this war. One thing has clearly come out: that Arabs can unite and fight heroically. The myth of invincibility of Israel has been broken for all time to come together with this, we have also developed deep bonds of friendship between us and the Arab world which I am sure will go a long way in establishing friendly relations and also leading to the economic co-operation between of the countries concerned. Nobody will dispute it, if I say that Israel is a cancer planted in the Arab world by the imperialist and expansionist colonial forces in this part of the world for their own selfish ends and to achieve their own expansionist policy. This cancer has to be wiped out then alone peace can be established. Therefore, while supporting the Arab cause and condemning the Zionist aggression our country has not only supported the liberation struggle of the Palestinians and the demand for vacation of the aggression against the Arab countries. But has also taken a just and firm stand in international politics. This has been not only appreciated by us, but it has given a place of prestige for our country in the international field, because Israel stood completely isolated throughout the world this time. Now we are going to have a Geneva conference. I am happy that not only Israel but the Arab countries also like Egypt, Jordan and probably Syria will sit round the table and discuss solution of the problems for the establishment of peace and vacation of aggression in West-Asia. But I feel the matter should not be left entirely in the hands of the super powers like USA or USSR, who may have their own interest to expand the areas of influence. Our country also should take a leading part in such a Conference as we have taken in bringing about cease-fire solution in the Security Council. I am sure earnest endeavour will lead not only to the vacation of aggression by Israel from Arab soil and the rehabilitation of lakhs and lakhs of Palestinians in their homeland but also to the return of the old city of Jerusalem back to Muslim hands, with which Muslims have got a great spiritual and emotional attachment. This attachment with the old city of Jerusalem is also emotional because it was facing towards

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

that great mosque Baitul Mukaddas the Muslims used to pray before facing at holy Kaaba. I would, therefore, very much appreciate if the Government of India, take an active part in the Geneva Conference to support the Arab cause and their genuine aspirations. Coming to Indo-Pakistan relations, we really appreciate the stand taken by the Government of India and welcome the repatriation of the prisoners of war. We all hope that Mr. Bhutto will realise the wisdom of recognising Bangladesh. By doing so not only good relations will be established between Bangladesh and India, but between all the three countries of the sub-continent, namely, Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, which will lead to the prosperity and progress of the people of this area.

I welcome very much the recent visit of Mr. Brezhnev the leader of the great Socialist Republic of Russia to this country because this will lead to the economic prosperity of our country. As far as economic development is concerned, we welcome his co-operation. There has been mention of the Asian Collective Security by names of the Members but all the details of this idea have not been spelt out. So far, Even Mr. Brezhnev has given a vague idea while speaking to the members of Parliament, I feel some form has to develop after further discussion. While we are thankful to Russia for her economic aid and support, we must not make ourselves dependent on Russia. We must follow an independent policy of non-alignment and also see that we do not become aligned to this country or that country just for the pleasure or desire of a super-power like Russia. I want to be sure on this point.

As far as PL 480 agreement is concerned, I welcome it. The United States has shown great consideration in arriving at this agreement with India, which is in the interests of our country. We must shape our policy in a manner as to have friendly relations with United States also.

In the end, I want to say that we greatly appreciate the foreign policy of our country because it has supported the right and just cause of the Arabs in the Middle East. It has also tried to create a better atmosphere in the sub-continent by coming to a settlement with

Pakistan. It has also come to an agreement with Russia for economic aid. Here my only word of caution is that we must not become subservient to any of the super-powers and become dependent on them. We must be very careful in dealing with the super-powers. I hope that the cool-minded diplomacy of our Foreign Minister will be in the interests of our country and its people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Aga.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरना) : इसको कल तक रखिये । छः बज गए है । अब बन्द कीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : जितने बोलने वाले है उनको बुला लेने दीजिये ।

मिनिस्टर कल जवाब दे देंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाउस में गण पूर्ति भी नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : वे बोल लें, उसके बाद खत्म कर देंगे ।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been said here that we are aligned to the Soviet Union and we are a Soviet satellite. I do not want to indulge in allowing imagination to go to this limit of absurdity. I want to stress here that we are closer to the Soviet Union because our views on many issues are identical. We want development and, therefore, we want peace. They want peace because they also want development. This identical approach to the problems is bringing us together. It is not right to be allergic to one side or the other side.

At the same time, what I want to say is that we are today discussing the international situation and, therefore, we have to discuss what is our role in that and, before we discuss our role, we must see what is the situation obtaining today. There is a detente in Europe between the two powers. I also do not like the word "Super Powers" being used. Therefore, I say, it is a detente between the Soviet Union and America. If that detente is there, it is because they do not want mass annihilation which will include Americans and Soviet's also. That is

why there is a detente. But outside detente, what remains is not a happy position.

We do not have happy position obtaining in the world. There is trouble in Indo-China; there is trouble in Viet Nam. PRG is deservedly seeking recognition. 80 per cent of Cambodian area has been liberated. But the imperialists are there. In South Korea, imperialism does not allow unification to take place. The imperialist forces are there and also in West Asia. They created Israel in order to perpetuate conflict for all times to come in Arab Land. We have, in Africa, colonies; we have racial discrimination and all those troubles. We see that US imperialism enters the Indian Ocean with the Task Force. Why? They want oil from Iran to go to Israel. That may be one of the reasons. That is a matter of concern for us also. We must see that the Indian Ocean is kept as an area of peace.

We must also uphold and stress that there should be Asian collective security. I do not contribute to the view that it is an idea that has just come from Mr. Brezhnev. This is an idea which came from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself in 1947. In the Asian Relations Conference, he talked of that. We are very much interested in the collective security. It is not anything which has come from the Soviet Union. If they also want peace in the Indian Ocean, if they also want peace in Asia, it is because their two-thirds area is in Asia. We are also vitally interested in it. We would like to hear from our External Affairs Minister who is conducting our policies so very well and which have stood the test of time as to what are the formulations being made that will ensure the collective security.

I want to conclude by making one or two points more. We must see there is peace in West Asia. We must see that we do not just avoid to talk about Asian collective security. I do not understand why we are avoiding to talk directly about it. What we want is that there should be durable peace in West Asia. We must see that the Palestinians get home. We must see that Israelis vacate the areas taken by them. We must see that in Viet Nam, the Paris Agreement is not delayed any more. We must play a dominant role in all these matters. India is not a

small country. It is a continent. It matters internationally.

Lastly, I want to say that only recently we have seen that France is giving arms to Pakistan Imperialist Forces are again giving a false sense of strength to Pakistan. I am not afraid of Pakistan. They are giving a false sense of strength to Pakistan as they gave to Iran. Iran was sometime back talking of its being a mini-super power. Similarly, arming Pakistan is creating trouble here. We must see to all these things and our policy should be such that the United States is restrained to give arms to Pakistan and create a false sense of strength in this area.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for calling me. I am happy to be able to participate in this important debate on international affairs, even though I am sorry to find that the time allotted for this important debate has been cut and that it has been brought almost at the fag end of this current Winter Session.

The hon. Minister for External Affairs, while moving the motion, said that he wanted to make his speech at the end, and he also said that he would add a few new points as well. I wish he had referred to those new points at the beginning so that some of us who are able to participate would have been able to reply to the new points which he promised he was going to make.

The international situation is, by the very nature of things, continuously in a situation of fluid. But it is fortunate that Sardar Swaran Singh is firmly in the saddle as the Minister of External Affairs of our country for the last almost one decade. He is one of the few fortunate and able Ministers who has remained at his desk for nearly a decade; I suppose, next year, he will be celebrating completion of one decade as the same Minister at the same desk. We know his negotiating skill, his patience and his quiet and sustained diplomacy. Had I more time at my disposal, I would have been very happy to say a few words appreciating some of the good things that he and Government have done. But I hope he will not mind my referring to some of the other aspects by way of critical approach because I have limited time at my disposal; I hope he will not consider this criticism as out of proportion if, after having ap-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

preciated his talents and some areas of his policy and work, I devote the rest of my speech for some of the critical aspects of the foreign policy of our country.

Let us take, first, our relations with the two Super powers, the USSR and the USA. We are very happy that the great Soviet leader, Mr. Brezhnev, visited our country last month and he had very intimate, informal and important discussions with our Government leaders on a wide variety of subjects. I wish the visit of Mr. Brezhnev were made a national event of significance rather than a political event with a lot of party political advantage projected into it. But, then, perhaps it was understandable, even if not pardonable, because after all the great visiting guest was also the Secretary-General of the Communist party of his country and, therefore, probably that kind of projection came. But let us not forget that we in this country and the Prime Minister herself made this point repeatedly clear while the visiting guest from Russia was present that we, in India, have a different system of political functioning and a different system of social behaviour. I will have no time to go into those details. I would suggest that it is good that we have had good relations with Soviet Russia and we are grateful for, though not adequate, the good timely help—I want to underline the word 'timely'—which the Soviet Union gave us in regard to food and other matters, also with regard to the Soviet assurance to us regarding newsprint of which we are finding acute shortage. But, Sir, I want to express a word of caution with regard to Mr. Brezhnev's visit, and that is, we must guard against the possible implications of the big brotherly behaviour of Mr. Brezhnev and the Soviet Union that we might have to face and suffer in this country. If Mr. Brezhnev's doctrine of limited sovereignty is going to be accepted by us, then I suggest and I want to ask the Minister to reply to this point, that that dangerous doctrine of limited sovereignty will mean that our own sovereignty, our own self-respected and our own self-reliance will be drowned and I do not want that to happen. We are after all a free country, an independent republic, or democratic polity, and we go round saying all the time that we are a non-aligned country. Now, if we are

really a non-aligned country, then let us not do anything which might give an impression that willy-nilly, consciously or unconsciously, deliberately or by accident or by design, we are being tilted more and more towards the Soviet Union. Friendship towards the Soviet Union should not mean loss of friendship or little friendship or loss of warmth with other major powers and certainly with another super power, namely, the United States of America. Our friendship should not be based on mutually exclusive relationship, but it should be mutually inclusive, not mutually exclusive. I want to tell my friends of the Communist Party of India as also the Communists and fellow-travellers in the ruling Party that every time there was a question of need for good relationship with America, immediately they get up and say that America is an imperialist country. But they do not mind their own father country Russia having *detente* with America! So, Moscow can have a *detente* with Washington but New Delhi cannot. I cannot understand this logic. Therefore, I want to suggest one thing. Of course, we know one of the implications of Mr. Brezhnev's visit to India. He wanted to tell our Government, he wanted to tell our Prime Minister that although there is *detente* between Washington and Moscow, but Mr. Brezhnev and the Soviet Union do consider and attach a lot of importance to the Third World in general and to India in particular. That was one significance and he made it clear and that significance was brought out. I would suggest that we should not carry on that partnership with Russia in such a way that the Big Brother goes on behaving in such a way that we are drowned. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member and the House to Rule 356 which says:

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

So, repetition should not be there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? हर कांग्रेस के मेम्बर ने रिपी-

टीशन किया है। यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों पर बहस हो रही है। इस में यह स्वामाविक है कि कुछ बातें दोहरायी जायें।

सभापति महोदय : अभी जो बोल रहे हैं उम में जो रिपीटीशन हो रहा है उस को तो एवायड करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यहां लिख हुए भाषण पढ़े गए, तब चेयर ने कोई आपत्ति नहीं की।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Let me proceed. With all respect to you, Mr. Chairman, I was not repeating myself and if I seem to repeat somebody else's point, I am speaking almost at the end. What can I do? I am repeating with my own independent emphasis which is totally different.

Therefore, I would say that although we value the Russian leader's visit, let us not be enamoured of the Asian Collective Security idea which he tried to talk with us. Let us not forget that the Russians toyed with this idea in the Peace Conference in Moscow in October. Mr. Brezhnev himself talked about this idea of Asian Collective Security when we went to Kazhakastan in August this year and made this point there and he also expressed the same concept here and I am glad that our foreign Minister, our Prime Minister and the Government have not yet fallen into the trap. I do hope and urge, they will keep themselves alert on this point and not get drowned into this idea of Asian Collective Security at this stage.

Two more points and I have finished. I want to suggest that although the United States are painted as the arch villains, and rightly so to a large extent, because of the Nixon Administration—not because of the American people. But, then, the American people and the Nixon Administration have to be kept separate although we do not relish even a single policy step of the Nixon Administration, we do not want to give an impression that the Indian democracy and the Indian people are against the American people. We are in need of American friendship and Dr. Kissinger is coming next month and I hope the Minister will have fruitful talks with him so that the United States like USSR will also bale, India out of its present difficulties.

Two more points. About non-alignment, I want to tell the House that right from the beginning of the non-alignment Conference i.e. from the 1961 Belgrade Conference, and the on to the 1964 Cairo Conference, the 1970 Lusaka Conference and the 1973 Algiers Conference, in all these conferences, you will see that each time the implications of non-alignment have been changing. I want the Minister and the Government of India to be aware of these implications. I want the Government to have a new look at our non-alignment policy and behaviour so that an entirely new situation which has been created by which new realities, and fresh implications have been evolved, are properly and continually explored and located by us. Sir, the tragedy with the Algiers Non-aligned Conference was this. It created so much acrimonious debate that ultimately it was not non-aligned conference, but it became a debate of Pro-Arab and Anti-Israel points and arguments that is not what is expected of a non-aligned conference. That is my point. I want non-aligned conference to be non-aligned. Non-alignment should be viewed in such a way that our constructive policy, our constructive approach, as an independence nation, remain firm.

And, lastly, Sir, I am glad that the Minister's attitude with regard to Bangla Desh is good. There is also a good relationship with Bangla Desh and Pakistan in terms of the POWs going back, but I request the Minister, let Government also take definite steps in regard to opening a dialogue with both Pakistan and China, we should do this on terms of equality and self-respect, not in terms of begging. We want dialogue but not at the expense of our national self-honour and self-respect.

With these words, I would say, I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for calling me to speak. And I hope the Minister of External Affairs, for whom I have great respect, has many good points to reply to. He has been going to many countries and by the next year, he may well have completed going round all countries of the world! Let us expect from him tomorrow a detailed statement which will give an impression that India is continually going in the direction of nonaligned, independent, self-respecting policies and programmes with a view to wanting to

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

have national self-reliance and self-honour asserted. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) : सम्भाषित महोदय आज हम एशियन सेक्योरिटी की बात कर रहे हैं। उधर अफ्रीकन यूनिटी की बातें चल रही हैं और यूरोपियन यूनिटी तो फार्म हो ही चुकी है। तो अगर इन में डिफरेंस हुए तो मैं यह समझूंगा कि इतनी बड़ी बड़ी ताकतें एक तरफ होंगी और इन बड़ी बड़ी फोर्सेज का जब मुकाबिला होगा, जब जंग छिड़ेगी तो सारी दुनिया को अंगार लग जायगा। इस से तो अच्छा यह है कि हम अलग अलग नेशंस रहे और कभी भी अगर आपस में झगड़ा हो गया तो अधिक से अधिक दो नेशन ही खत्म होंगे। लेकिन यहां पर एशियन कलेक्टिव सेक्योरिटी एक तरफ हो और अफ्रीकन या यूरोपियन के साथ अगर मुकाबिला हो जाय तो सारी दुनिया ही खत्म हो जायगी। इसलिए हम को निर्णय यह करना चाहिए कि एशियन कलेक्टिव सेक्योरिटी या अफ्रीकन कलेक्टिव सेक्योरिटी या यूरोपियन कलेक्टिव सेक्योरिटी इन की बेसिस पर न सोच कर के वर्ल्ड की सेक्योरिटी के ऊपर सोचना चाहिए। वर्ल्ड की सेक्योरिटी जब तक नहीं होगी तब तक शांति स्थापित नहीं हो सकती है। वर्ल्ड की सेक्योरिटी के अंदर ही यह चीज आ सकती है, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ।

दूसरी चीज मैं आप के सामने यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एशियन सेक्योरिटी की बात हम कर रहे हैं। पहले हमारे पास जो फोर्सेज होती थीं उन को हम मिलिटरी फोर्सेज कहते थे। उन का मतलब होता था दूसरों पर हमला कर के अपना विस्तार करना, अपने राज्य का एक्सपेंशन करना। फिर जब सभ्यता बढ़ी तो डिफेंस फोर्सेज कहने लगे, प्रतिरक्षा फोर्सेज यानी दूसरा अगर आक्रमण करे तो उस का हम मुकाबिला करेंगे। आज हम सेक्योरिटी की बातें सोच रहे हैं कि नहीं, अब वह लोग आक्रमण करेंगे तब हम लोग डिफेंस करेंगे, यह बात नहीं, बल्कि हम आत्म-रक्षा चाहते

हैं। लेकिन आत्म-रक्षा जो है, जिस को सेक्योरिटी बोलते हैं, इस के अंदर भी भय की बू है, वार की, युद्ध की बू है। इसलिए पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जो कहा था हम को वही सोचना चाहिए कि कलेक्टिव को-एग्जिस्टेंस हो। कलेक्टिव सेक्योरिटी की बात भी नहीं, क्यों कि उस के अंदर भी भय है, आक्रमण का डर है, इसलिए हम को कलेक्टिव को-एग्जिस्टेंस सोचना चाहिए। और कलेक्टिव को-एग्जिस्टेंस ही नहीं, बल्कि इस से भी आगे बढ़ कर सोचना चाहिए क्योंकि को-एग्जिस्टेंस सिर्फ एग्जिस्टेंस है, उस के अंदर कोई ऐक्टिव चीज, कोई पाजिटिव चीज नहीं है। इसलिए कलेक्टिव को-आपरेशन के तहत जा कर के अंत में हमें कलेक्टिव फ्रेंडशिप के अंदर पहुंचना होगा जो पाजिटिव चीज रहेगी और उसी के अंदर शांति रहेगी, उसी के ऊपर पूरी चीज यह टिक सकती है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है, एक ही बात में कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय को चाहिए कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू जिस के लिए पंदा हुए, जिस के लिए जीये और जिस के लिए मरे वह है पंचशील और उस पंचशील के प्रोपेगेशन के लिए तमाम एम्बेसीज को ऐक्टिव कर देना चाहिए या ऐसा कोई डायरेक्टोरेट बन सके तो बना कर हमें पंचशील का प्रोपेगेशन करना चाहिए।

27-28 साल पहले जो यू० एन० ओ का चार्टर बना था जब कि तमाम विश्व के राष्ट्र नाबालिग थे आज तो वह बालिग हो गए हैं, तो आज तो उस चार्टर के अंदर कुछ न कुछ रिफार्म लाना चाहिए। वन नेशन वन वोट यह क्या है? यह तो बहुत पुरानी बात हो गई, चाहे छोटे राष्ट्र हो, चाहे बड़े राष्ट्र हों, एक राष्ट्र के लिए एक वोट का सिस्टम यह कुछ ठीक नहीं लगता। सेक्योरिटी काउंसिल के अंदर कुछ न कुछ प्रिंसिपल होना चाहिए जिस के ऊपर वीटो पावर उन को देनी चाहिए। ये तमाम चीजें हैं जिन के रिफार्म के लिए विदेश मंत्रालय को ऐक्टिव होना चाहिए और ऐक्टिव हो कर के दुनिया के अंदर यह इन को मूब करना चाहिए

कि भारत विश्व-शांति के लिए ठहरा हुआ है और विश्व-शांति के लिए हर तरह की कोशिश करने के लिए तैयार है। हर देश के अन्दर हमारे प्रतिनिधि पंचशील का प्रौपेगण्डा करें। हम पं० नेहरू को याद करते हैं, उन का जन्म दिवस मनाते हैं, उन के प्रति सब से बड़ी श्रद्धांजली यही हो सकती है कि हम पंचशील का प्रौपेगण्डा करें, पंचशील के प्रौपेगण्डा के लिए हर एम्बेसेडर को चेतावनी दें, यू०एन०ओ० को विश्व-सरकार के रूप में परिवर्तन करने के लिए यू०एन० चार्टर के अन्दर रिफार्म लाने की कोशिश करें।

मैं समझता हूँ—इन सुझावों पर विदेश मंत्रालय विचार करेगा। भारत हमेशा आदर्शवादी राष्ट्र रहा है—इस लिये केवल एक राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा की बात न कह कर विश्व सुरक्षा

की बात कहें, क्योंकि हमारे ऋषि-मुनियों ने हमेशा “बन्धुधैव कुटुम्बकम्” की बात कही है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know that it is very late, and, perhaps, you have given me this time so that no other speaker may have a chance to speak tomorrow. With your permission, I shall continue my speech tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please start your speech at least.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard this debate with a great deal of interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will please continue tomorrow.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 21, 1973/Agrahayana 30, 1895 (Saka).