

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये भी उसी प्रकार के कानून बनाने का है जैसे औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हृषी) : (क) कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये कोई अलग केन्द्रीय श्रमिक अधिनियम नहीं है । न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत कृषि में रोजगार एक अनुसूचित रोजगार है और संबन्धित सरकारों को कृषि कर्मचारियों के लिये न्यूनतम मजूरी दरें निश्चित करने और उनके काम के घंटों ; साप्ताहिक विश्राम के दिन तथा समयोपरि संबंधी सेवा शर्तों को विनियमित करने का अधिकार है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस संबंध में आगे कार्यवाही राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने तक स्थगित करनी पड़ेगी । राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक विषय ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के अन्य वर्गों की दशाओं का अध्ययन करना और अन्य बातों के साथ उनकी दशा को सुधारने के उपाय सुझाना है ।

DIRECT TELECOMMUNICATION LINK BETWEEN IMPHAL AND CALCUTTA

4087. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manipur Journalists Association Manipur have approached Government for setting up direct telecommunication link between Imphal and Calcutta and the extension of Microwave system up to Imphal; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes. A representation from the Manipur Journalists Association Imphal dated 22-2-1968 requesting for providing better facilities for

trunk calls to Calcutta and extending the microwave link to Imphal has been received.

(b) Calls between Imphal and Calcutta are very few in number and do not justify a direct trunk line between the two places. Efforts are being made to reduce to the minimum the transit delay at Gauhati. The number of circuits between Imphal and Gauhati is also being increased through new installations now in progress. Detailed engineering for extending the microwave link from Jorhat to Dimapur, Kohima and Imphal has already been taken up by the P&T Department. This will also provide for dependable Telegraph circuits.

RECONSTITUTION OF LAW COMMISSION

4088. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission is being re-constituted;

(b) if so, what will be the composition of the Law Commission; and

(c) whether its terms of reference and functions are also being revised ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Chairman, three full-time members and one Joint Secretary & Member.

(c) No, Sir.

12 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INDIA'S REACTION TO REPORTED AGREEMENT ON NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION BETWEEN USA AND USSR

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon :

"India's reaction to the reported agreement on nuclear non-proliferation between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R."

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : On the 7th March, 1968, the U.S.A., the Soviet Union and the U.K. presented to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, Geneva, a draft resolution on security assurances which they are prepared to sponsor in the Security Council. The text of this draft is laid on the Table [Placed in Library. See No. LT—452/68.]

The sponsors are willing to back this draft with unilateral declarations, to the effect that they will seek immediate Security Council action to provide assistance, in accordance with the U.N. Charter, if a non-nuclear State which is party to the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons becomes the victim of an act of aggression, or an object of the threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used. They will also reaffirm the right which is recognised under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, of individual and collective self-defence until the Security Council takes action.

The E.N.D.C. will shortly send a report on its work concerning the draft Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons to the General Assembly. The two sponsors, viz., the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. have further revised the draft Treaty in one or two minor respects of a procedural character. The draft Treaty, together with the draft resolution on security assurances, will now be forwarded to the General Assembly of the U.N. for further consideration. It is understood that the General Assembly is likely to reconvene some time next month to consider this matter.

I should like to place before hon. Members certain broad considerations governing our position. Naturally, we welcome the steps taken by nuclear weapon States in consort with non-nuclear weapon States to make more effective the role of the United Nations for peace-keeping and for providing effective

security. The hopes of mankind rest on this. The obligation cast by the Charter on Member States, and more particularly on the permanent members of the Security Council, makes it necessary for them to discharge their obligations to ensure peace in the world. This should not be contingent on the conclusion of the Non-proliferation Treaty. Such an atmosphere of conscientious and conscious effort in the interest of peace would, we sincerely feel, be a most effective factor in inhibiting the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. From this point of view, a security guarantee cannot be made a *quid pro quo* for signing the Non-proliferation Treaty in its present form.

We believe in the validity of a step by step approach and do realize that it is not possible for a perfect Treaty to emerge immediately. However, it is reasonable to expect the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Commission, which was designed to devise measures for disarmament, to come forward with some concrete step, even though small, in this direction. The present draft Treaty does not promote disarmament. And, as long as the elaboration of nuclear weapons by nuclear-weapons powers continues unchecked, it does not advance the security of the world. Measures which do not involve an element of self-restraint on the part of all States—nuclear weapons States as well as non-nuclear weapons States—cannot form the basis for a meaningful international agreement to promote disarmament. India has repeatedly announced that it is not making an atom bomb and that she is developing her atomic energy programme exclusively for peaceful purposes. This position is based on a national evaluation of all aspects of the problem, including that of security.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : In view of the hon. Minister's statement which does not give any indication of the Government of India's mind in regard to their attitude to the latest step to be taken by the co-sponsors of this resolution, U.S.A., and U.S.S.R., in the Security Council, may I know what exactly the Government of India propose to do in case his resolu-

tion co-sponsored by the permanent members of the Security Council is carried, because the Security Council is not an international police force, the Security Council's mandate is not binding even on the member countries of the Security Council or the General Assembly, not to speak of China? May I know what exactly will be the Government of India's position in this matter? Because, a lot of vague rumours are coming up. It is mentioned in the United Nations lobbies that Lord Chalfont was assured in 1966 by 'superior' leaders of the Government of India—when Mr. Trivedi was arguing India's case in the United Nations Disarmament Committee and he has made a definite statement to the other countries of the world; I mention the name with a full sense of responsibility—that the Government of India's position is not so rigid as is made to appear by the arguments of Mr. Trivedi. What is the exact position?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The Government of India's position is not rigid. If the treaty were to be changed and we feel that it was in our interests, we shall sign it and we have made it clear in no uncertain terms that the present draft treaty does not give us any satisfaction. If the hon. Member had heard what the Minister read just now, there was a sentence saying that the guarantee of security could not be a *quid pro quo* for signing the non-proliferation treaty in its present form. I think it makes the position clear. . . . (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका और रूस के बीच में जो नान-प्रोलिफरेशन ट्रिटी का ड्राफ्ट बना है उससे भारत सरकार यदि सहमत नहीं है तो उसके लिये कुछ संशोधन भी आये हैं, जिनमें रूमानिया का भी एक संशोधन है, जिसको मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। मैं अम्बाला से निकलने वाले 'ट्रिब्यून' से पढ़

रहा हूँ, ओकि मैं समझता हूँ कि हर एक अखबार में आया होगा :

"Rumania called for a guarantee by the nuclear Powers not to use nuclear weapons against other countries which undertake not to make the bomb. Mr. Ecob sco said it was "a legitimate right of every State which gives up the right to atomic arms to know for certain that this will not affect its national independence or sovereignty. He also called for a ban on access to nuclear weapons by non-nuclear Powers through foreign bases on their soil."

मैं प्रधान से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि रूमानिया का संशोधन है, जिन लोगों के बीच में यह ट्रिटी हुई है क्या वह इस बात की गारन्टी देते हैं कि उन से नान-न्यूक्लियर पावर्स को खतरा नहीं है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संशोधन के प्रति भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, उस का क्या रुख है। यदि उसको रूमानिया का संशोधन पसन्द नहीं है तो इस ट्रिटी के सम्बन्ध में क्या उसने अपना ड्राफ्ट बनाया है?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी) : जो विचार रूमानिया का है वही यू० ए० आर० का है और यह एक अच्छा विचार है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : इस सुझाव पर आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : भारत सरकार ने क्या ड्राफ्ट बनाया है?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I thought I had answered it. The hon'ble member has told us of Rumania's point of view. I think there is much to be said for that view. We ourselves are not giving any draft.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South): There is a report about the agreement between the USA and the India propose to do in case this resolu-

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

USSR on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which permits them to continue their underground tests and also stockpile nuclear weapons. In view of these facts, do the Government consider this agreement as a device to blackmail non-nuclear powers and is the Government prepared to bring together all the Afro Asian and Latin American countries just to ban all nuclear weapons and to stop this blackmail and to destroy all the stockpile of nuclear arms ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The sentiments expressed by the hon. Member regarding the bringing together of nations are laudable, and if it were possible that by just getting together we would be able to destroy the stockpile of all the countries it would be a very good thing, but I do not think that this is taking a very realistic view of things.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Government at least bring pressure on all those countries which possess nuclear arms ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

12.11 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Second Amendment) Rules 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1573 in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1967, under subsection (3) of section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-445/68.*]

ORDINANCES ISSUED IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Ordinances under article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal :—
 - (i) The Calcutta University (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance No. VIII of 1968) promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal on the 7th January, 1968.
 - (ii) The Calcutta University (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance No. VIII of 1968) promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal on the 8th February, 1968.
- (2) A copy each of two statements giving reasons for immediate legislation by the above Ordinances. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-446/68.*]

RULES MADE UNDER ARTICLE 309 OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules made under article 309 of the Constitution:—

- (1) The Posts and Telegraphs Department (Higher Selection Grade Monitors) Recruitment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 71 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968 (English and Hindi versions).
- (2) The Mechanics (Telephone, ; Telegraph, Carrier and Wire-