

(ख) सिद्ध, आयुर्वेद, वृनाली और होम्योपैथी, किसी भी पद्धति के बारे में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों, भवनों और ग्रन्थ सुविधाओं संबंधी कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है। उनका काम करने वाले उपलब्ध व्यक्तियों का अनुमान इन भ्रमण-भ्रमण पद्धतियों के राज्य बोर्डों/परिषदों के रजिस्ट्रारों में दर्ज किये गये इन पद्धतियों के चिकित्सकों की संख्या के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) सिद्ध पद्धति की उपेक्षा नहीं की गई है और इसके विकास के लिए अपेक्षित स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययनों और अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the answer given by the Minister it seems that the Siddha System of Medicine has not been completely ignored in Madras and other place. But, there a general talk in Tamilnadu that the Siddha System of medicine has been completely ignored by Government. My submission is: whether it is true that sufficient funds were not provided so far, till 1977. Is there sufficient provision made now for the Siddha System of Medicine for the entire Tamilnadu?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमान्, मैंने मने पहले ही कहा है कि इसके विकास के लिए जितने धन की आवश्यकता है, उसकी उपलब्धि कराई गई है और सिद्ध का सबकुछ में तमिलनाडु में ही ज्यादा काम हो रहा है। थोड़ा सा केरल में भी होता है और अगर श्रीमान् कहें तो मैं तीन, चार वर्ष की धन की उपलब्धि, जो वहाँ पर कराई गई है, की फीसमें सदन के सामने रख सकता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: You only give the figures for Tamil Nadu.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : तमिलनाडु में इस साल यानी 1978-79 में धन की उपलब्धि जो है, वह 10.86 लाख रुपये है।

952 LS-2.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

India's participation in special session of UN General Assembly on Disarmament

SNQ: 7. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will be represented at the ensuing Special Session of UN General Assembly on Disarmament next month;

(b) if so, the composition and personnel of India's delegation;

(c) the broad outline of the stand that Government propose to take at the UN Session;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has had preliminary exchange of views through letters and/or otherwise, with the heads of Government of some countries;

(e) if so, the names of those countries; and

(f) a brief resume of the notes and views exchanged?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The full composition of the Indian delegation, which will be led by the Foreign Minister, will be finalised in the next few days. The Prime Minister is scheduled to address the Special Session on 9th June, 1978.

(c) India has been working in concert with the other non-aligned countries with a view to evolving a common strategy to be adopted and concrete measures to be proposed during the Special Session for achieving real progress in the field of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

(d) to (f). In the course of discussions with leaders of several countries, both the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs have had exchanges of views in regard to the forthcoming United Nations Special Session devoted to disarmament, during which it has been repeatedly emphasised that every effort should be made to ensure that the Special Session succeeds in finalising a meaningful, realistic and time-bound programme of action for achieving real progress in the field of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Speaker, the magnitude of the problem is highlighted by the fact that the annual world expenditure on arms and armaments has already reached the staggering figure of 400 billion dollars and 400,000 scientists and engineers are engaged in research to find still more deadly weapons.

Before I put the question, may I know whether the Minister wants to be called Foreign Minister or Minister of External Affairs. I think he is allergic to the phrase 'Foreign Minister', he is not foreign to us. He is Minister for External Affairs, but I suppose his answer has been drafted by his Ministry and he has just read it as drafted.

Now, Sir, may I know whether India proposes to demand or to plead for—as has been said in this answer, the words used are: particularly, nuclear disarmament—only nuclear disarmament or also ask for or plead for reduction with a view to ultimate elimination of conventional arms and also that twilight zone of weaponry, such as, tactical weapons, strategic weapons, biological weapons, bacteriological weapons, etc.? Whether the Minister is in a position to assure the House that the Prime Minister—unfortunately he is not here—on his behalf can he assure us that the Prime Minister with his righteous passion for Gandhian doctrine, his passionate devotion to Gandhian prin-

ciples will not declare in the Special Session of the Jagat Sabha—I call it that—that India, whatever other countries may or may not do, India will start disarming in every way and may even totally disarm?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, India attaches the greatest importance to the forthcoming Special Session on disarmament. The session is being convened at the initiative of the non-aligned Nations. A Preparatory Committee has already prepared a document. Of course, that document is full of brackets signifying that there are areas of disagreement. But our effort is that the special session should lead to concrete and meaningful results in the field of disarmament.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I am prepared to give the floor of the House to my hon. friends if they want to reply to this question. Sir, hon. Member, Shri Kamath, has put forward a very important suggestion. But I am not in a position to give any reply to it.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked one or two questions. He asked; are you only concentrating on nuclear disarmament or are you also trying for a general disarmament?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Special Session will be concerned with disarmament including conventional and nuclear disarmament. There is an effort for arms control. But arms control is not disarmament though we welcome this, because we think that arms control will lead to reduction of armaments and the reduction will ultimately lead to elimination of nuclear weapons. But we stand for total and complete disarmament under international inspection and control. But he asked about India unilaterally disarming. Sir, I am not in a position to reply to that question.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Ever since the conclusion of the Second World War, the two super powers and also some of the big powers have been indulging in the sale of arms to the so called Third world countries and the developing countries, and during the last 30 years, there have been several wars by proxy in Asia and Africa. The super-powers have been fighting wars by proxy. May I, in this context, therefore, ask whether India will demand or propose in the United Nations General Assembly Session or the 'Jagat Sabha' that every country, every nation-State, should renounce war as an instrument of national policy, and that means the outlawing of war? Will India make such a demand in the United Nations General Assembly Session?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, the United Nations Charter provides that all the members of the United Nations must settle their disputes through peaceful means. No country has accepted war as a means of policy. Sir, I can understand the Special Session on disarmament taking a line that any use of nuclear weapons will be regarded as a crime against humanity.

MR. SPEAKER: His question has not been answered.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Whether India will demand to the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The suggestions made by the hon. Member will be taken into consideration.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Sir, the expenditure on defence by all the big nations is increasing year after year. In view of this, I would like to know whether this kind of Session will help to reduce the budget expenditure on defence so that this may ultimately lead to a complete disarmament. Whe-

ther the hon. Minister would throw light on this point?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, at the moment, 400 billion dollars are being spent on armaments every year and if there is any appreciable reduction in armaments, that money can be diverted towards fighting disease, poverty and ignorance. That is why all the developing nations including India are trying their level best to see that big Powers agree to reduce their armaments.

डा रामजी सिंह : विदेश मंत्री जी क्या सदन को बता सकेंगे कि निशस्त्रीकरण की प्रस्तावित बातों के लिए पूर्व तैयारी की गई है या नहीं ? जो विदेशों से मिलित डिफेंस का कंसेंट प्राप्त चल रहा है कि सशस्त्र युद्ध के लिए विकल्प की आवश्यकता है क्या उस पर भी विचार किया गया है या नहीं ? क्या इसको विदेश मंत्री जी उचित नहीं समझते हैं कि ऐसे महान गम्भीर कार्य के लिए अगर सदन की सम्मति ले कर प्रधान मंत्री जी जाएं तो इससे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ पर अधिक नैतिक प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम निशस्त्रीकरण के विशेष अधिवेशन के लिए पूरी तैयारी कर रहे हैं। अच्छा होता अगर इस सम्मानित सदन के माननीय सदस्य विदेश मंत्रालय की मागों पर बोलते हुए या रक्षा मंत्रालय की मागों पर बोलते हुए कुछ निशस्त्रीकरण के बारे में भी अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करते। सरकार उसकी रोगनी में अपनी नीति निर्धारित कर सकती थी। अगर सदन तैयार हो और सब दल सहमत हों तो इस बारे में एक सर्वसम्मति प्रस्ताव लाया जा सकता है और जिसे ले कर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री विश्व की सभा में जा सकते हैं और भारत के दृष्टिकोण को एक सर्व सम्मति के आधार पर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं। इस बारे में विरोधी दलों से सलाह

करके अगर सब की राय बने तो सब समाप्त होने से पहले कोई संकल्प कारित किया जा सकता है।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
I am glad that the hon. Minister of External Affairs is looking forward to the session with great expectations and is also looking forward to meaningful results. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that his Ministry laid organise a workshop on disarmament recently and whether it is also a fact that it was very expensive—they spent nearly Rs. 30 lakhs on it—that it was after the documents of the United Nation were prepared not before? What objective did it serve and was it commensurate with the money spent from the Exchequer.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
So far two international seminars have been organised in New Delhi on disarmament. Both were sponsored by non official agencies. The Government of India did give some assistance because we are vitally interested in this question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
How much?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I would require notice to give you the exact amount and if my hon. friend tables a separate question, I can give it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
Now there is no time; you can give it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I will write him a letter giving the figures. These workshops have done a good job. Delegates from many countries came and participated and they prepared some papers collecting all information.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under whose auspices?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
They are different associations, private associations. The Government of India had nothing to do with that. We are of course interested in disarmament and we decided to help them and we will take advantage of whatever these workshops have produced.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India along with other non-aligned countries as well as other countries who think alike on disarmament have any idea of making a concrete proposal that in the total expenditure of 400 billion dollar there will be a certain percentage of reduction agreed to, which amount will be earmarked for the new economic order which is proposed to be brought about. Is there any proposal for demarcating areas of conflict which if resolved automatically will lead to reduction of armaments?

I would like to know whether there is a concrete proposal to have certain areas like the Indian Ocean declared a Zone of peace, free from nuclear weapons. I would like to know whether there are any such concrete proposals formulated by the Government of India.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
So far as the first proposal is concerned the non-aligned nations with other like-minded countries are working in that direction. This cannot be done unilaterally because....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is there a proposal?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
There is a proposal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is that?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
The proposal is that all the countries should agree for a reduction in their expenditure on armament.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the percentage?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is yet to be decided. It cannot be one unilaterally. That is why we are meeting. I can give the figures of the non-aligned nations. But the Non-aligned Nations Bureau was to meet in Kabul and that meeting, that meeting is to be held somewhere else and I am not sure about the dates. I should not give premature publicity to anything which is to come as a combined decision of a group of nations. I think my friend, Mr. Sathe is now convinced.

About the Indian Ocean, everybody knows our position. We want the Indian Ocean to be a Zone of peace.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Free from nuclear weapons.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is what we are trying to achieve. There are areas of conflict and if these conflicts are resolved, the world will be tension-free and if the world is tension-free there will be climate for disarmament.

I entirely agree with my friend Mr. Vasant Sathe that if there are no areas of disagreement and if there is a machinery....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg your pardon, Sir. I did not expect the External Affairs Minister to express his platitudes in that light way.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that it will not be proper for us to project it now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have the non-aligned world concretised proposals?

MR. SPEAKER: They are yet in the process of concretising.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is precisely what is to be done. What

else is to be done? Kabul meeting has gone. What will be done? Again, the same type of platitudes will be expressed, shibboleths and good wishes. I know that he will make a good speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you had the turn of making a good speech. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि हम इस ग्रामिन्ट के लिए पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं। यह अच्छी बात है। यह चर्चा कई सालों से चल रही है, लेकिन उस के बाद भी ग्रामिन्ट पर टोटल एक्स-पेंडीचर बढ़ता जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय मेरी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि जब तक बड़ी पावर्ज इस के लिए सहमत न हों, तब तक इस बारे में कोई इफेक्टिव समझौता नहीं हो सकता है। मंत्री महोदय ने नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज के साथ तो बात की है लेकिन क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में सुपर-पावर्ज के साथ भी कोई सलाह की है; अगर की है, तो वह क्या है और क्या कोई एनकरेजिंग रेसपांस आया है या नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सही है कि निष्ठास्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया में वही देश सब से अधिक योगदान दे सकते हैं, जो सब से अधिक समस्त हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका और सोवियत संघ के बीच में बातचीत चल रही है। साल्ट बन और साल्ट-टू आदि कुछ समझौते हुए हैं, जिन्हें महत्वपूर्ण माना जा सकता है। भविष्य में उस दिशा में और स्वरित प्रगति हो, यह हमारी कामना है। अमरी न्यूट्रन बम के बारे में मानवता के सामने एक नया खतरा पैदा हो गया था। ऐसे आसार दिखाई देते हैं कि न्यूट्रन बम के बारे में समझौता हो जायेगा—अमरीका न्यूट्रन नहीं बनायेगा और उसकी प्रतियोगिता में और किसी देश को भी न्यूट्रन बम बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। थोड़ी बहुत प्रगति तो हो रही है, लेकिन वह प्रगति

संतोषजनक नहीं है। जहाँ तक हमारी सक्षमता है, हम उन्हें उस दिशा में प्रवृत्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: He referred to nuclear-free zone. May I know what is the Government's policy, whether they still believe in nuclear-free zone or nuclear-free globe? After the last vote on the Pakistan resolution, I want to know what will be the position in the disarmament conference now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We would like the whole world to be free of nuclear weapons. But there are various proposals seeking to declare one region or even sub-regions to be nuclear-free. If nuclear weapons are being piled up in the neighbourhood then there is no sense in declaring a zone or sub-zone as nuclear-free. It will amount to legitimising nuclear weapons in certain other areas.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My question is with reference to an answer given by the Minister. He made a suggestion that if the other parties agree, a resolution may be passed which the Prime Minister may take to the disarmament conference. He wanted us to respond positively. I would say that the members on the opposition are prepared to cooperate in this and to enable the passing of a resolution. But with respect to the question, the Minister said that there was a workshop here. I asked under whose auspices it was held. He said it was held under some non-official associations and that public money was spent on that. This is the first time officially the House comes to know about it. Neither in the External Affairs Ministry Demands debate nor in the documents was it mentioned. A substantial amount of public money was spent on that workshop held under the auspices of non-official agencies about whom nothing is known to the House. May I ask whether he

is prepared to lay on the Table of the House the complete proceedings of this conference, the names of non-official agencies and the persons who participated in it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am willing to do that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Participation of Labour in profits of production

*967. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for labour participation in the profits of production;

(b) whether some industries have already introduced the scheme on experimental basis; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Presumably, the reference is to labour participation in equity and management. A Committee appointed by Government is examining this matter.

(b) and (c): No information is available with the Ministry of Labour.

Observance of protest day by workers of Steel Industry

*972. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in the steel industry all over the country observed April 12, as a protest day to force the authorities to immediately implement the proposals of a Study Group on trade union rights; and