

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay, North-East): I have given notice under rule 72.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you only if you are opposing the introduction of the Bill. Nothing else is allowed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How can I say that I oppose the Bill without first making some comments?

MR. SPEAKER: You must first say "I am opposing the Bill". Only then I allow you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Can I explain.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will not allow it. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the international Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.05 p.m. **13.05 hrs.**

(The Lok Sabha adjourned for launch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock)

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are supposed to take up the discussion on the floods at 2 O'Clock, but there are some matters under rule 377. Shall we dispose of them before we take up the floods discussion? **Shri N. C. Jain.**

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Maintenance of temples and statues in Khajuraho.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ:—

मैं अपनी खजुराहो गया बा। वह स्थाव बिदेशी पर्यटकों में बहुत ही लोकप्रिय हो रहा है और इस कारण यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि उस के मंदिर व मूर्तियां किसी भी प्रकार से नष्ट न होने पावें मैंने देखा कि मन्दिर व मूर्तियों पर रसायन का लेप हो रहा है। शायद पिछले कुछ वर्षों से यह लेप हो रहा है। उस रसायन लेप का परिणाम यह हुआ कि धीरे-धीरे मंदिर के कुछ भागों व मूर्तियों में सीलन आने लगी है और भारी तपती जेट में भी वे सूखती नहीं हैं, गीली ही रहती हैं। इस कारण अब किन्हीं किन्हीं मूर्तियों में से पत्ते भी उधड़ने लगे हैं। इस कारण मंदिर व मूर्तियों के स्थायित्व को खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है जो कि एक गंभीर राष्ट्रीय समस्या है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कई मंदिरों में उनकी पीठ पर मूर्तियां आड़ी तिरछी चिपका दी गई हैं। जहां एक ओर हम बिदेशी पर्यटकों को अपनी एक हजार वर्ष पूर्व की अपूर्व कला दिखाते हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर उन्हें यह भी दिखता है कि दस-पच्चीस वर्ष पूर्व के हमारे लोग इतने अकलात्मक थे कि मूर्ति सीधा लगाना भी नहीं जानते थे। अतः आवश्यक है कि पुरातत्व विभाग इस ओर ध्यान दे और गलतियां शीघ्र सुधारे।

(ii) Need for reorganisation of distribution pattern of soft coke for Southern States.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Triuchendur): Supplies of soft coke to the four Southern States have virtually dried up. Tamil Nadu got only 1,000 tonnes of soft coke in April last, while Karnataka and Kerala haven't been supplied any quantity for the past several months.

This step-motherly attitude shown to Southern States in soft coke supplies has been deeply resented by the State Governments. Their repeated representations to the Union Energy Ministry and Coal India Ltd., have not evoked any favourable response so far.

It appears that the current distribution pattern is heavily biased in favour of the Northern States. The average monthly quantum of distribution of soft coke to various States in the last six months is as follows:

Bihar—6 rakes (one rake means 1,000 tonnes); U.P.—12 rakes; Punjab—7 rakes; Haryana—3 rakes; Orissa—2 rakes, Himachal Pradesh—1 rake; Delhi—22 rakes; West Bengal—13 rakes; Maharashtra—3 rakes; Andhra—3 rakes; Tamil

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

Nadu—nil; Kerala—nil; Karnataka—nil.

Government should immediately re-organise the distribution pattern of soft coke and ensure adequate supplies of soft coke to the Southern States. In any case, the present discrimination against the Southern States must be ended.

(ii) Reported danger being faced by coal field areas after the rains and floods.

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I make the following statement on a matter of urgent public importance.

After the rains and floods, the coal field areas are facing yet another serious danger, that is, subsidence of land over the mines. Knowledgeable sources are seriously concerned about such possibilities, particularly as the soil dries up. 25 such places are thickly populated, namely, Jamuria Bazar, Ranijung, Barakar, Kundue Bazar of Kulti, Barachak, Fatepur, Haripur, Jemahari, Khairadanga, Aluthia, Kalipahari, Bharatchak, Palashban, Chotadimo, Kuardihi, Central Kenda, etc.

Total population in these areas is about 4 lakhs. About 1500 inhabitants from Khas Kajora area had to be evacuated recently following subsidence and development of cracks. Before the nationalisation of coal mines, the erstwhile owners had resorted to slaughter mining for huge profits and yet did not do the obligatory operations like sand stowing or timbering in these mines. The fear of subsidence has its roots here. The most distressing point is that during emergency, in the name of higher production the same kind of slaughter mining was started and that has enhanced the danger.

(iv) Reported agitation by the Employees of General Insurance Corporation.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, under rule 377, I would like to make the following statement:

Refusal of the management of the General Insurance Corporation to negotiate with the representatives of the Union for more than 18 months now on the basis of a character presented by them and the resultant harassment of the employees.

The suspension of the entire union leadership in South India and consequent harassment through arrest etc.

It is common knowledge that the management of 106 Indian and foreign general insurance companies were taken over by the Government on 13th May 1971 which were subsequently nationalised by the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

There are three trade unions viz. the National Confederation of General Insurance Employees, the General Insurance Employees, 'All India Association and the All India Insurance Employees' Association. The National Confederation of General Insurance Employees is independent of any political affiliation and is the strongest. The management of New India, it is learnt with the support of GIC, are not happy with this mighty strength of one organisation and for obvious reasons, it is reported, they are out to weaken the said organisation by patronising other rival trade unions in the industry.

The employees were hopeful that on nationalisation of the industry, the management of a nationalised public sector undertaking will give a fair deal to them in accordance with the declared labour policy of the Government. Unfortunately, these vested interests and feudal elements who are heading the industry have borne a grudge against the employees' trade union for the following reasons:—

(a) Those persons who were in power during pre-nationalisation days were exposed by the employees' trade union for various malpractices and anti-national acts. The organisation continues to expose the misdeed of the management even now.

(b) Employees' trade unions were responsible for CBI raids on the offices and residences of various corrupt officials which had received