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(Eleventh Session)



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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 8, 1974/Śravana 17,
1896 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Integrated Wages-Incomes-Prices Policy

*262. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any new thinking on the part of Government regarding an integrated wages-incomes-prices policy;

(b) if so, its main features; and

(c) whether it is Government's intention to freeze wages of industrial labour and Government employees at the existing level?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The need for a rational integrated wages incomes and prices policy has been well recognised; the evolution of such a policy has continually been engaging Government's attention.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, with your permission, may I remind the hon. Minister that on the 26th of last month, when he was questioned on this subject in the other House, he is 1539 LS-1.

reported to have said that the Interim Report of the Committee on Wage Policy, known as the Chakravarty Committee, is a secret document and, therefore, he cannot disclose its contents. That is the subject matter of this question. Then, on the 30th Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in this House produced a document, purporting to be that so-called secret document, and wanted to lay it on the Table of the House. The Chairman, who was in the Chair at that time, did not allow him to lay it on the Table but said that he can hand it over to him and that he will see what can be done about it. The next day, on the 31st, the whole text of that document has been published in extenso in so many newspapers, journals and so on. So, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether that document, which has been published so extensively, is in fact an authentic text of the interim report of the Chakravarty Committee on Wage Policy and, if it is so, what prevents the Government from now laying it on the Table of the House. If it is not authentic, then he should say so.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The report referred to is an interim report submitted by a committee of experts presided over by Shri Chakravarty, and this report is meant mostly for the internal purpose of the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What internal purpose?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: It is for the purpose of understanding certain problems connected with wages, in terms of profits also, and in pursuance of that report probably certain further investigations has to be undertaken. That is the reason why the

Government felt that it was not necessary to place that report on the Table of the House at this stage and that an appropriate decision can be taken at the appropriate time. With regard to the second part of the question of Shri Gupta that it had been reported by several newspapers in extension, I am not in a position to say anything. I can only vouchsafe for the documents which I place on the Table of the House under my authority.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why should he not be in a position to say whether that published document is authentic or not? In any case, it has become public knowledge and the whole country has read it. Why follow this ostrich in the sand policy? Why can't it be laid on the Table of the House?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, you should direct the Minister to give a straight reply to the question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Parliament cannot be treated in this manner. What is internal about this? It is published in all newspapers. If it is all that secret, they should not have allowed it to leak out. Now when it is printed in all the papers, why should it not be laid on the Table of the House?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is it the contention of the Minister that the publication of the report will not be in the public interest?

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, if some information from some Government file leaks out, you will ask for that file to be laid on the Table.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Here it is not a file. A committee was appointed by Government and it has submitted an interim report.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That interim report has been submitted to the Government and it has been published in all the papers. Why are they treating it as a secret from Parliament?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why Parliament alone should be kept in the dark? Everybody knows about it except Members of Parliament.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While I am not in favour of asking the Minister to lay it on the Table, I think it will be to the advantage of the Government if the Minister says whether what has appeared in the press is true or not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A copy of the report was given to the Chairman. So, it is a public document. Sir, you should direct the Minister to lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any ruling. It is for the Minister to say whether he is willing to lay it on the Table or not. I cannot compel him. You have asked him a question. He can reply to it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री मंदय ने यह नहीं कहा है कि रिपोर्ट को टेबल पर रखना पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट में नहीं है। सबके झलावा कोई दूसरी बजह नहीं हो सकती है।

अध्यक्ष मोहम्मद : यह भी पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट में नहीं है कि वहां से रिपोर्ट निकल जाए जोकि बमुसाहब ले घाये थे। यह भी पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट में नहीं है जैसी चीज आप यहां इस वकन देख रहे हैं। हर एक का दोस्त किसी न किसी दफ्तर में तो काम करता ही है और वह ले घाता है। अगर निकल गई है रिपोर्ट तो बताइये कि जो हिस्सा निकल गया है वह गलत है या सही है?

The Minister should be cautious about his file so that nothing comes out of it. Has he read the report in the press?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I may most respectfully submit that this report was meant for an internal purpose of the Government.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you allow him to answer?

MR. SPEAKER: I think, his hesitation should be understood.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Government was considering the report at various stages and certain decisions were being taken. One of the decisions based on the report was the appointment of a wages cell. Still, there are so many other matters which are to be considered by the Government before the Government can think of publishing this document at an appropriate time. As far as the present position is concerned, I may request you, Sir, to pardon me if I am not in a position to say anything about this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANNERJEE: : On a point of order, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. I am not allowing any point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is a point of order. You cannot deny me to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any point of order. We have been following this practice that no point of order will be raised during the Question Hour. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: : Any way, we are in your hands. But the Government's attitude is most reprehensible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shame on Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It is after the Railway strike that they have taken this attitude.... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We know he has not got the permission from higher quarters to lay it on the Table of the House... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER:: Order, please.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are proceeding on the assumption that that printed text is a correct one. If not, he is free to deny it....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have understood his hesitation. I am not blaming him.

MR. SPEAKER: When he does not say, it is incorrect, you should have drawn your inference.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have drawn the inference.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, do you think by shouting and making so much noise, you can produce anything? (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Proceeding on the basis of the published document, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, because I presume he has read the report which, I believe, is the same as the published one, whether it is not a fact that this report taken as a whole supplies the entire ideological basis for a policy of wage freeze in so far as it states (a) that the concept which was accepted all these years of a need-based wage policy is being replaced here by a policy of a minimum wage at the poverty level and (b) that the compensation for the increase in the cost of living by way of dearness allowance should be hundred per cent only at the lowest level and should be progressively reduced at the higher levels which means that the real wages of all workers except those at the lowest level will go on decreasing. Thirdly—this is my last point—this report has said that, in order to avoid wages being pushed up, the wage settlement should not be left to collective bargaining between employers and labour but the Government, the State, should intervene and see to it that wages are not pushed up to an undesirably high level.

In view of these factors—and there are many others, but I have no time to go into them I want to know whe-

ther these three major postulates do not amount to an ideological basis for a wage freeze policy all along the line.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As for the evolution of wage policy which my hon. friend has described as an ideological approach to the problem, though I do not agree with him in his description of this as a problem of ideology, I may say with great respect and with your permission that this question of wage policy has been engaging the attention of the Government for a considerable time. In pursuance of this anxiety to find out some methods, first the Reserve Bank's Steering Group considered this problem and made their own recommendations. This publication is available for sale. Then the Congress Party manifesto itself refers to this anxiety about wage policy. An exclusive recognition of what might be called a price-and-income policy was given for the first time in the Approach to the Fifth Five-Year Plan document also. Then the Fifth Five-Year Plan also deals with this problem. The interim report of the Chakravarty Committee is one of the offshoots of this approach to the Fifth Five-Year Plan and in that context this report had been prepared and submitted. As I have said, in pursuance of this report, one of the decisions taken was to set up a wage cell in the Ministry of Labour to collect information under several branches and to deal with the various differentials that exist in various public sector undertakings and in the private sector to see whether any meaningful wage policy to correct the distortions that are existing at the present time could be evolved. This was the purpose with which it was done. With respect to some of the questions raised in regard to this particular document, I may say that all these matters will be taken into account; there is nothing very sanctimonious about anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What happened to my question?

MR. SPEAKER: He has been at pains to cover your question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Without success.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I wanted to know whether some of the main principles enunciated in this new interim report, even to the extent of saying that the minimum wage should be Rs. 40 at 1972 price level, do not amount to supplying an ideological basis for carrying out a wage freeze policy.

MR. SPEAKER: This, he denies.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: On the basis of the ruling given by the hon. Speaker, we can draw our inference and having drawn the inference, may I know from the hon. Minister if the entire purport of this confidential report is to freeze the wages at the higher income group and to keep the wages flexible or linked up with the price index at the lower income group? Why don't you accept it and admit that it is a good suggestion?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As I have said, the entire question is related to prices, wages, incomes and profits policy. To start with, a wage cell has been set up for the purpose of studying the various wage structures existing in various sectors of industry, both organized and other places. Therefore, the point he has made that with regard to wages, incomes, prices and profits there must be a co-ordinated policy is well recognised.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The higher income groups being frozen and the lower income groups being kept flexible.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is groping in the dark because the document is not there and still everybody is raising the question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You cannot say that. The document is already there with the Chair.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What did the Chairman do with the document? It must be handed over to you. What happened to that? Where has it gone?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Has that also disappeared?

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The utopia of a national policy of wages, incomes, prices and profits being far away, I want to know whether at least the Government is considering of any formula for determining the dearness allowances of the Central Government employees as also employees of banks and industries and whether they have any integrated approach to go into the root of the issues so that this particular matter is settled without going to the Labour Court or without resort to strike etc. Have you got any integrated policy for deciding this matter?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: It is all part of the integrated policy which the Government may consider.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: In the document, the first point mentioned is "to ensure minimum wages need-based on the povertyline in the interests of health and efficiency of the workers." So, the minimum wages should not go down below the poverty line, whereas the Third Pay Commission has put the need-based minimum wage at Rs. 314 at the 1972 level of prices. But, here, this interim report of the Chakravarty Committee is that the minimum wage should be the poverty line. Poverty line means per-head consumption of Rs. 40, multiplied by three.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it a report?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, he has quoted from a report. The report should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: So, the recommendation of this committee is that the minimum wage should be Rs. 120 whereas the Third Pay Commission's recommendation is that it should be Rs. 196. So, this is not only wage-freeze but it is a recommendation for further wage cut. This is the policy of the Government. So, will the Minister accept that this is the policy of further wage-cut?

AN HON. MEMBER: It was Mr. Bosu's report, not the Government's.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Now that the document has been read out a second time—once it was shown and now it has been read out by Shri Samar Mukherjee, may I have your guidance? Under the Rules if any document is read in the House, any hon. Member can ask the document to be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as official documents are concerned, if they are in the name of any Minister or if they are Government documents, they should be laid by them. Why should somebody else be allowed to lay them? You are laying an official document on the Table which is within the authority of the Government to lay. I cannot allow you to lay it on the Table.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Minister has admitted that it is an interim report. Whatever report it may be, it should be allowed to be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: I would advise the Ministers that whenever they appoint Commissions or committees the reports of which they are not prepared to lay on the Table, they should have some code so that the Minister or the Commission may understand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is a very dangerous precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, this is a very dangerous precedent. Any document

on their side you, on their behalf, lay it? I cannot accept it. It is upto them. I have already told them that they must be very careful about their documents.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. K. D. Malaviya is here. ONGC report was allowed to be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: If he says that it is correct, I will certainly allow you to quote from it. You can lay your own document, but not on their behalf. Because the Minister does not allow, so you are going to oblige him?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not asking the Government..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Does that mean that he is justified in withholding from the House?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: He was prepared to reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is your ruling Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is, you cannot lay on the Table on behalf of the Government their document...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the Audit Report? What about the CBI Enquiry Report? What about the report on Biju Patnaik? What about Wanchoo Commission report? You allow all these.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please, don't talk like that....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may allow Mr. Mukherjee to lay it on the Table of the House. I do not want Government to lay it. Such documents can be laid on the Table of the House. There are several instances like that. I was allowed; Mr. Homi Daji was allowed by your predecessor.

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay your own document, but not on behalf of the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him hand it over to you and you may kindly study it and then allow it to be laid.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: He has referred to the recommendations of the Pay Commission and also the recommendations of the interim report.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is a confidential document when everything is out, why not lay it on the Table?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With very great respect to Mr. Samar Mukherjee, unless Government takes a view, it is not possible.

MR. SPEAKER: You must keep them in lockers. If they are on your table they are bound to go out. If they have gone out there is no use circumventing.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With great respect, I would say, Sir, unless Government takes all aspects of the recommendation, it is very difficult to say anything on the subject...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: His question was not answered. He asked whether the poverty-line was recommended. That was also asked by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. He has not answered.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, already half-an-hour is over..

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I let him explain.

MR. SPEAKER: Explain on what poverty line—from where it ends and from where it starts?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Pay Commission report has been discussed and it is a public document. They could make any reference. The question is whether we are going to follow the demarcation of poverty-line, that is Rs. 40 according to him...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not according to me, according to them.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: They are experienced trade union leaders and they know the procedure how negotiations take place, bipartite and tripartite negotiations, and an objective assessment can be made on the basis of negotiations. And so far as this question of poverty-line is concerned I am not able to start the negotiations and trade union leaders know about it.

Fall in Production of Steel Plants

*263. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in all the steel plants had fallen during the last year as compared to the previous year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to remove the bottlenecks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The aggregate production of saleable steel from the five major steel plants in 1973-74 was 4.353 million tonnes as against the production of 4.793 million tonnes in 1972-73.

(b) The production in 1973-74 was affected adversely mainly on account of:—

- (i) Severe power cuts and power interruptions, especially in the

period, April to mid-November, 1973, directly affecting production in all the plants except Bhilai.

- (ii) Inadequate availability of coal, again largely due to power cuts and power interruptions during this period, affecting the entire Jharia Coal fields, leading to curtailment in the operation of coal washeries and of coal mines which, in turn, affected steel production in all the plants.
- (iii) Intermittent slow down and industrial unrest in Railway, especially in the South Eastern and Eastern Railways, in August, 1973 and thereafter from late November, 1973 onwards, affecting movement of coal and other raw materials and of finished products and necessitating the imposition of drastic cuts on production in keeping with the minimal flow of raw materials

The targets of production for 1974-75 which envisage higher production than that achieved in 1973-74 have been drawn up in consultation with all the appropriate agencies after making an assessment of the requirements and possible supply and availability of power, other essential inputs, rail transport etc. Close and constant liaison is being maintained with these agencies to ensure that production does not suffer on account of shortage in the supply or availability of these requirements.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is a fall in production of steel due to power failure, non-availability of coal etc. according to the hon. Minister's reply. I am glad to note that you have not blamed the workers of the steel plants. That is a good sign.

I would like to know from him what is the target that has been fixed for the year 1974-75 and what are the

steps proposed to be taken to overcome these difficulties relating to non-availability of coal and railway wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) The target for 1974-75 is 5.04 million tonnes of saleable steel. We have been holding conferences amongst ourselves for the past few months. The representatives of the ministries concerned with the task of formulating plans were here in Delhi for three to four days and we went into details of all the problems that we had faced with a view to obtaining this target. After that several incidents took place in the country about which the hon. Member is well aware such as railway strike and so on and so forth. We hope to stick to this target this time although there are constraints which, we see, have not disappeared so far. It will, however, be the effort of the Government and our ministry also to see that we pull together. We meet more often and try to resolve our difficulties. We shall try to stick to this target of 5.04 million tonnes. It is my personal ambition about the target.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI 5.04 million tonnes of steel is not sufficient for the needs of this country to-day. So, I would like to know the proposals of the Government and steps taken to reduce the consumption of steel, especially, in the non-productive sector and whether Government has also any proposal to import steel to meet the needs of the industries in this country.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA It is a fact that 5.04 million tonnes of steel is not adequate to cater to the needs of the country. The needs, as the hon. Member is aware, are urgent. So, the Government is taking steps to reduce the consumption of steel in non-productive regions. Besides that, certain technological modifications have been taken to have for steel which will reduce the consumption of steel to the

extent of 33 per cent. It is likely that for the construction of houses, less steel will now be consumed. Besides that, according to our new policy, we propose to take administrative steps which will ultimately result in much less steel consumption. Our aim is to export more and more steel with a view to earning foreign exchange and to consume it locally.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Many economic journals have reported that as a result of unmanageable use of steel plants, the production of steel has suffered to some extent. It is further reported that Government is likely to introduce a shift in the steel plants. Is a shift likely to be introduced in mini plants? If so, what are the essential features of such a shift?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA I do not know what is meant by 'unmanageable use' the term used by the hon. Member. I have used the word 'constraints'. Constraints are there. Taking the entire situation in the country and circumstances into consideration as also our needs—due to difficulties faced on account of non-availability of transport, power generation and so on our own inability to improve the batteries—cokeoven and blast furnaces—to that extent, it is desirable for us to overcome the difficulties. All these constraints to-day are very much identifiable and we have identified them. We are very well set to improve them and we are effecting improvements on them. So far as the second part of the question regarding introduction of mini-steel plants is concerned it is a long-term concept. We are already having some mini-steel plants which consume less capital and less time and produce a part of the products which are required for constructional purposes and some other purposes. It is my personal view that we can increase steel production to a very large extent and in less time and by spending less by modifying our present policy of not only relying on integrated steel plants but also adding

to it in a very large way the mini-steel plants which are now under contemplation.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: One of the reasons given by the Minister for reduction in the production of steel in Bihar is interruption of electricity supply. I understand in Bihar there is no possibility of increase in power supply in the Jharia Coal Mining area. In view of this will the Minister consider the increasing of electricity supply by installing a thermal plant of the Ministry or by giving a special grant to the Bihar Government for construction of thermal plant in this area so that the power supply to the steel plant is available

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: No doubt, we are short of power in the Jaria Coal Mining area. It is our joint effort in the Ministries concerned to see that enough coal reaches and power generation is adequate. If it is not—which perhaps it is likely to be for some more time—then I have no hesitation to say it will be our serious endeavour to have more captive power plants. But even power-plants of 50 MW or 30 MW take at least two years to come up because it has to be manufactured, obtained, imported, money arranged, etc.

श्री राजावतार सास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या सरकार को समय समय पर इस बात की कोई सूचना मिलती रही है कि इस्पात कारखानों के बड़े अधिकारी इस्पात के निजी उद्योगपतियों के मेल से उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम में भीतरबात वाली सैट्टाव करने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं ? अगर इस तरह की सूचना आप को मिली है तो आप इस तरह की गड़बड़ को रोकने के लिये कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ? इस बात को मैं जानता हूँ क्योंकि हम लोगों ने सिकायतें भेजी हैं ।

श्री के० डी० बालवीर : मुझे कोई ऐसी सूचना नहीं है कि अन्दर से भीतर-

बात या सैट्टाव की कोई प्रक्रिया शुरू हो गई है जिससे हमारे इस्पात के वांछित में बाटा हो रहा हो । मैंने अभी कहा है कि हमारी ही कमियाँ हैं जिनको दूर करने के लिये हम सतत प्रयत्नशील हैं और हमें आशा है उसमें हम सफल होंगे तथा अपने उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर सकेंगे । मैं सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ कहीं भी ऐसा कोई प्रयत्न मालूम होगा तो सरकार तत्काल उसका दमन करेगी ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose

MR. SPEAKER: In 45 minutes we have done only two questions.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have been standing so many times; still you do not see straight and you do not call us.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI: Normally I do not ask or stand up to ask questions . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to call for the file and show you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You look around all the time.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: If you insist on the rule, you are violating the rule; yesterday in the Committee it was decided to allow only three supplementaries. How are you today allowing so many, in contravention of the rule which was decided upon yesterday?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: He should not cast aspersions on the Chair like this; we also stand and sometimes are not called ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: In 45 minutes we have done only two questions; we should do more.

रामगढ़ तथा केडला कोयला खानों को
चालू करने में क्या की व्यवस्था

* 264. श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र :

श्री जगन्मयराज जोशी :

क्या इस्पात और खनिज मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला के सोवियत विशेषज्ञों
के नेताओं ने गत मई में भारतीय पत्रकारों
को बताया था कि रामगढ़ और केडला क्षेत्रों
में विशाल कोयला खानें चालू करने की योजना
बनाई जा रही है जिस के लिये कुछ मशी-
नरी हस्त में तैयार होगी और डिजाईन
की तैयारी में भाग लेने के लिये भारतीय
विशेषज्ञों को लेनिनग्रेड भेजा जायेगा;

(ख) योजना को मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और
उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) भारतीय विशेषज्ञों के नाम क्या
ह ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes,
Sir,

(b) and (c). It is proposed to de-
velop with Russian assistance an open
cast mine of 3.5 million tonne annual
capacity in the Ramgarh area and to
set up a washery for this output. A
contract providing for Russian techni-
cal assistance in the preparation of
Feasibility Report, collection of initial
data for detailed Project Report and
preparation of first preliminary draw-
ings, all at the Central Mine Planning
and Design Institute, Ranchi, has been
signed on 2-8-1974 between the Coal
Mines Authority Ltd. and Tsvetmetpro-
mexport, the concerned Soviet Orga-
nisation. It is envisaged that for pre-
paring draft outline of the Detailed
Project Report a few Indian experts
may be sent to USSR on short visits.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: In
part 'c' of the question, I have asked
the names of the Indian experts. The

hon. Minister has not given the names.
Is it not a fact that Indian experts
have made it clear that all the machi-
nery that is proposed to be manufac-
tured in Russia can be manufactured
in India?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The agree-
ment has already been signed and it
has been proposed that some officers
should be sent, but the names of the
officers are not yet decided.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I
want to know whether it is a fact that
the Government decided to have a part
of the machinery manufactured in
India and that the Indian experts pro-
tested that we can indigenously make
all these machinery and that there is
no use of having them imported from
Russia and wasting foreign exchange.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I do not
know whether the Indian experts have
protested against this. But since the
agreement has been signed only very
recently, on the 2nd August 1974, it
has not been clearly stated whether
these machinery will be manufactured
here or will come from the Soviet
side.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: That
is my grouse. Sir, the Minister has
only stated that the agreement has
been entered into. I want to know
why such an agreement has been en-
tered into which is not in the interest
of our country.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): It
is not true, it is totally untrue, to say
that the agreement which has been
signed is not in the interest of our
country. Anyone having that feeling
must remove that feeling... (Interrup-
tions) I cannot be disturbed by all
this shouting. I know what I have
done. Let me state by case. I must
be allowed to state my case and not
face angry faces like this... (Interrup-
tions) I am not particular of answer-
ing this question if you do not want
to.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If you have no answer please keep quiet.

SHRI K. D. MALVIYA: There are certain types of machines which India cannot produce. We are very anxious to increase the production of coal. It will perhaps take more time if we have to produce those machines here. So, whatever machines are not produced in this country, they alone will be imported from outside. If there are certain machines which cannot be produced here, and if they are badly needed to keep up production, we shall certainly import them from wherever we can get. Just now the Soviet people have promise to give supply of this machine. Therefore, we are getting them from Russia.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: A little while ago the hon. Minister said that the agreement which India has entered into with Soviet Russia does not lay down clearly whether the machinery will be imported from Russia or Indian machinery will be used. Now the senior Minister comes out with a statement that the machinery is going to be imported. How can we reconcile these two contradictory statements?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There is absolutely no contradiction.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, have you not heard the Deputy Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I hear him very well.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He did say that the agreement did not provide only for imports.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The fact of the matter is that the machines are coming from West Germany.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: If the hon. Member sitting opposite the leader of the Jan Sangh Party, is not

able to understand the problems that are involved in this....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not want sermons.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: He has utterly failed to understand what my colleague, the Deputy Minister, has said.. (Interruptions) Do not get angry. I am not angry. Please do not get angry.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . सारी भ्रमल का ठेका इन्होंने नहीं ले लिया है । इस तरह बात करने का तरीका बहुत गलत है । इस तरह से मालवीय जी ट्रीट नहीं कर सकते हैं मेम्बरों को । मेम्बरों यह नहीं जानते—मोदी कुछ नहीं जानते, मैं कुछ नहीं जानता—क्या सारी समझ का ठेका आपने ले रखा है ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am not going to be cowed down by the angry faces of hon. members. I have got to be listened to.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are not here to accept your sermons. Sir will you allow two ministers to make contradictory statements in reply to the same question? Kindly go through the record.

MR. SPEAKER: It is no use getting angry with each other. That spoils the whole show.

AN HON. MEMBER: Show?

MR. SPEAKER: You have made it a show now. The procedure is, hon. members can bring it to the notice of the Speaker instead of quarrelling in the House.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Shall I answer it now?

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I am satisfied. If there is any discrepancy, you bring it to my notice. 55

minutes are over and I am still on the third question.

श्री बाबूबर बांडे : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि केदला में जो काम होगा उस के लिये रूस से समझौता हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ केदला तो अभी प्रालरेडी प्रोडक्शन दे रहा है वहाँ जो लाखों टन स्टॉक जमा है उस के डिस्पोजल के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह कि रामगढ़ में जो प्रोडक्शन होगा वहाँ कोई रेलवे साइडिंग अभी नहीं है, तो जब आप कह रहे हैं कि रामगढ़ को भी चालू करना चाहते हैं तो कब तक रामगढ़ प्रोजेक्ट शुरू हो जायेगा, कब तक प्रोडक्शन में आ जाएगा और केदला और रामगढ़ के लिये रेलवे साइडिंग देने की क्या व्यवस्था हो रही है जिसके लाखों टन कोयले को निकाला जा सके ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : अध्यक्ष जी, अच्छा मौका मिला, अब सदन शान्त हो गया है। अभी सोवियत पार्टी ने एक फोर्जेविलिटी रिपोर्ट माँगी गई है जिस के हम जवाब दे रहे हैं। उस रिपोर्ट से मालूम होगा, कि कौन सी मशीनें हैं जो वहाँ बना लेंगे और किन मशीनों को बाहर से मगाना आवश्यक होगा। जब वह मशीनें आ जायेंगी तभी हम कोयले की खदान खोलने की व्यवस्था करेंगे। इस में समय लगेगा, इस बीच में यातायात का प्रश्न भी हल कर लेंगे। इसलिये कोई ऐसा बयान नहीं दिया गया है जो हमारे और हमारे सहयोगी के बीच में कोई मतभेद हो या कंट्राडिक्शन हो।

श्री बाबूबर बांडे : लाखों टन कोयला जो पड़ा हुआ है उस को निकालने के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

(कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया)

States asked to Co-operate in Development of Coal

*265. **SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATTIA:**
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether the Union Government had asked the States for their co-operation to the Central agencies engaged in production and development of coal; and

(b) the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The State Governments help has been sought in the implementation of the policy for the nationalisation of coal mines, for the maintenance of law and order in the coal mining areas for the supply of adequate and uninterrupted power for mines and washeries and for the supply of essential commodities to the coal miners. The Government of Bihar have also been specifically consulted on the question of setting up of a unified development authority in the Jharia coalfield area to look after infra-structural facilities like roads, water supply etc.

(b) The State Governments have assured us of co-operation in this regard

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA: Shri K. D. Malaviya, the Union Minister of Mines and Steel, while addressing the Mineral Corporation on 4th July sought the help of the State Governments so that he may be in a position to produce 95 million tonnes of coal. According to the statement, he has asked for help from the States in the matter of law and order in the mines areas and in the matter of infra-structure facilities, such as road, etc. As we know, the States have very limited resources and they have their

own priorities. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not possible to have our own infra-structure activities in those areas so that we may not depend on them?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: For the first time there was deterioration in the law and order situation in the eastern division and that is why the State Government's cooperation has been sought. In West Bengal particularly, the Chief Minister has taken some steps to see that the law and order is maintained and he has asked the DIG to take strong action against those miscreants who create trouble in that area. Regarding the construction of roads and other things it is true that before taking over of the coal mines, those areas have not been fully developed. Now that the mines have been taken over by the Government, certainly it is the duty of the Coal Mines Authority to see that those areas are developed and the infra-structure there is also developed. In the case of Jharia coal-fields, there was the Jharia Development Board which was collecting the cess from the coal mines. This was done under certain Act which is a very old At. But the Jharia Development Board has not functioned for long. Now the State Government has been asked to revitalise that Development Board for construction of roads, etc.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA: Is it a fact that some of the State Governments have suggested to the Government for releasing a number of small deposits in this area to the private sector and, if so, is it the policy of the Government to release certain small deposits to the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Certainly not. It is not the policy of the Government to give it to private sector.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know from the hon. Minister

whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought any assistance to develop the Singareni collieries because the production schedule there is quite satisfactory as compared with the production of coal in other mines.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The Singareni coal mines are doing very well. In order to increase their production, if they ask for any assistance we shall certainly do everything possible to help them.

श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिए तृतीय वेतन बोर्ड:

* 266 श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिये तृतीय वेतन बोर्ड में नेशनल यूनियन आफ जर्नलिस्ट्स के प्रतिनिधित्व के बारे में गत अप्रैल में संसद में व्यक्त किये गये विचारों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है तथा उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR. (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The views expressed in the course of Supplementary to Starred Question No. 531 answered on 25th April 1974, have been noted by the Government. Decisions are, however, yet to be taken in regard to the appointment of workers' representatives and other members and Chairman of the Wage Board.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In reply to a similar question in April this year the hon. Minister stated that the representation of the Working Journalists on the proposed Third Wage Board would be decided on the merits of each case. I would like the Minister to throw some light on this and give us definite criteria on which the merits of each case are going to be decided. Secondly, the D.A. and wages of the Working Journalists have not been revised for over five years

and you will be surprised to know that the minimum pay to a Working Journalist is below the national minimum which has been fixed by the Third Pay Commission. This alone demands implementation of the proposal to set up the Third Wage Board because the Working Journalists are suffering. I would like to know the definite date by which the proposed Wage Board will be set up.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have already stated in my reply that that decisions are yet to be taken in regard to the appointment of workers' representatives and other members and Chairman of the Wage Board. Therefore, the decision with regard to the Working Journalists is also yet to be taken.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I seek your protection, Sir. The Minister has not given a definite answer. The Government had two years to consider this proposal.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The Minister is constantly indulging in waffle. He must introduce some clarity in his answer. I want to know the definite criteria and also the definite date by which the proposed Wage Board will be set up.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is already over.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You allowed the member to put a question, and you have to see whether the Minister gives the proper reply or not.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He has not replied at all not to speak of its being proper.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is already over. He got a chance to ask a supplementary.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But what about the reply?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Are you satisfied Mr. Speaker, with the reply that he has given.

MR. SPEAKER: Short Notice Question. Mr. Samar Guha.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Intensified programme for family planning

3. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of progress of the projects and programme of the family planning;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout,

(c) whether any intensified programme has been adopted, and

(d) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Studies carried out reveal that awareness of Family Planning is of the order of 60—70 per cent in the rural areas and 70—80 per cent in the urban areas. Since the inception of the programme 14.9 million couples whose wives are in the reproductive group have been protected by one or the other family planning methods. It is estimated that 17.2 million births have been averted till May, 1974, and the birth-rate is estimated to have come down to about 35.6 per thousand population by the end of 1973-74.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A statement showing measures adopted to intensify the family planning programme is placed on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

The following measures have been adopted to intensify the Family Planning Programme.

(1) It has been decided progressively to integrate family planning in a larger development package especially of

Health, Nutrition and Maternity and Child Welfare. Both the services and communication efforts will be directed towards such integrated development.

(ii) It has been sought to give better health and other services to the people through the Minimum Needs Programme and it will provide a more effective framework for the success of the family planning programme.

(iii) At present Uni-purpose workers with the designations of Basic Health Workers Malaria Surveillance Workers, Vaccinators, Health Education Assistants (Trachoma) Family Planning Assistants etc., are working in vertical manner for their respective programmes. All these workers will now be converted into Multi-purpose workers in a phased manner and thus a larger number of persons on the strength of Health, M.C.H. and Family Planning will be available. Family Planning Programme will be given high priority.

(iv) At present a uniform pattern of implementation of programme has been followed in respect of urban and rural areas. As the socio-economic characteristics of population residing in rural and urban areas differ widely, the programme strategy should be different in rural and urban areas. It has accordingly been decided that the new strategy for intensive efforts should be based upon the factors of urbanisation, female literacy and density of population so far as urban areas are concerned and the factors of growth rate and density of population in the rural areas.

(v) It is proposed to adopt a new motivational strategy involving individual and greater personalised approaches; fuller use of various mass-media and expanding T.V. and radio net-work. The new communication policy will be part of a package which will have to tackle simultaneously related programmes like Family Planning, Child Health, Nutrition and status and rights of women, economic opportunities and productivity of

fewer and healthier children as against a larger number of sickly children etc. The thrust of the new family planning communication will be interdisciplinary, inter-ministerial and progressional.

(vi) State Governments have been requested to make the family planning programme a mass movement by enlisting the support of elected representatives of people like M.Ps. M.L.As, members of Zila Parishads/Panchayats/Panchayat Unions, organisations like Trade Unions, Teachers/Students Unions and professional Associations etc.

(vii) The State Governments have been told that in order to achieve the national objective of bringing down the birth rate to 30 per thousand population by the end of the Fifth Plan, they should make all efforts to achieve the following targets during 1974-75:

Sterilisations	20 lakhs
IUD insertions	6 lakhs
Conventional Contraceptive Users	35 lakhs
Immunisation Schemes	
(i) Preschool Children	50 lakhs
(ii) School Children	57 lakhs
(iii) Expectant mothers	30 lakhs
Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia	
(i) Mothers	25 lakhs
(ii) Children	25 lakhs
Prophylaxis against blindness	87.50 lakhs

(viii) State Governments have been requested to run small Vasectomy Camps at the Primary Health Centre level for a duration of a week or 10 days at which 150-200 sterilisations can be done by the staff of Primary Health Centres without much disturbance to their normal work. Great care will be taken in proper selection of cases and adequate follow up.

(ix) Facilities for adoption of all methods of family planning according to the choice of the acceptor will be made available.

(x) Research in Reproduction Biology is proposed to be geared up with a view to develop improved and more acceptable methods of contraception.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should there be a Short Notice Question on this?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Has he arrested the birth of children suddenly?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Children are born in short notice!

MR. SPEAKER: It appears that there is some understanding between Prof. Samar Guha and the Minister. That is why, it has come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So many of my Short Notice Questions have been declined.

MR. SPEAKER: You must know how to get it done by Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The growth of population is a very serious problem. We should not take it lightly.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Samar Guha, I think their objections are all right. I do not know what urgency you saw in it, but it is there on the agenda.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If any member puts any embarrassing or difficult question, does the Minister reply? Is it for the Minister to choose the question? If so, the whole parliamentary system will go to ruin. They have no scruples about it.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are the guardian of the parliamentary system, God help us!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I think, Sir, the hon. Minister has done justice by accepting this question.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes, Sir, he is correct.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As far back as 1938 when the population of united India was only 30 crores, the then President of the Indian National Congress in his Presidential address in 1938 Haripura Congress gave a warning to the country that "all the future Plans would fall through if the population was allowed to grow by leaps and bounds..."

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is all a bogus theory—I tell you. China has more population than India. Even then they have no such problem. Here for all our problems we put the blame on our population growth.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The hon. Member can ask a supplementary if he wants.

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong with you? You cannot sit quiet? I am not allowing you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will read out to you the relevant rule. Rule 54 (1) says:

"A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and if the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character...."

So, Sir, you thought that it is of an urgent character and directed the Minister to answer the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not here to listen to it. It is all accepted by the Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has given nine months' notice

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the population is a serious problem facing the country. Unless the population growth is checked, a century hence the humanity will perish. Some members have no idea at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now we are talking about a century hence.

MR SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister.

MR SPEAKER: Please frame your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I can understand the Chinese cultural revolution. I can understand the Chinese problems.

MR SPEAKER: You need not quarrel over Chinese revolution.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let them not try to teach me these things.

MR SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Chinese eat lizard. Are you going to eat lizard?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Please just wait and hear me.

Sir, the whole calculation of the Fifth Plan is based on one basic assumption that the population growth which as it is to-day is 2.5 per cent, should be brought down to 1.7 per cent. Otherwise the whole Plan concept falls through. If so, I want to know whether the Minister of Family Planning considers that it will be possible in the next five years to bring down the rate of growth of the population from 2.5 per cent to 1.7 per cent? Is it not important?

1539 LS-2.

DR. KARAN SINGH: In the Fifth Plan period we have accepted a target of bringing down the birth rate from 35 just now per thousand to 30 per thousand, of course it is going to be a very difficult target to achieve but if we have the full cooperation from every side I am sure that we will be able to reach the target and I would appeal to my hon. friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu not to treat this as a matter of little importance. This is certainly a matter of crucial importance and we are trying to mobilise all our financial, organisational and motivational resources so that we may be able to achieve the target we have laid down for the Fifth Plan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My second supplementary is this. Is it a fact that in our slum areas and in the rural backward areas and also in the areas of polygamous families the rate of growth of population is much higher than the rate of growth of average population? If it is so, may I know whether any intensified programme for family planning is adopted for these areas where you have identified greater population growth? In our country 43 per cent of the population of the areas I have identified are illiterate. Is there any justification of giving advertisements in 200 newspapers for family planning? May I know whether our audio-visual publicity, the radio and films and field unit programmes are being made use of and whether the field units could make use of such films which can be introduced to make these programmes more effective?

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is true that in economically depressed areas and slum areas and rural areas the population growth rate is higher than the other areas. This is a worldwide phenomenon. It is so in our country too. One of the weaknesses of our programme is this. We are able to reach only a small percentage of the population. In the Fifth Plan we are doing our utmost to see that we can cover the areas which he mentioned.

Not only advertisements in newspapers are done. I agree that advertisement particularly in English newspapers seems to me to be in fact a waste of scarce resources. In consultation with I & B Ministry we have set up Family Planning Communication Board and we are utilising all this media, radio and television films posters etc.

[Dr. HENRY AUSTIN in the Chair.]

12.14 hrs.

So, we are trying to cover those areas which have remained uncovered

श्री राज सहजवादी परिवार-नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में डा० कर्ण सिंह जी कुछ कर रहे हैं, उस के लिये यह प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं। यह सुन कर हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि जब से वह मंत्री बने हैं, तब से जन्म-दर कम हो गई है। लेकिन परिवार-नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में जनता के साथ बहुत मज्जाक और मझोल किया गया है। आपको याद होगा कि लूप के बारे में बताया तब कि उसमें बच्चे कम होंगे, और चारों तरफ लूप का प्रचार किया गया, लेकिन बाद में डाक्टरों का मत हुआ कि लूप में नुकसान होता है। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि पापुनेशन एक्स्प्लोजन एक बड़ा सिरियस मेटर है और अगर हम अपनी जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को न रोक पायें, तो हमारी सभी योजनायें निरर्थक सिद्ध होंगी। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि परिवार-नियोजन के अन्तर्गत लूप और आपरेमन्ड आदि के सम्बन्ध में हमारे जो भी कार्यक्रम हों, उन को सावधानी और गम्भीरता के साथ और सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से चलाया जाये, ताकि वे जनता में लोकप्रिय हो सकें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या परिवार-नियोजन कार्यक्रम में विशेष प्रगति न होने का कारण यह तो नहीं है कि उस में कोई मूल गलती है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जहां तक परिवार-नियोजन का सवाल है, उस में आपरेमन्ड, विरोध और लूप इत्यादि सब प्रकार की

सुविधाएँ होती हैं। हमारे बिना लूप को जितना बदनाम कर रहे हैं, वास्तव में वह वैसा नहीं है जब मैंने सुना है कि लूप का एक इम्प्रूव्ड वर्जन "कॉम्पर्ट टी" निकला है और हमारे विशेषज्ञ बताते हैं कि उस से लाभ हो सकता है। इस लिए हमें लूप को बदनाम नहीं करना चाहिए। उस का जो इम्प्रूव्ड वर्जन है "कॉम्पर्ट टी", में उस को माननीय सदस्य की वेब कम्पना।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I realise and appreciate that Government of India have been one of the first in the world to go ahead in terms of family planning projects. Under the Government of India in collaboration with W.H.O., there are, I believe, a number of projects for family planning. What efforts precisely have been made by Government of India to lower the birth-rate and how much of efforts and finances have been directed towards the educative programmes rather than mere advertisements and propaganda. My second point is: is it a fact that in the name of family planning programmes and projects a number of illiterate and ignorant people and poor people are being exploited and given wrong informations? A lot of difficulty is being experienced by these families because of this. That is why the programme is not succeeding. What is the Government doing with regard to these matters?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As mentioned in my reply, our target is to avert the births. 17.2 million births have been averted as a result of the family planning programme. As regards his second point—I require the cooperation of Shri Jyotirmoy Bose also in family planning programmes in all seriousness. The family planning programme as such cannot succeed if it is purely a governmental programme. Family planning has ultimately got to be accepted by the vast masses in this country. That is where my hon. friend's point comes. The population limitation ideas must be injected into

the mainstream of our population by the educational system. We have tried to do that. We are in touch with the Education Ministry and NCERT—and are trying to have certain other educational programmes. Family planning, ultimately is also a part of our total projections for economic development. It is one of the weapons in our arsenal against poverty and against backwardness. Unless we attack the problems on all fronts including education, medical facilities, nutritional inputs etc., family planning will not succeed. Therefore we have looked upon in the Fifth Plan, the family planning as part of our total efforts. The question of people being misled or exploited does not arise. We have been making sure that the limited resources that we have are used in such a way that exploitation is minimised and results are maximised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What is your programme for those who were already born who cannot get a morsel of food?

DR. KARAN SINGH: In order to get a morsel of food, the programme is run

12.17 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair.]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of this fact that in the rural areas, particularly, on account of acute poverty, the poor people do not have sufficient privacy as well as knowledge and incentive to use the family planning methods would you consider the question of connecting the family planning as a part of economic planning of a family; and would you include this as an incentive and disincentive scheme so that people would take more readily the family planning programme?

DR. KARAN SINGH: What we are trying to do in the Fifth Plan is to integrate family planning into the minimum needs programme and it is thereby we will try to meet all the

basic economic requirements of the people. We are also adopting a strategy of integrating family planning, health services and nutritional input in the rural areas.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied to all the question and practically given his own plan about the family planning as he did get a chance to speak during the Grants. I would like to know from him whether any steps have been taken to see that Members from both Houses of Parliament undergo operation before they can explain to the entire country? Also how many of them who are capable of producing have undergone the operation.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I must admit I do not have details with regards to the reproductive behaviour of the Members of Parliament but I would like them to help me openly and willingly in this matter irrespective of party considerations and irrespective of the fact how many children they may have—we are prepared to regularise what may have happened in the past. Parliament is after all the tribune of the people and it is here that the problems are discussed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon'ble Minister has rightly said that population explosion is one of the great dangers to our society. But unfortunately what has happened is the entire programme of family planning has only reached the affluent section of the society and the rural folk have been completely neglected. Even the expertise that has reached the rural areas is sub-standard. I would like to know what the hon. Minister is going to do in order to see that the poorer section of our society—those who are residing in the villages—are relieved of this misery and the family planning programme reaches most effectively to them?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The point, if I may say so, made by the hon. Member is extremely well-taken and true.

We have in the plan so far reached only a limited section of the society and those sections which need family planning most have not been covered. In the Fifth Plan there is going to be a special effort through the primary health centres in the first place and through various other sections in the rural areas to get this message to the rural areas. We are trying to involve the panchayats because they are in a way the smallest unit of the local self-government. We try to get them all involved. I have got representatives of All India Panchayat Parishad and various other organisations. At the industrial level, I have a sub-committee where representatives of labour and management are there so that we can try and cover the industrial workers. We are making special programmes to cover people; we are trying particularly to motivate the women because I feel that it is really the woman of India who have got a responsibility in this. Then only the programme will get the momentum it deserves.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग को महत्वपूर्ण मानते हुये भी क्या यह सत्य है कि इस के अधिकांश कर्मचारी अस्थायी है और आठ-आठ दस-दस वर्ष हो जाने पर भी उन्हें स्थायी नहीं किया है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार का आश्वासन देंगे कि जिन को इस विभाग में पांच वर्ष से अधिक कार्य करते हुए हो गया है उन की नियुक्ति स्थायी रूप में कर दी जाये ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह मेरी समझ से ऐसी स्थिति तो नहीं है कि सब के सब अस्थायी हैं। हो सकता है कि जो विशेष कहीं राज्यों में नियुक्त करे गये हों। हम उसे देख रहे हैं और हम ने कह दिया है कि दस और वर्षों के लिए यह केन्द्रीय प्रोजेक्ट होगा। इस की सारी छन राश को देना।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक और परिवार नियोजन पर बल देना और दूसरी ओर देश के अंदर ऐसे कानून चलने देना जिन के अन्तर्गत लोग चार-चार मादिया कर सकते हैं, क्या दोनों में अन्तर्बिरोध नहीं है ? क्या सरकार परिवार नियोजन को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए ऐसा कानून बनाने का विचार करेगी जिस के अन्तर्गत किसी भी भारतीय को चाहे वह किसी भी मजहब को मानने वाला हो एक में अधिक शादी करने की इजाजत न हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का कहना है कि एक उन जैसे हो जिन्होंने एक भी न की हो और एक चार-चार करे ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह मैं तो केवल यही कहूंगा कि यह प्रश्न बच्चों के बारे में है बीबियों के विषय में इस का संबंध नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बच्चे क्या आममान में आते हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह एक भी विवाह में दर्जन बच्चे हो सकते हैं और बहुत से विवाह में भी कम हो सकते हैं। यह दूसरी बात है कि विवाह एक हाना चाहिए। लेकिन यह अलग प्रश्न है। मैं इसके ऊपर नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं केवल यह कहूंगा कि हमारी नीति यह है कि परिवार नियोजन होना चाहिए और सब धर्मों, सब मजहबों सब तबकों के लोगों को इससे लाभ उठाना चाहिए। हमारा जो कार्यक्रम है, विशेषकर जहाँ लोगों ने इसे नहीं अपनाया है, हम यत्न कर रहे हैं कि उन तक पहुंच सकें। यह बाल्टी प्रोग्राम है। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि लोग इस से लाभ उठावें।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Portuguese Control over Catholic Church in Goa

*267. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Portugal exercises its control through Vatican over the Catholic Church in Goa even after the liberation of Goa;

(b) whether recently Members of Parliament made a representation to the Prime Minister about it;

(c) if so, Government's reaction on it, and

(d) whether Government have taken any step to protest against it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Under the Concordat of 1886 the Government of Portugal has the right of patronage in the appointment of Archbishops and Bishops. At present, however, there is only an Apostolic Administrator running the affairs of the Church in Goa.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). We have taken up the matter with the Vatican.

Alleged Violation of Import Rules by Escorts Tractors Limited

*268. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Escorts Tractors Limited have violated the import rules;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring the company to book for such violations?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). M/s. Escorts Tractors Ltd., had imported 1,800 packs of Ford tractors in PKD (partially knocked down) condition instead of CKD (completely knocked down) condition, in contravention of the import licence granted to them in November 1974, for import of 3,000 CKD packs of Ford tractors.

(c) As the selling price of Ford tractors had not been fixed under the Tractors (Price Control) Order at that time, it was considered that the effect or the penalty levied if any, for the infringement of the conditions of the import licence would be more on the purchasers of the tractors than on the manufacturers, who were likely to recover the amount of penalty by raising the selling price of the tractors. Government, therefore, decided that the above packs should be treated on the same footing as other similar packs imported earlier by State Trading Corporation and got assembled by M/s. Escorts Tractors Ltd. for distribution through the State Agro-Industries Corporations. The Company was thus deprived of any benefit that would have accrued to them by importing the above-mentioned packs, in violation of the terms and conditions of the import licence granted to them.

Discrimination by British Authorities against Genuine Common Indian Tourists

*269. SHRI MOHINDER
SINGH GILL:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether British authorities do not allow genuine common Indian tourists to enter London in spite of the fact that proper sponsorship documents are shown to them and even the person sponsoring the tourists is present at the airport; and

(b) whether some reciprocal measures are being taken or some under-

standing reached at in such cases of discrimination against Common-wealth tourists, especially Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) There have been some complaints in this regard.

(b) Generally, genuine tourists are permitted entry into the U.K. However, there have been cases of inconvenience to some of them. Government have taken up the matter with the British Government at various levels on several occasions. The British authorities have taken steps to ensure that such inconvenience is not caused to genuine visitors.

U.P. Steel Producers to Shift their Units to other States

*270. SHRI RAMKANWAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether a large number of steel producers in U.P. have sought permission for shifting their units out of the State;

(b) the number of steel units for whom permission for shifting was asked and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):
(a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to electric arc furnace units for producing steel ingots. If so, according to information received from the Government of U.P., only seven electric furnace units, including three which are still to be commissioned have sought permission for shifting to other States on account of continued power shortage.

(c) The Government of U.P. are taking necessary action to improve the availability of electric power.

Sale of Adulterated Toilet Soaps and Cosmetics in Metropolitan Cities.

*271. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the four largest metropolitan cities, the markets are flooded with adulterated stuffs of most of the popular brands of toilet soaps and cosmetics which have created so many skin diseases to the people; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to stop these adulterated goods from marketing and to take action against those responsible for their manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Reports received indicate that the manufacture and sale of spurious cosmetics has assumed significant proportions. The State Drug Control authorities have been directed to undertake a crash programme for detection of spurious cosmetics. Toilet soaps are excluded from the purview of the definition of cosmetics under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

Purchase of Steel from open Market by Central Government Departments.

*272 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Central Government Departments were asked by the D.G.S. & D. to purchase steel from the open market outside the Rate Contract for their requirement of steel furniture;

(b) if so, the reasons for doing so when the price of open market steel is very high; and

(c) whether Government are aware of some underhand dealings by some Officers of D.G.S. & D. and certain Ministries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No purchase of steel was authorised. However, during the period 24th February 1973 to 31st July 1974 certain indentors were allowed to make direct purchase of steel furniture from the open market outside the rate contract.

(b) Steel furniture was urgently required by some of the indentors and the rate contract holding firms were not in a position to supply the stores within the delivery date due to scarcity of raw materials.

(c) No Sir.

Raise in Price of Turbo Generators by B.H.E.L.

***273. SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals have declared to raise the prices of its 110 mw turbo generators for new contracts; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). There has been no announcement so far by BHEL to raise the prices of generators produced by them against new contracts. The prices of equipment to be supplied against new contracts are settled, if need be through mutual negotiations after taking into account the prevailing escalation in costs of inputs like raw materials and wages.

Subjects for Talk with Dr. Kissinger on his Visit to India

***274. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:**
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India intend to take up the question of U.S. naval base in Diego Garcia with Dr. Kissinger during his visit to India; and

(b) if so, whether Government would take up with him the question of frequent patrolling in Indian Ocean by U.S. Naval Task Forces ignoring the protests made by India and other littoral countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). While the United States Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, has agreed to visit India on our invitation, the details have not yet been worked out. In fact, even the dates of the visit have still to be finalised. It would, therefore, be premature to anticipate the subjects which would be discussed at that time.

As is customary on such occasions the discussions are likely to cover bilateral questions as well as international matters of mutual interest. It would, however, not be desirable in the public interest to speculate on the subjects which may come up in the talks, even before the visit has finalised.

Diplomatic Relations with Portugal

***275. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a message was sent by the Government of India to the new Government of Portugal through President of Senegal;

(b) whether any other contracts have been made with the new Portuguese Government for opening diplomatic relations with Portugal; and

(c) the prospects for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Portugal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India have not sent any message to the Government of Portugal.

(b) No Sir.

(c) India's relations have been governed by the earlier Portuguese regime's policies on Goa and their African colonies. The prospects of improvement in relations depend on a tangible change in these policies. Government have, however, noted with satisfaction the recent declarations of the Portuguese Government regarding their African colonies and are keeping the matter under review.

Turning over a Helicopter to U.P. Government by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

*276. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited have turned over a helicopter to the Government of Uttar Pradesh some time in December, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether the same is being manned and maintained by IAF Crew?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) One Allottee III Helicopter was purchased by the Government of U.P. from HAL in November, 1973.

(b) At the request of the UP Government for the training of their own pilot, two IAF Pilots (one-of-them a Flying Instructor) have been deputed to UP Government with effect from 1st December, 1973 on the normal terms of deputation.

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना

*277. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) राजस्थान में खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की

गई है और वहाँ पर उत्पन्न कब आरम्भ होगा और कितने तांबे का उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है और वह तांबा कब से मिलने लगेगा ; और

(ख) वहाँ पर उत्पादन निर्धारित समय से पीछे पड़ जाने का क्या कारण है और इस में कितना प्रतिरिक्त समय लगेगा और कितना प्रतिरिक्त धन व्यय किया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री श्री के. डी. बालवीर (क) खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना पर 31 मार्च, 1974 तक लगभग 103 करोड़ रुपये कुल व्यय हुए। खेतड़ी में तांबा माइनों का उत्पादन जुलाई, 1973 में शुरू हुआ था। तांबा घातु का उत्पादन चालू वर्ष में शुरू हो जाने की आशा है। यदि कोई अनहोनी बात न हुई तो आशा है कि 1974-75 में 3600 टन तांबा घातु का उत्पादन होगा।

(ख) खेतड़ी में उत्पन्न शुरू होने में विलम्ब का कारण अप्रैल-जून, 1973 के दौरान बिजली पूर्ति में भारी कटौती तथा सीमेन्ट और एसीटीलीन गैस की अत्यधिक कमी का था, जिसके कारण संयंत्र के निर्माण की प्रगति पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा। 1970 में तैयार की गई समय अनुसूची के अनुसार खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना 1973-74 की अन्तिम तिमाही में पूरी हो जानी थी। वर्तमान अनुमानों के अनुसार प्रवक्ता की मिनम्बर, 1974 में परीक्षण के रूप में चालू किया जायेगा। अमल-ब-उर्वरक संयंत्र के दिसम्बर, 1974 तक बन जाने की आशा है।

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना के व्यापक लागत अनुमान 1971 के अन्त में तैयार किये गये थे, जो लगभग 115 करोड़ रुपये के थे। तब से देश में मूल्य स्तर में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। तथा आयात शुल्क में भी वृद्धि हुई है पुनः फ्रैंक और रुपये की मुद्रा-दर पर भी प्रतिकूल

प्रभाव बढ़ा है। इन कारणों से परिवोजना के पूंजीगत लागत अनुमानों में कुछ वृद्धि हो सकती है। ये वृद्धि कितनी होगी इसके बारे में अभी सही अनुमान लगाए जाने हैं।

Labour Unrest in Gujarat

*278. SHRI P.M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Labour unrest in the State of Gujarat is increasing;

(b) if so, whether the main reason for this is large scale retrenchment of labourers in the last agitation;

(c) whether the power shortage in the State has rendered the labourers jobless; and

(d) what steps are being considered by Government to resolve the labour unrest in the State?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(d) The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages, through informal mediations, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provision, and voluntary arrangements

Setting up of a Separate Board and Central Research Institute for Yoga

*279. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN.
SHRI N. E. HORO.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to set up a separate Board and Central Research Institute for Yoga; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a separate Council and Central Research Institute for Yoga is under consideration of the Government of India.

Cost of Production of Coal before and after Nationalisation

*280. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the cost of production of coal before nationalisation and after nationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) Before nationalisation coal was being produced by a large number of private collieries whose cost of production data is not available with the Government. In National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., the average cost of production during 1972-73 was Rs. 34.95 per tonne. The Accounts of the Coal Mines Authority Ltd. for the year 1973-74 i.e., the first year after nationalisation have not yet been finalised.

धूम्रपान के कारण विभिन्न रोग

*281 श्री लालजी भाई क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या डाक्टरों द्वारा यह निष्कर्ष दिया गया है कि सिगरेट पीने से विभिन्न प्रकार के रोग हो सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या विश्व के बहुत से देश सिगरेट के पैकों पर इस प्रकार की चेतावनी प्रकाशित करवाते हैं जिससे कि धूम्रपान करने वालों के ध्यान में यह बात आ जाये,

(ग) क्या सरकार का भारत में यह प्रथा चानू करने का विचार है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

इसका और परिवार निर्वाहन संबंधों (बोर्ड कर्मियों) को भी है।

(ब) जी हाँ।

(ग) और (घ) इस प्रस्ताव पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Four-Tier Contract System in Hindustan Construction Ltd.

1886. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the steps being taken to end the four-tier contract system prevailing in the Hindustan Construction Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): There is no four-tier contract system in Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited.

Expansion of Goa Shipyard

1887. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the expansion of the Goa Shipyard with a view to increasing its capacity for the construction of new vessels as well as ship and barge repairs is under formulation; and

(b) if so, the anticipated expenditure on the proposed scheme and the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) With a view to increasing the capacity for construction of new vessels and also for ship and barge repairs, the Goa Shipyard Ltd., has formulated a scheme for the expansion of its facilities in two phases. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved Phase I of the scheme for implementation in the first instance and

this is at present under the consideration of Government.

(b) The facilities proposed to be provided in this phase consist of a Production Bay, a Slipway and Fitting-out-shops with necessary crane facilities and machinery etc. The estimated outlay of Phase I is Rs. 80 lakhs.

समाचार एजेंसियों तथा समाचार पत्रों द्वारा मजदूरी बोर्डों की सिकांरियों को लागू न किया जाना :

1888 की मंगलाच राय बोली :

श्री जटल बिहारी माकडोली :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन समाचार एजेंसियों और 10,000 से अधिक विक्री वाले समाचार पत्रों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने अभी तक पत्रकारों के लिये नियुक्त पहले और दूसरे मजदूरी बोर्डों की सिकांरियों को लागू नहीं किया है और उन्होंने कौन-कौन सी सिकांरियों लागू की हैं, और

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) (क) और (ख) मजदूरी बोर्डों की सिकांरियों की कार्यान्विति सुरक्षित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारें प्रवर्तारी हैं और उन्हें सम्बद्ध सूचना देने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है।

Definition of Clerks in Factories and Leave Rules Applicable

1889. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the definition of an industrial worker includes clerks also working in a factory;

(b) the leave rules that apply in cases of permanent clerks of pre-1961 appointment, if their services are transferred after the year 1961 to some industrial post in the same factory and when such transfer is made in the public interest as the services of clerks exclusively are required therein under the recruitment rules for filling industrial posts; and

(c) whether the provisions of rule 39(7) and 40(7) of Revised Leave Rules, 1972 do not at all apply to employees so transferred to industrial side?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Factories Act, 1948 applies to a person including clerks employed, directly or through any agency whether for wages or not, in any manufacturing process or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for a manufacturing process, or in any other kind of work incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or the subject of the manufacturing process.

(b) and (c). The Central Civil Government Servants in general are governed by the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972 excepting some categories mentioned at (a) to (k) of Rule 2 of those rules. As such, workmen employed in industrial establishments do not come within the purview of these rules including Rules 39(7) and 40(7). The Factories Act will apply to clerks if they come within the definition of "worker". However, in case a Government servant governed by Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972 is appointed in an industrial establishment wherein his leave terms are governed by the Factories Act, 1948, the balance of the leave at his credit on the date of such appointment is allowed to be availed of as terminal leave or, if not so availed of would lapse subject to revival as and when he is transferred back to a service or post to which these rules apply (*vide* rule 6 *ibid*).

Hospital Facilities to Workers' dependents under E.S.I. Scheme

1890. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Delhi, hospitalisation facilities to the dependents of the workers who are covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme have been offered now,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether similar facilities are offered to workers in other cities; and

(d) if so, the names of the cities where these have been offered and how many more workers or their dependents will be benefited by this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) Yes

(b) The hospitalisation facilities to the families of the insured persons are being provided in the 300 bedded Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Delhi and 160 beds reserved in other Hospitals. This includes out patient care, specialist consultations, supply of all drugs and dressings, immunisation services, family welfare planning services, Radiology & Pathological investigation facilities, ambulance facilities, inpatient treatment etc.

(c) Yes.

(d) Hospitalisation facilities have been provided to the families at the following places:—

ANDHRA PRADESH

Adoni, Eluru, Chirala, Guntur, Hyderabad-Secunderabad, Kurnool, Nacherla, Tadepally including out-skirts, Markapuram, Masulipatnam, Peddakakani, Ramagunda, Sirpur Kagaznagar,

Vijayawada and its out-skirts,
Waranga and Mahboob Nagar

GUJARAT:

Ahmedabad

MADHYA PRADESH

Indore and Ujjain

KARNATAKA

Bangalore and its suburbs, White-
fields and KGF

TAMIL NADU:

Coimbatore, Kovilpatti and Madras
City

HARYANA:

Yamuna Nagar including Jorian and
Jagadhri

KERALA. (entire State)

PUNJAB

Amritsar including Verka, Chhehar
ata and Kharsa Ludhiana and
Jullundur

RAJASTHAN.

Jaipur including Durgapur, Kishna
garh Lakheri and Swaimadho-
pur

UTTAR PRADESH:

Kanpur and Modinagar

WEST BENGAL.

Howrah including Shyampore and
Hoogly.

MAHARASHTRA.

Poona

The families of 16,82,350 employees
including those in Delhi (1,20,000) have
been provided hospitalisation facili-
ties

Man-Days lost due to Strikes

1891. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA;
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHAS-
TRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) the total number of strikes and
man-days lost due to strikes this
year so far both in public and private
sectors separately;

(b) the total number of strikes and
loss of man-days due to strikes in
1972-73 and 1973-74 and

(c) the loss of production with value
thereof during the above periods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-
GOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c) Infor-
mation is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the House after
it is received

Central Gratuity Fund

1892 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA.
Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state

(a) whether the Centre has decided
to create a Central Gratuity Fund to
protect the gratuity rights of the wor-
kers during closure or liquidation of
companies,

(b) whether the report of the Com-
mittee appointed on this matter has
since been received,

(c) if so the main recommendations
thereof and

(d) when this scheme is likely to
come into operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-
GOVIND VERMA) (a) to (d). The
matter has been examined by a Com-
mittee which submitted its report in
June 1974. The Committee has made
certain recommendations, including the
setting up of a Central Guarantee Fund
to secure the payment of gratuity to

workers in cases of closure and liquidation. The Committee's report is under examination.

Visit by High Level Defence Team to Moscow

1693. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a high level defence team visited Moscow in April, 1974; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The discussions with the USSR Government resulted in fuller appreciation of problems of common interest to the two countries.

Assessment of Employment among Skilled and Educated Young Men

1894 SHRI P. GANGADEB
SHRI D D DESAI

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state,

(a) whether Union Government has launched a crash programme to assess the extent of employment among the skilled and educated youngmen.

(b) whether the programme also covers the technical graduates.

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

(d) when the survey is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). The

Government have not launched any crash programme to assess the extent of employment among skilled and educated youngmen. However, with a view to studying the relationship between University education and employment, an all India sample survey to ascertain the employment pattern of Graduates was launched in 1972. The survey covers Graduates (including Post-Graduates and above) in general and professional/technical streams as well as diploma holders in Engineering/Technology who passed out from all the Universities/Polytechnics in the country during the year 1968. The draft report is expected to be ready by the end of 1974..

Going Abroad by Doctors of A.I.I.M.S.

1895 SHRI P. GANGADEB,
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI D. D DESAI;

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that 35 out of each final year batch of 50 student- for the A.I.I.M.S. go abroad;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to counter the brain-drain?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) and (b) It is a fact that a number of students who pass their final MBBS examination from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences go abroad either for higher studies or for employment.

(c) Prevention of 'brain drain' is proposed to be included as one of the terms of reference of the Medical Education Commission to be set up by the Government.

Re-employment of Ex-Army Personnel in Orissa

1896. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ex-servicemen now without any job in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether measures have been taken by the State Government to re-employ them for their subsistence; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) (a) 1,554 on 31st March 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Government of Orissa have provided reservation of vacancies in different services for ex-servicemen. Relaxations of age and educational qualifications, benefit of military service for fixation of initial pay, seniority and pension have also been given

Sail produced spares for Steel Plants

1897 SHRI P. GANGADEB
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA
SHRI D D DESAI

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India has decided to produce special spare parts for steel plants

(b) if so, advantages of having such a workshop as compared to the manufacture of these items in the Heavy Industrial Complex at Ranchi,

(c) whether the workshop will further reduce the import content for steel plants; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). A Committee set up by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has recommended the setting up of a workshop to produce certain medium and heavy range spare parts common to all the steel plants. No final decision has been taken on this recommendation. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. are taking steps for the preparation of a feasibility report in this regard.

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation

1898. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether fluor spar unit of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation is working only at 30 per cent capacity, and

(b) if so the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) The Plant is working at 38 per cent capacity

(b) The oil take of metallurgical grade fluor spar, which is the major product of this plant, is not coming up to the anticipated levels and the plant is carrying sizeable stocks even with the current capacity utilisation.

Help given to ex-servicemen by Directorate of Resettlement

1899. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state,

(a) the number of ex-servicemen helped by the Directorate of Resettlement in the first six months of the year 1974, month-wise; and

(b) the total number of ex-servicemen registered with the Directorate as on the 30th June, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The requisite information is given below, month-wise:—

January 1974 . . .	487
February 1974 . . .	608
March 1974 . . .	514
April 1974 . . .	626
May 1974 . . .	560
June 1974 . . .	529

(b) 29,405

Industrial relations in Multi-national Corporations in India

1900. **SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to investigate into the working of the industrial relations policies of Multi-national Corporations operating in India.

(b) whether any Trade Union has made an attempt to convene a tripartite conference on this subject; and

(c) the decision of the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Proposals for undertaking such a study are being formulated.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Decline in production of coking coal

1901. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of coking coal/output of coal washeries has gone down; and

(b) if so, the washery-wise decline in the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The production of coking coal has gone down but the production of washeries has gone up. The production of coking coal during 1973-74 was 15.77 million tonnes (provisional) as compared to 16.62 million tonnes in 1972-73. The output of washed coal in the various coal washeries during the two years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given below:—

Name of washery	(Provisional figure in million tonnes) Output of washed coal	
	1972-73	1973-74
Dugda I . . .	0.610	0.613
Dugda II . . .	0.779	0.717
Bhojudih . . .	1.305	1.270
Patherdih . . .	0.758	0.756
Durgapur (HSL) . . .	0.407	0.516
Durgapur (DPL) . . .	0.111	0.172
Jamadoba . . .	0.831	0.900
Chasnala . . .	0.541	0.740
Lodna . . .	0.212	0.179
Kargali . . .	1.489	1.376
Kathara . . .	0.577	0.652
Swang . . .	0.182	0.223
West Bokaro . . .	0.338	0.339
- - - - -	8.140	8.453

Deterioration in industrial relations in 1973

1902. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial relations in the private sector deteriorated in the year 1973 compared to the previous three years;

(b) if so, the total number of man-days lost in the private sector; and

(c) the major reasons for this worsening of industrial relations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) According to the available information the position regarding the number of industrial disputes, workers involved and mandays lost in the private sector during 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 (Provisional) was as follows:-

Year	No of disputes	Workers involved	Mandays lost
1970	2 443	1,389 190	18 501,167
1971	2,367	1,251 510	14,292,226
1972	2,705	1,320 994	17,191,298
1973	2,251	1 319,415	15 059 904

(c) It will be seen from the above figures that there was a slight improvement in industrial relation in the year 1973

Role of Labour Ministry for improvement in industrial relations

1903 **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Labour Ministry has played an absolutely passive and negative role in the matter of bringing about improvement in the industrial relations in the year 1973-74 and

(b) if so whether there will be a change in the policy of the Ministry thereafter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Target of aluminium production in Fifth Plan

1904 **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) what are the targets fixed for production of aluminium in the Fifth Five Year Plan,

(b) the total outlay proposed

(c) whether the major share in the increased production of aluminium in the private sector will go to the mono poly houses

(d) whether the entire additional output will be procured by the Government for distribution at controlled prices from the private producers and

(e) if not the reasons for not doing this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) 370 000 tonnes by the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan

(b) The outlay provided for the public sector aluminium project in the Fifth Plan is Rs 151.68 crores

(c) At present the entire production of aluminium is in the private sector. It is estimated that during the Fifth Plan period an additional capacity of 70 000 tonnes per annum will be commissioned in the private sector subject to availability of adequate power. The break-up of this additional capacity amongst the three companies presently operating is Indian Aluminium Co Ltd (20 000 tonnes), Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd (40 000 tonnes) and Madras Aluminium Co Ltd (10 000 tonnes). In the public sector the Bharat Aluminium Company will commission 100,000 tonnes of capacity in its Korba Aluminium Smelter.

(d) and (e) Even at present the selling price of aluminium and its products excluding extrusions and foils, is controlled under the Aluminium Control Order, 1970.

Metal Scrap Trading Corporation

1905. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news reports that the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation, a public sector undertaking, being kept starved of any worthwhile activity; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In the past the activities of the Corporation were primarily 'export oriented'. Due to spurt in domestic demand and the consequential changes in the export policy, the export of scrap has come down considerably. Accordingly various steps have been taken to diversify the activities of the Corporation.

The Corporation has been re-structured and has been made a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Ltd. It has been appointed the canalising agency for import of scrap and 'old ships' for scrapping. The other activities proposed to be entrusted to the Corporation, include organising scrap collection and processing facilities in the country, development of ship breaking industry, coordinating import of basic 'inputs' for steel furnace industry, organising data bank, conducting surveys on demand and availability of scrap and rendering services to other public sector undertakings in the matter of disposal of scrap.

Collection and publication of Labour Statistics

1906. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether no worthwhile action has been taken on the collection and

publication of reliable, comprehensive and up-to-date statistics relating to labour, despite the suggestions of the National Commission on Labour about five years ago;

(b) whether the completion of many a surveys and research studies is lagging behind schedule in the absence of the above mentioned statistics and

(c) if so, whether some immediate steps will be taken to compile the Statistics about labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the National Commission on Labour for the improvement of labour statistics as accepted by the Government are being actively pursued and implemented as far as possible, so as to improve the quality and availability of labour statistics.

Self-Employment Venture, for Ex Servicemen

1907. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a public sector type corporation to help ex-servicemen in self-employment ventures; and

(b) if so, when a final decision in this direction is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A proposal to form a Corporation to finance and to provide technical guidance to ex-servicemen for setting up small-scale industries and other self-employment enterprises is still under study. It will take some more time before final decision can be taken.

Achievement of Self-Sufficiency in Manufacture of Sophisticated Weapons during Fifth Plan

1908. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more Sophisticated weapons are likely to be manufactured in Ordnance Factories; and

(b) if so, whether a state of self-sufficiency will be reached in the manufacture of such weapons during the Fifth Plan and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Every possible effort will be made to attain self-sufficiency, as far as possible, in the manufacture of these weapons during the Fifth Plan. It cannot however be stated with certainty whether this aim will be achieved as there are numerous constraints both technological and financial.

Reinstatement of Workers of Telco and Tube Company Jamshedpur

1909. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8194 on 25th April, 1974 regarding reinstatement of workers of TELCO and Tube Company, Jamshedpur and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been received from the Government of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the Government of Bihar, following the strike in these units in 1969, the managements had dismissed/discharged 15 workers in the Indian

Tube Company and 57 workers in the Telco. In terms of the conciliation settlement relating to this case, the punishments awarded in these cases were subject to review by Shri K. Abraham, Member, Board of Revenue, Government of Bihar whose decision was binding on the parties. After the stipulated review, Shri Abraham confirmed the dismissal/discharge in the case of 13 workers of the Indian Tube Company and 12 workers of Telco, and the remaining employees were eventually taken back. As the workers continued to agitate in the matter, the Government of Bihar referred the dispute over this issue for adjudication in May 1971. The management filed a writ petition in the Patna High Court contesting the above reference on the ground that the punishments awarded to the workmen were fully covered by the conciliation settlement. Following a suggestion from the Union Labour Ministry, the State Government tried to bring about an out-of-court settlement in this case. But their attempts have not been successful. In their report dated June 22, 1974, the State Government have advised that the decision of the High Court in the matter may be awaited.

Production in Heavy Engineering Corporation

1910. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3055 on the 14th March, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation has achieved the expected production of 41 per cent of its rated capacity during 1973-74;

(b) the estimated time schedule for the Heavy Engineering Corporation to achieve approximately full rated capacity of production; and

(c) what steps, including workers' participation in management are being taken to achieve the same?

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

During 1973-74 the Corporation achieved utilisation of about 35 per cent of its rated capacity. The percentage is low as it is with reference to the capacities mentioned in the original DPR, which have undergone a considerable change due to changes in product-mix and operating conditions. A study is being made to establish the correct rated capacity in the light of the changed conditions.

(b) Subject to the availability of the correct and adequate load and other factors being favourable, it is expected that HEC will achieve the full rated capacity in the course of the next 2-3 years.

(c) As a step towards workers' participation in management a number of bipartite committees with representatives of the recognised Union have been set up to attend to problems relating to production, and labour welfare. In addition arrangements have been made for streamlining of production planning and control system; material, financial and commercial management has been improved, incentive scheme has been progressively extended, and an effective preventive maintenance system has been introduced.

Shortfall in Production of MAVIC during 1973-74

1911. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the reasons for the shortfall in production of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd achieved about 80 per cent in physical terms and about 89 per cent in value, of the targets fixed for the year 1973-74. The shortfall was mainly due to power shortage and short supply of bought-out items by sub-contractors and ancillary industries.

The production in the Undertaking, however, registered a significant increase during 1973-74 as will be seen from the following table:—

Year	Production	
	In physical terms (MT)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1971-72 . . .	11,991	10.20
1972-73 . . .	15,456	14.50
1973-74 . . .	17,732	17.75

Vans of Capital Hospitals Equipped with Equipment needed for Heart Patients

1912. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the three centrally run hospitals in the capital have vans equipped with necessary equipment to give immediate aid to patients who suffer a heart attack during their transit from home to hospital;

(b) if so, their number and whether they are adequate for the need; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not acquiring such vans when some of the privately run hospitals in the Capital have the same facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU)

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This is not considered essential as an ambulance car with oxygen facility and essential drugs can always be made available if known in time. Moreover, it is very difficult to say without having proper check up, laboratory investigations etc. whether the patient is suffering from heart attack.

भारत में वायक रहित विमानों का उत्पादन

1913. श्री श्रीकृष्ण प्रसाद: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वायक रहित विमानों के निर्माण के बारे में भारत ने पर्याप्त तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है और निकट भविष्य में उनका उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :
(क) जी नहीं श्रीमान् । तथापि, हम मानव रहित प्रक्षेपास्त्र लक्ष्य का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Strike by Workers in Hindustan Aeronautics, Lucknow

1914 D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of Hindustan Aeronautics, Lucknow went on one day strike on the 30th May, 1974 and some others on hunger strike;

(b) if so, the demands of the employees; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c). Following a minor incident of an officer taking out of the factory without a gate pass a small transformer (value approx Rs. 25) which was his personal property, the workers union organised an agitation

suspecting theft of Company property and demanding suspension of the officer and his superior as well as Security Officer. An enquiry conducted established that the transformer actually belonged to the officer. In spite of this the Union kept up the agitation for some-time but later withdrew the agitation on 31st May following further discussions with the management.

Exploitation of Minerals in Kerala

1915 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether any attempt has been made by Government to exploit the minerals located in Kerala by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines of the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES. (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b) At present some deposits of fireclay, kaolin, lime-shell, sillimanite, silica sand and other sands, in Kerala, are being exploited. The State Govt of Kerala has formulated the following plans for exploitation of minerals, based on the recommendations of a Task Force on mining set up by that Government.

(1) Minerals investigations, which include pilot mining and bulk sampling of deposits of iron ore, bauxite, graphite, chinaclay and glass sand, in different parts of the state.

(2) Detailed studies of the known limestone deposits of Pandareth near Walayar in Palaghat Distt.

(3) Strengthening of chemical laboratory to conduct detailed chemical examination and ore beneficiation tests.

(4) Detailed investigations of economic minerals in forested regions of the State.

(5) Advanced training to be given to technical personnel in the field of investigation, prospecting, mining and beneficiation of minerals deposits.

(6) Intensification of research and development activities now being carried out in the State Department of Mining and Geology and also the University Department of Geology under a coordinated programme.

Production of Zinc and Lead during 1973-74

1917. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of zinc and lead in the country during the year 1973-74;

(b) whether Government are considering to develop new mines in order to increase the production of zinc and lead during the year 1974-75; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the increased production as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The production of zinc and lead during 1973-74 was as under:—

	Zinc	Lead
	(in tonnes)	
(i) Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (A public sector undertaking producing zinc and lead from mines in Zawar area in Rajasthan)	11,393 (cathodes)	2,700
(ii) Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd. (A private sector company producing zinc out of imported zinc concentrates)	9,953 (ingots)	—

(b) and (c). The Hindustan Zinc Limited has already been authorised

to proceed with the development of the Balaria (in Zawar area) and Rajpura-Dariba zinc-lead mines during the Fifth Five Year Plan. As the development of these mines will take 3 to 5 years, there will be no significant increase in the production of lead and zinc metals during 1974-75.

Blackmarket Sale of Steel and Iron Products

1918. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Steel and Iron products are being sold in the open market at two to three times the normal price; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far against such business houses in the country from January to June 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The prices of some categories of steel being sold in the open market are higher than those announced by the Joint Plant Committee.

There is no statutory control on pricing and distribution of iron and steel at present. However, the distribution policy is consumer-oriented and most of the available steel production is supplied to the actual consumers. Necessary steps are being taken to prevent any misutilisation of steel by the actual users. Cases of misutilisation coming to notice are duly investigated and appropriate action is taken against units involved, where necessary.

Allotment of Cars and Scooters to Foreigners and Indians Returning from Abroad

1919. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to allot cars or scooters to foreigners and In-

dia, Nationals returning from abroad have been liberalised; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, but in respect of Indian nationals only.

(b) The condition, that the Indian nationals returning from abroad should have stayed there for two years, has been removed.

Achievement of Steel Target for 1974-75

1920. SHRI SUKHEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of steel production for the year 1974-75 from all integrated steel plants in the country is not likely to be achieved; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the expected shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The actual aggregate production of saleable steel from the five major steel plants during the months, April-July, 1974, has been a little above the target for this period. Every effort will be made to see that the target for the year is achieved.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Commission of Car Distributors

1921. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, while the manufacturers of motor cars are allowed increase in price of their product, the distributors' commission has not been enhanced for more than a decade now;

(b) whether there has been a distinct fall in the sale of motor cars and as a result of this and the distributors are losing heavily as they have to pay for the interest on the locked up material; and

(c) if so whether Government have considered to enhance the commission of car distributors and evolve a formula whereby every increase is reflected in a simultaneous increase in the commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There has been no rise in distributors' Commission pari passu rise in car prices.

(b) and (c). Government is watching the trend in sales closely. There are indications of sales of particular makes becoming sluggish. The distributors have represented to the Government with regard to losses they are suffering and increasing strains on their capital resources. The question of enhancing distributors' Commission has to be considered as integral to car prices. Appropriate consideration with regard to difficulties pointed out by distributors is being given.

Setting up of Gas Plants

1922. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether while inaugurating the annual general meeting of the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce, he urged upon the industrialists to set up gas plants; and

(b) if so, the nature of response of the industry to this and the facilities being provided by Government to implement the scheme early?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged collusion of Coal Dealers with C.M.A. Officers in Calcutta

1923. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the coal dealers, in collusion with CMA officers in Calcutta are diverting ad hoc allotment of coal intended for use in West Bengal to Northern India and are also cheating consumers by replacing good quality coal with inferior quality;

(b) whether Raniganj is the main centre of their activity;

(c) if so, whether any CBI inquiry is proposed; and

(d) the steps being taken to im-

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.

स्कूटरो/कारों के उत्पादनों के कोटे का जारी किया जाना

1925. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे :

क्या भ.र. उद्योग; मंत्री 15 नवम्बर, 1973 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 620 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्कूटरो/कारों के उत्पादकों के विशेष कोटे को जारी किये जाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं तथा सरकार इस कोटे को कब तक देना प्रारम्भ कर देगी ?

भारी उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव बिना जान नहीं है ?

Budgetary provision for Government Hospitals of Capital

1926. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Budgetary provision for each of the Central Government hospitals in the capital separately for each hospital for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the actual amount spent by these hospitals during the same period; and

(c) the number of out-door patients and in-door patients treated by each of the hospitals, separately, each year during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a)

(a)—(i) Willingdon Hospital :

Rs.

1971-72	.	.	.	.	91.85 lakhs
1972-73	.	.	.	.	100.00 lakhs
1973-74	.	.	.	.	99.43 lakhs

(ii) Safdarjang Hospital :

1971-72	.	.	.	.	181 lakhs
1972-73	.	.	.	.	187 lakhs
1973-74	.	.	.	.	194.41 lakhs

(b)—(i) Willingdon Hospital :

Rs.

1971-72	.	.	.	.	91.40 lakhs
1972-73	.	.	.	.	105.50 lakhs
1973-74	.	.	.	.	115.13 lakhs

(iv) Saldarjang Hospital :

Rs.

1971-72	.	.	.	287 lakhs
1972-73	.	.	.	297 lakhs
1973-74	.	.	.	201.46 lakhs

(c)—(i) Willingdon Hospital :

Out-door In-door

1971 :	.	.	604222	19674
1972 :	.	.	620755	24049
1973 :	.	.	663664	28153

(ii) Saldarjang Hospital :

1971	.	803539	65729
1972	.	930217	70365
1973 :	.	994571	71316

बालाघाट जिले में पाया गया तांबा

1927 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बालाघाट जिले से ताम्बे के बृहत भण्डारों का पता लगा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ताम्बे का खनन कार्य तथा शोध संयंत्र स्थापित किये जाने का कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) बालाघाट जिले में मालखण्ड ताम्र निक्षेपों के विकास के लिये एक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि० द्वारा अक्टूबर 1973 में एक सोवियत एजेंसी के साथ एक समझौता किया गया था। चूकि विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट अभी तैयार हो रही है अतः

खानों के विकास के संर्भावना के अन्तर्गत क्या तथा अन्य व्यौरों के बारे में अभी कुछ बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र में खनन कार्य पर विवेचन

1928. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चूना पत्थर तथा स्फोडिज वाले विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को सरकारी क्षेत्रों में विवेचन के लिये सुरक्षित रखा गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस समय इन क्षेत्रों में खनन कार्य चल रहा है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन क्षेत्रों को गैर-सरकारी खनन पट्टेदारों को खनन के लिये खला घोषित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ क्षेत्र जिसमें लगभग 72 गांव हैं और जिसमें चूना पत्थर पाया जाता है, सुरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है। कुछ सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों में अन्वेषण कार्य किया गया है और उन भण्डारों को निकालने के प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है। चूना पत्थर वाले कुछ क्षेत्रों को आरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित करने के प्रश्नों पर राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशें मिल जाने पर विचार किया जाएगा।

स्फोडिज के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है।

सार्वजनिक खनन संस्थाओं द्वारा अधिकार शुल्क (रायल्टी की प्राप्ति)

1929 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खनन क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत सार्वजनिक खनन संस्थाओं द्वारा अधिकार

मुल्क, करों, भू-उपारित कर की राशि का अनुमान नियमित रूप से राज्य सरकारों को किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

इसका और ज्ञान संशोधन में ऊपर संशोधन सुयोग्य है। (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के सांख्यिकीय प्रतिष्ठानों के बारे में इस प्रकार की भूल के कोई मामले देखने में नहीं आते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Assistance to UAR for Arms Industry

1930. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UAR has approached India to help her in building the arms industry;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance sought; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Steel Production

1931. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel produced in the four Public Sector Steel Plants viz., Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela and Bokaro since January, 1974;

(b) how far the production has increased in comparison to the last year;

(c) the estimated production to be achieved during the remaining period of the current year; and

(d) the steps taken to accelerate the pace of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The aggregate production of ingot steel from the four public sector steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro during the period, January—July, 1974, was about 2.117 million tonnes and of saleable steel from Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela was about 1.647 million tonnes.

(b) The total production both in terms of ingot steel and saleable steel from the plants during the period, January—July, 1974, was less than that in the corresponding period last year.

(c) The total likely production from the plants during the remaining period of the current year, namely, from August to December, 1974, is estimated at 1.97 million tonnes of ingot steel and 1.470 million tonnes of saleable steel.

(d) The targets of production for 1974-75 have been drawn up in consultation with all the appropriate agencies after making an assessment of the requirements and possible supply or availability of power, other essential inputs, rail transport etc. Close and constant liaison is being maintained with these agencies to ensure that production does not suffer on account of shortage in the supply or availability of these requirements.

Impact of Coal Shortage on low-priority Consumers' Goods Industries

1932. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the impact of coal shortage on the low priority consumers goods producing industries during the Railway strike in May, 1974;

(b) whether the shortage of coal for these industries is likely to persist during the next few months; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ease the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). No assessment has been made regarding the impact of coal shortage on the low priority consumers goods producing industries during the Railway strike in May, 1974. However, overall loading of coal during May, 1974 and in the two subsequent months was better than in the preceding months as can be seen from the following figures:

Daily average loading
in B G four-wheelers.

March 74	6944
April 74	7405
May 74	7566
June 74	8059
July 74	8100

(c) A co-ordinated effort is being made by the collieries to increase coal production and by the railways to move more coal to industrial and other consumers.

W.H.O. Assistance for Eradication of T.B. from the country

1933. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are nearly 8 million T.B. cases in the country out of which 2 million are already infectious

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to control the incidence of T.B. in the country; and

(c) the financial assistance and expert services received from W.H.O. in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) To control the incidence of Tuberculosis in the country, National T. B. Control Programme has been launched. It is based on the following two objectives:—

- (i) To prevent development of Tuberculosis among the healthy non-infected persons by offering them BCG vaccination specially in the age group below 20 years of age, and
- (ii) To detect as large a number of cases as possible and to treat them effectively with anti-TB drugs

284 District T. B. Centres for carrying out case finding, treatment and BCG vaccination programme have already been established in the country by the end of the 4th Plan period. During the 5th Plan it is proposed to set up such Centres in the remaining 75 districts. 39,500 T. B. beds have already been provided up to the end of 4th Plan period. It is proposed to add another 3,500 T.B. beds during the 5th Plan period. The above Schemes have been included under the State Plan sector at an estimated outlay of Rs. 931.60 lakhs. The Government of India would provide anti-T.B. drugs and B.C.G. Vaccine at a total estimated outlay of Rs. 825 lakhs. Steps are also being taken to increase the production of Freeze Dried B.C.G. Vaccine to 60 million doses a year.

(c) No financial assistance is being received directly from the W. H. O. for the National T. B. Control Programme. W. H. O. has, however, been assisting the programme by providing technical experts since 1950-51 and award of fellowships.

Coal Mining Machinery

1934. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether to achieve the target of coal production during the Fifth Plan, Coal Mining Machinery worth Rs. 229 crores is needed by 1976;

(b) if so, whether it is available within the country or is to be imported; and

(c) the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) In connection with their Fifth Plan programme, the Coal Mines Authority Ltd. has been allowed to take advance action for purchase of plant and machinery worth Rs. 219.19 crores during 1974-76.

(b) and (c). A major part of the machinery required is available within the country and the rest is to be imported. It is estimated that the plant and machinery valued at Rs. 60.63 crores may have to be imported during the period 1974-75 and 1975-76 involving foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 38 crores.

Alumina Plant at Sarguja

1935. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preliminary work of the proposed Alumina Plant at Sarguja in Madhya Pradesh has started, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A Feasibility Study for setting up a 500,000-tonne

alumina plant in Madhya Pradesh based on bauxite deposits of the State including those of low-grade ore is being prepared by Soviet agency M/s. Tsvetmetpromexport. The report is expected to be available by the middle of 1975.

Lack of Medical Facilities for Colliery Workers

1936. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the lack of medical facilities for the colliery workers; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to tackle the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The primary responsibility of providing medical facilities to the colliery workers is that of the Employers and the State Governments. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation Dhanbad, however, supplements their efforts and has made adequate arrangements for medical facilities within its permissible resources. These facilities to colliery workers getting a basic pay upto Rs. 730 p.m. and their dependents are being extensively provided free of cost by the Organisation, which is at present spending more than 60 per cent of its total income of the General Welfare Account on provision of medical facilities alone. There is a net work of Central and Regional Hospitals; T.B. Clinic and T. B. Hospitals; Maternity & Child Welfare Centres. Beds are also reserved in hospitals belonging to State Governments and private agencies for treatment of diseases for which there is no arrangement at the Medical Institutions of the Organisation. Subsidies are paid for the dispensaries maintained by colliery owners as per prescribed specifications

Allotment of Funds for Salem Steel Plant

1937 SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for allotment of funds to the Salem Steel Plant during the current year; and

(b) the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) A provision of Rs 3 crores has been made in 1974-75 for the Salem Steel Project. The question of additional allocation of funds in the current year for this project is still under consideration.

Contract Labour in Steel Industries

1938 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of contract labour working in the Steel Industries in 1972 and 1973 in Private and Public Sectors, and

(b) the wages of contract labour in different Steel Plants?

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.

Appointment of full-time Controllers by States

1939 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of States have not appointed full time Drug Controllers, technically competent in

drug manufacture and testing and adequate number of drug inspectors;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Only 7 States have appointed full time Drug Controllers. The remaining States/Union Territories where full time Drug Controllers technically competent in drug manufacture and testing have not yet been appointed are as under:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Tripura and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa and Pondicherry.

According to the Committee on Drugs Control appointed by the Government of India there should be one Inspector for every 25 manufacturing units and one Inspector for 200 drug selling premises. On this basis the States where the number of Drugs Inspectors fall considerably short of this standard are

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the State Drugs Control Administration and to tighten the enforcement procedures. In particular the need for a full time Drugs Controller and adequate number of Drugs Inspectors in all the States has been emphasised. Necessary action is already being taken by some of the States.

Fair Price Shops for Organised Industrial Workers

1940. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops for essential commodities for organised industrial workers in mines, Jute, iron and steel plantation, engineering, ports and docks, railways, pharmaceuticals and public sector undertakings; and

(b) the places where these shops are situated and the commodities sold by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Increase in Prices of Trucks

1941. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the prices of trucks to be increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

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

(b) The manufacturers of commercial vehicles of 3 tonnes and above have been allowed to increase the price of their vehicles between 3.25 per cent to 7.50 per cent with effect from 15-5-74. This increase has been allowed in consideration of rise in cost of production.

Indian Delegation to I.L.O. Conference

1942. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines given to the Indian delegation which had gone to attend the I.L.O. conference in Geneva;

(b) the Trade Union representatives in this delegation and the criteria on which they were selected; and

(c) the performance of our delegation at I.L.O. meet?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Suitable instructions on different items in the agenda were issued by Government to the Indian Government delegation which took part at the 59th Session of the International Labour Conference held in June, 1974.

(b) The following trade union representatives were included in the Indian delegation to the Conference —

- (1) Shri Kanti Mehta, President, Indian National Mineworkers' Federation.
- (2) Shri J. C. Dikshit, M. P. Vice-President. I.N.T.U.C.
- (3) Shri V. R. Hoshing, M.L.A. General Secretary, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay.
- (4) Shri T. E. Kalidas, President, HMT Watch Factory Employees' Union, Bangalore.

As there was no agreement amongst the I.N.T.U.C., H. M. S. and A.I.T.U.C., on the composition of the Workers' delegation, the Workers' delegate and advisers were selected, as provided for in the I.L.O. Constitution, in consultation with the Indian National Trade Union Congress, which is the most representative Organisation of the Workers in the country.

(c) The Union Minister for Labour, who was the leader of the Indian delegation. Shri R. P. Billimoria, the Employers' delegate, and Shri Kanti Mehta, the workers' delegate, took part in the discussion on the Report of the Director-General. The members of the Indian delegation also took an active part in the work of the different Committees appointed by the Conference to consider the various items on its agenda. In accordance with the Government of India's general policy, the members of the Indian Government delegation tried to get the instruments adopted by the Conference changed, wherever necessary so as to suit the conditions prevailing in developing countries like India.

बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीन तथा
ट्यूबरक्यूलोसिस घोल का उत्पादन

1943. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षय रोग पर नियंत्रण के
लिए देश में बी०सी०जी० वैक्सीन तथा
ट्यूबरक्यूलोसिस घोल का उत्पादन पर्याप्त
मात्रा में नहीं होता है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय
में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कु) : (क)
और (ख) इस समय बी०सी०जी० वैक्सीन
प्रयोगशाला, गिडि, मद्रास में बी०सी०जी०
वैक्सीन की लगभग तीन से साढ़े तीन करोड़
तक मात्राओं का वार्षिक उत्पादन हो रहा है
और राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के

अन्तर्गत वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने
के लिए काफी है। फिर भी, पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय
योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक सुझाकर जमाई
गई बी०सी०जी० वैक्सीन के उत्पादन को सालाना
लगभग 6 करोड़ कुराकों तक बढ़ाने के लिए
कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ताकि बी०सी०जी०
वैक्सीन के प्रयोग में प्रस्तावित विस्तार के
कारण होने वाली मांग को पूरा किया जा सके।
ट्यूबरक्यूलोसिस परीक्षण किए बिना मात्रा
20 वर्ष की आयु तक के लोगों को सीधा
बी० सी० जी० टीका लगाने की प्रपनाई गई
नीति को देखते हुए ट्यूबरक्यूलोसिस घोल
का उत्पादन काफी कर कर दिया गया है।

ट्यूबरक्यूलोसिस तथा बी० सी० जी०
वैक्सीन का पड़ोसी देशों में निर्यात

1944. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्यूबरक्यूलोसिस घोल तथा
बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीन पड़ोसी देशों को भेजा
जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1972-73 में
निर्यात की गई मात्रा की तुलना वर्ष
1973-74 में कुल कितनी मात्रा निर्यात की
गई और किन-किन देशों को ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय
में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कु) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) 1972-73 और 1973-74 के
दौरान भारत द्वारा किया गया ट्यूबरक्यूलोसिस
घोल तथा बी०सी०जी० वैक्सीन का निर्यात
इस प्रकार है :—

1972-73		1973-74	
बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीन	पी० पी० जी० घोल	बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीन	पी० पी० जी० घोल
1. भूटान 40,000	12,500 मात्राएँ	20,000 मात्राएँ	1000 सी० सी०
2. नेपाल शून्य	4,900 मात्राएँ	शून्य	700 सी० सी०

Expenditure on Health and Family Planning Schemes in 1973-74

1945. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure incurred on Health and Family Planning Schemes by the Government during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): The Central Government provided an amount of Rs. 2962.85 lakhs in its Revised Estimates for the financial year 1973-74 for implementation of Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes in the field of Health.

The expenditure incurred by the Department of Family Planning for implementation of Family Planning programme during the period 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 5377.25 lakhs.

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड,
भोपाल के कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

1946 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पंडेय:
क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल के 5,000 कर्मचारियों को स्तरीकरण (ग्रैडेशन) के नाम पर वहां से स्थानांतरित किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है तथा 5,000 कर्मचारियों को वहां कम करने का क्या कारण है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री इल्लोवर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Result of Analysis of Spurious Glucose used in Bihar

1947. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the result of the analysis of spurious glucose, which took a toll of six lives in Bihar recently, has since been received from Central Drug Laboratory, Calcutta;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay, and

(c) whether the culprits have been identified and brought to book?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) (a) and (b). The samples have been despatched to Central Drug Laboratory, Calcutta but have not yet reached there.

(c) Necessary action will be taken on receipt of the test reports.

U.N. Conference on Laws of Seas

1943. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) India's stand at the U.N. Conference at Caracas on the Laws of the Seas; and

(b) the major outcome of Conference with special reference to the Indian Ocean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The stand taken by India at the Law of the Sea Conference being held at Caracas includes, among other things, the following:

(1) India is agreeable to a 12 mile territorial sea measured from appropriate baseline with a further 18 mile-belt of contiguous zone to protect customs, fiscal and health interests of the Coastal State.

(2) The Coastal State should be entitled to establish a economic zone upto 200 miles from the coast where the coastal State will enjoy sovereign rights and exclusive jurisdiction over the resources of the water, such as fisheries, as well as of the seabed and sub-soil thereof.

(3) We support the view that the national seabed of a State should also extend to the entire area which constitutes a natural prolongation of its land territory upto the outer-edge of the continental margin.

(b) The Conference is still in session and is due to conclude by end of August.

Visit of Prime Minister of India to Iran

1949 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Iran has significantly helped in establishing a new rapport between India and Iran, and

(b) if so, the major results of this improved understanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) The Prime Minister, during her visit to Iran from 28th April to the 2nd May this year, had friendly and cordial talks with His Imperial Majesty the Shah-anshah and other Iranian leaders. These talks resulted in each side gaining a better understanding of the other's point of view in regard to the major international issues of common interest. They also revealed a common attitude on the part of both countries to many of these questions. Far-reaching measures of economic and technical co-operation were also agreed upon, the details of which are mentioned in the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit, a copy of which is laid

on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8143/74.]

Transfer of Staff in E.P.F.O. in Bihar Region

1950. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decisions arrived at the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners Conference at Goa regarding the transfer of the staff beyond two years are being strictly implemented in Bihar region;

(b) if so, how many staff have so far been transferred since the date of its implementation;

(c) the staff who have not yet been transferred though they are working for years together in a particular section and in a particular table; and

(d) the reasons for not transferring them to another section?

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

(a) The decision arrived at the Conference of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners at Goa regarding transfer of Head Clerks and Staff beyond two years is being implemented in Bihar region.

(b) Nine out of ten Clerks and 96 other members of staff out of 128 have since been transferred.

(c) and (d). One Head Clerk and 32 other staff members could not be transferred due to office exigencies.

Coverage under E.P.F. and F.P.F. Act, 1952 in Bihar

1951 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether all establishments/factories/mines in Bihar region coverable under the Employees Provident

Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the scheme framed there-under stand covered from their due dates;

(b) if not, the establishment/mines/factories not yet covered and the reasons thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken to cover the same?

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

(a) Yes, as per records and to the best of the knowledge of the authorities, coverage has been effected either from due dates or from provisional dates where exact date is not determinable for want of complete records.

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

Posting of Grade II Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in Bihar

1952. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar belongs to Grade II; and

(b) if so, the reasons why a Grade III Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, has been posted in the Bihar Regional Office when sufficient number of Grade II Regional Commissioners are available in the organisation?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The posting of a Grade III Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in Bihar is due to exigencies of administration necessitated by the fact that no Grade II departmental officer is available for being posted to Bihar.

Realisation of Provident Fund Arrears from M/s. Ram Gopal Pasari, Singhbhum

1953. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good amount of provident fund arrears has not been realised from M/s. Ram Gopal Pasari of Singhbhum Code No. BR/323;

(b) if so, how much amount is in arrears and what action has been taken to realise the amount from the said employer;

(c) whether no prosecution could be launched because the main code file of the said unit is misplaced from the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar; and

(d) if so, how and who is responsible for the same and what action has been taken against him?

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

(a) and (b). Out of Provident Fund dues of Rs. 37,738.72, the establishment paid Rs. 5,658.45 leaving a balance of Rs. 32,080.27 to be recovered which is covered by Certificate proceedings.

(c) No Prosecution cases were launched and the employer was convicted.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply against (c) above.

C.M.A. steps to better Coal production

1954. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Authority Limited could mine only 54 million tonnes of coal as against the target of 58.57 million tonnes during the first year of its existence; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps being taken to better the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The target of production of 58.57 million tonnes for the Coal Mines Authority during 1973-74 was tentative which was subsequently revised to 55.50 million tonnes. Against this revised target, the production achieved by the Coal Mines Authority was 53.46 million tonnes.

(b) The shortfall was due to the teething troubles the company has to face in the first year of its existence and various operational difficulties like shortage of power supply, non-availability of adequate rail transport, shortage of explosives, plant and machinery etc. Measures taken to solve these difficulties and to increase the production include segregation of transmission lines supplying power to collieries, rationalisation of transport arrangements, specially in Bengal-Bihar and better coordination with the Railways to improve the availability of wagons, expansion of the capacity of the existing explosives factories setting up of new explosives plants in the Fifth Plan, ensuring adequate supply of various inputs including plant and equipment, reorganisation and reconstruction of the existing mines opening of closed and new mines etc.

Under-utilisation of Capacity in Textile Machinery Industry

1955 **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the total installed capacity of the textile machinery industry and the extent of production during the last year in terms of value;

(b) the reasons for the under-utilisation of the capacity, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The installed capacity of the Textile Machinery Industry is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 117 crores. The production during 1973 was Rs. 42.73 crores.

(b) Since the textile mill industry has not been doing well in the past, the machinery manufacturing industry did not get sufficient orders. The utilisation of the capacity has been low primarily as a result of this.

(c) A co-ordinated programme of machinery production in conformity with the Textile Plan is being drawn up. It is envisaged that with the present encouraging trend of demand and proper input-planning it would be possible to raise the current level of production to approximately Rs. 90 crores per annum. If necessary, the present installed capacity would be further augmented by selective expansion and creation of fresh capacity.

Assessment of Coal Reserves

1956 **SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of coal reserves in the country, and

(b) whether these reserves are suitable for replacing oil products in many of their applications to meet the present oil crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) An assessment of the coal resources of the different coalfields of the country has been made on the basis of geological mapping and drilling and as a result a total reserve of 81,033 million tonnes of coal has been estimated.

(b) While coal can substitute oil in many of its applications, total replacement is not possible in the context of the current oil crisis. Replacements will be resorted to wherever feasible.

Scheme framed for converting Coal into Oil

1957. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the main features of the scheme framed by Government for converting coal into oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The Government have not yet framed any scheme for converting coal into oil.

Sale price of each Type of Tractors

1958. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the ranges of the new sale price for destination in respect of each type and horse-power of tractors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The current selling prices of the various makes of indigenous tractors are given below:—

S. No.	Description of the tractor (Make and Model)	Horse and Power and basic features of the engine	Name of the manufacturer.	Sale price (F. O. B. Destination) (Rail Head)
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
1	Hindustan Diesel Engine driven tractor model HWD-50 fitted with 6·50x20 front tyres and 14x28 rear tyres.	50 H.P. 4 cylinders water cooled	M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Vishwamitry, Baroda.	40,670
2	Massey Ferguson Diesel engine driven tractor model MF. 1035, fitted with 5·50 6·0x16 front tyres and 10·0/11·11·2 12·4x28 rear tyres.	35 H.P. 3 cylinders water cooled.	M/s Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd., 202- Mount Road, Madras-34.	31,710
3	McCormic International Diesel engine driven tractor model B275/276 fitted with 5·50 6·0x16 front tyres and 10·0/11·11·2/12·4x28 rear tyres.	35 H.P. 4 Cylinders water cooled	M/s. International Tractor Co. of India Ltd., Akurli Road, Kandivli East, Bombay-67 (NB)	31,710*
4	International Diesel engine driven tractor model 434 fitted with 6·0x16, 4 ply front wheel tyres and 13·6/12·0x28, 4 ply rear wheel tyres.	44 H. P. 4 cylinders water cooled.	Do.	40,670
5	Escorts diesel engine driven tractor model E-335, fitted with 5·50/6·0x16 front tyres and 10·0/11·0 11·2 12·4x28 rear tyres.	35 H. P. 3 cylinders water cooled.	M/s. Escorts Ltd., 184, Mathura Road, Faridabad (Hararyana)	31,710*
6	Escorts Diesel engine driven tractor model 3036 fitted with 5·50/6·0x16 front tyres and 10·0/11·0/11·2/12·4x28 rear tyres.	Do.	Do.	31,710*

*If the tractor is not fitted with automatic depth control device, the sale price shall be only Rs. 30,410/-

Remarks:—The sale price in column (5) includes the price of the following accessories/ attachments which shall be supplied with every tractor:—

- Hydraulic lift;
- Three-point linkages;
- Power take-off;
- A set of tools;
- Electric Horn; and
- Lighting equipment, consisting of head light, tail light and plough light.

1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
7	Ford-3000 diesel engine driven tractor fitted with 6x16, 4 ply front tyres and 13-6/12-ox28 4 ply rear tyres.	46 H.P. 4 stroke 3 cylinders water cooled.	M/s. Escorts Tractors Ltd., 18/4, Mathura Road, Faridabad, (Haryana)	40,670.
8	Eicher Diesel engine driven tractor model 115/8 fitted with 5-50/6-ox 16 front tyres and 10-0/11-0/11-2 1/2 12.4x28 rear tyres.	26.5 H. P. 1 cylinder, air cooled.	M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd., 16, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.	30,410
9	Zetor Diesel engine driven tractor model 2511, fitted with the 5-50/6-ox16 front tyres and 10-0/11 0/11 2/12-2x28 rear tyres.	25 H.P. 2 cylinders water cooled.	M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Pinjore, (Haryana).	30,410
10	Pittie-4000, Diesel engine driven tractor model fitted with 6-00x16 front tyres and 12-4 x28 rear tyres.	37 H P 3-cylinders water cooled.	Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., 5-RB Motilal Road, Poona-1	31,710.
11	Swaraj-724, Diesel engine driven tractor fitted with 5 50x16 (4 ply) front tyres and 10/11, 2j x28 (4 ply) rear tyres.	23 6 HP 2 cylinders water cooled.	The Punjab Tractors Ltd., 10-Sector, 9-A, Chandigarh-11	30,410.

Result of inquiry regarding spurious Glucose used in Kanpur Hospital

1959 SHRI NOORUL HUDA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether any inquiry was ordered into the incident of glucose transfusion in a Kanpur Hospital (Uttar Pradesh) in April, 1974;

(b) if so, who conducted this inquiry and what are their findings;

(c) the names, addresses and particulars of 40 drug firms in Uttar Pradesh whose products have been found spurious or sub-standard on chemical examination.

(d) whether these firms have been black-listed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Yes. The inquiry is being

conducted by State Criminal Investigation Department and their report is still awaited.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Foreign know-how for Development of Coal Mines

1960. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state,

(a) whether some foreign countries other than Japan had also offered know-how and assistance to develop the coal mines; and

(b) if so the action taken/proposed and the response of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No offer of know-how and assistance to develop coal mines has been re-

ceived from Japan. Offers have, however, been received from U.S.S.R., Poland, France and West Germany.

(b) The Polish know-how has been utilised in shaping the Central Mines Planning and Design Institute at Ranchi. Their assistance has also been received for developing deep coal mines.

The Russian assistance is being utilised in developing large mines in Singrauli, Raniganj and Ramgarh coal-fields.

The French know-how is proposed to be utilised for the introduction of special underground mining method in Singareni field. Some French assistance was also utilised for operating an underground mine in Karanpura field. An offer from West Germany has also been received for developing certain special under ground mining system and coal washeries.

Setting up of a Hospital in Ladakh

1961. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to initiate and finance the setting up of a big size modern hospital in Ladakh district (J & K State); and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it becomes available.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Ladakh

1962. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hospitals, dispensaries, maternity and child

welfare centres existing at present in the Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) the proposals for augmenting the medical facilities in this border district in the next year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it becomes available.

सरकारी उपकरणों में प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व :

1963. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या और मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं लोक सभा की सरकारी उपकरणों सम्बन्धी समिति (1973-74) ने सिफारिश की है कि प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में तथा नीति निर्णय करने में सभी स्तरों पर मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधित्व के लिए सभी माव-जनिक उद्योगों में प्रबन्ध किए जाने चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में श्रम विभाग ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) क्या उक्त समिति के 17वें प्रतिवेदन के पैरा 8.26 में इस मांग को दोहराया गया है और यदि हां, तो सरकारी क्षेत्र के किन किन उद्योगों में मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व सभी स्तरों पर स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और किस-किस ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी हां; यह प्रश्न के भाग (ग) में निदिष्ट उनके 17वें प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों की पुनरावृत्ति है ।

(ख) और (ग). श्रमिकों को हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबिथोटिक्स लिमिटेड, पिम्परी, दि हिन्दुस्तान आरगैनिक कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड और

चौदह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के प्रबन्ध-बोर्डों में निदेशकों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया और उसके उपसर्गियों के प्रबन्ध मण्डलों में श्रमिक निदेशकों को नियुक्त करने हेतु कार्यवाहियों की जा रही हैं। प्रबन्ध के विभिन्न स्तरों में भाग लेने संबंधी उपबन्धों को, व्यापक औद्योगिक सबंध विधेयक, जो कि सरकार द्वारा तैयार किया जा रहा है, में शामिल किए जाने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

हृदराबाद में "टुमारोज पेरेन्ट्स" के बारे में हुए सम्मेलन पर व्यय

1964. श्री मूल खन्ड डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1974 में हैदराबाद में "टुमारोज पेरेन्ट्स" के बारे में हुए सम्मेलन पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(ख) इस सम्मेलन में क्या निर्णय लिये गये और अब तक किन किन निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है, और

(ग) क्या इस सम्मेलन के निर्णय के अनुसार देश के युवकों को यौन शिक्षा दी जायेगी और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उच्च मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) (क) ने (ग). न तो भारत सरकार ने और न ही आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसा कोई सम्मेलन बुलाया था। तथापि यह मानूँ मुझा है कि भारत के परिवार नियोजन मध्य, बम्बई ने, जोकि एक स्वैच्छिक संगठन है, "कल के मा बाप (टुमारोज पेरेन्ट्स)" पर एक सम्मेलन हैदराबाद में आयोजित किया था।

इस सम्मेलन पर किए गए खर्च अथवा इसकी सिफारिशों आदि के बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Setting up Drug Testing Laboratories in the Country

1965. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up drug testing laboratories in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken so far in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) and (b). Yes. A scheme for extending financial assistance to States for setting up combined Food and Drug Testing Laboratories has been included in the Fifth Plan. An out-lay of Rs. 3.50 Crores has been agreed to by the Planning Commission for the implementation of the Scheme. The scheme aims at setting up new combined Food and Drug Laboratories in those States which do not possess such laboratories, and to strengthen and augment the testing laboratories in States which possess limited facilities for this purpose.

(c). The details of the Scheme are being worked out.

Expansion of Bokaro steel plant

1966. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state,

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by a Russian expert in India attributing various causes of delay of expansion of Bokaro and other steel plants, to be developed in collaboration with Russia, to different shortcomings of Indian services;

(b) if so, the facts about the statement, and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the time schedule for supplies of various equipments and spare parts by Russia for the steel plants have been fulfilled; if not, facts thereabout and

(d) whether a team of Indian experts will be set up to go into the causes for delay in expansion of Bokaro?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to reports in the Press about a statement said to have been made by the Soviet Economic Counsellor. While some delays in the construction schedules of expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai steel plants are anticipated, every effort is being made to ensure that the slippage in the overall schedules is kept to the minimum.

(c) Equipment and spares required from the USSR for the Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants are, generally, being supplied in time.

(d). Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारों का सैनिक शिवरों में बदला जाना

1967. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारों, जिनमें डेरा बाबा नानक स्थित गुरुद्वारा कर्नार सिंह भी सम्मिलित है, सैनिक शिवरों में बदल दिया गया है :

(ख) क्या यह नेहरू-नियाकत घली करार, जिसमें सिख मस्जिद धार्मिक स्थानों के उचित रख-रखाव की व्यवस्था है, का खुल्लमखुल्ला उल्लंघन है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को इस बारे में कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्र : (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने सिर्फ एक जगह इस प्रकार की प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी तो है कि गुरुद्वारा कर्नारुर साहब को सैनिक शिविर के रूप में बदल दिया गया है परन्तु इस को संतुष्टि नहीं हुई है।

(ख और ग) यह विषय भारत-पाकिस्तान के बीच 4 अगस्त 1953 को सम्मिलित करार के अंतर्गत आता है कि धर्मस्थलों का सुरक्षा उनके परिष्करण और रख-रखाव के बारे में हुआ था। पाकिस्तान ने इस करार का बार-बार उल्लंघन किया है। कोई अनुकूल अवसर आने पर इस पर विचार किये जाने को सम्भावना है।

Promulgation of Ordinance by Government of Bangladesh in regard to enemy Property Act

1968. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Ordinance promulgated by the Government of Bangladesh in regard to Enemy Property Act,

(b) whether Government have examined the issues as to how this Ordinance will effect the properties of the Indian citizens in Bangladesh:

(c) if so, facts thereabout;

(d) whether Government have discussed the problems of enemy properties with the Government of Bangladesh for mutual and friendly solution of the problems; and

(e) if not, when such negotiation is expected to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. O.K.

examination of the Ordinance promulgated by the Government of Bangladesh in regard to the Enemy Property Act, the position would seem to be as follows:

- (i) In effect, the Ordinance provides that Indian Properties previously taken over as Enemy Property are now vested in the Government of Bangladesh. Furthermore, since the Enemy Property (Continuance of Emergency Provisions) Ordinance 1969 is repealed, no further properties can be taken over as enemy property. Thus the present Ordinance is an improvement on the erstwhile laws, in that it is now clear that no new properties can be taken over as Enemy Property.
- (ii) The Vested and Non-Resident Property (Administration) Ordinance 1974 *inter alia* confers on non-residents, including Indian citizens, the right to dispose of their property by sale, exchange or gift with the permission of the Vested and Non-Resident Property Management Committee. They have also been given the right to receive income from their property. Property of the non-residents cannot be transferred without the written consent of the owner.

(d) and (e). Government is progressively taking up with the Government of Bangladesh a number of bilateral issues with a view to their mutual and friendly resolution; discussions on this issue may also have to be held at an appropriate time.

Expenditure incurred on conversion of boilers at Neyveli from lignite coal fired to oil fired

1969. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent in rupees and in foreign exchange on the con-

version of the boilers at Neyveli from lignite coal fired to oil fired;

(b) what is the estimated requirement of Oil for these converted boiler units, per year, and what is the foreign exchange involved; and

(c) what special considerations prevailed in taking the decision to change from lignite to Oil at a time when Government is vigorously pursuing saving of Oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The estimate cost of conversion of two boilers of 50 MW each of the Neyveli Power Plant from lignite to oil firing is Rs 120 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 50 lakhs. Against this estimate an amount of Rs. 104.40 lakhs including Rs. 27.60 lakhs in foreign exchange has already been spent.

(b) The annual requirement of oil for two converted boilers is 1,80,000 kilo litres. This requirement is being met by M/s. Indian Oil Corporation out of their total stock of indigenous as well as imported furnace oil. However, the cost of imported of this quantity of furnace oil required for converted boilers in terms of foreign exchange works out to about Rs. 874 crores per annum.

(c) The Neyveli Power Plant has a generation capacity of 600 MW but due to restricted availability of lignite about 50 per cent of the capacity has remained idle. In the context of lack of adequate availability of lignite and acute shortage of power in Southern region, a Technical Committee was set up which went into all the techno-economic aspects of the problem. On the basis of the recommendations of the Technical Committee, the Government decided in January, 1973 to convert two boilers of 50 MW each of the Neyveli Power Plant to oil firing till such time as adequate quantity of lignite was available from the Neyveli lignite mine, necessary steps for which were being taken.

Pilferage of Coal

1970. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is pilfered in connivance with the Assistant Managers and Loading Supervisors in collieries of Bharat Coaking Coal Ltd. in large quantities and loss is made up by supplying cinder instead of coal;

(b) whether, in South Jharia Colliery of B.C.C.L. in Bihar, five Box wagons were loaded with cinder by the loading supervisor instead of coal and subsequently unloaded on complaint to the Sub-Area Manager on 12th June, 1974; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken against the Assistant Manager and Loading Supervisor of the Colliery and the steps Government propose to take to stop such pilferages in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Some cases of pilferage have come to notice, on which action has been taken against the erring persons.

(b) and (c). Five Box Wagons at South Jharia Colliery were found to be loaded with sub-standard coal. As soon as this came to notice, wagons were got unloaded. An enquiry is in progress.

Action against fake Iron and Steel Firms

1971. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many fake steel firms have been unearthed at Jaipur and Delhi as well as other parts of the country;

(b) whether some senior Government officials are involved in the

allotment of Iron and Steel quota to these bogus firms; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take against these bogus firms and Government officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) As a result of investigations made by the Regional Iron and Steel Controller, Delhi some fake units have been found in Jaipur and Delhi. Information in respect of other regions is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Supplies of steel materials has been suspended to these fake units by the Regional Iron and Steel controller, Delhi. The Directors of Industries have been requested to carry out further investigations and to take appropriate action in the matter.

Nationalisation of Private Sector Iron Ore Mines

1972 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many iron ore mines run by private persons and companies;

(b) whether there are iron ore mines run by Public Sector also; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to nationalise all the Private Sector iron ore mines on the lines of collieries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to nationalise all the private sector iron ore mines.

Clash between Workers and MPs and M.L.As in H.E.C., Ranchi

1973 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there had been a clash between Heavy Engineering Corporation's workers and MPs and M.L.As at Ranchi recently, and

(b) if so, the reasons of the clash and the steps Government propose to take against the H.E.C.'s management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) A demonstration was organised by various social and cultural organisations of Adivasis of Chhotanagpur on 2-7-74 before HEC's Administrative Office, in order to ventilate their grievances regarding employment, rehabilitation of displaced persons and other facilities. A Member of Parliament a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and other leaders participated in the demonstration. The demonstrators blocked the road and tried to prevent the workers from going to work, 5 workmen and 2 officers of Heavy Engineering Corporation were assaulted. There was no clash between the workers of HEC and MPs and MLAs.

(b) As the management of HEC were not responsible for the clash the question of taking action against them does not arise.

Production of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

1974 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant made a commendable production recently, and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The production of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant has started picking up from the middle of May 1974. Production in all the units was much higher than the targets and there was a constant drive to maximise production of high value items which fetch better financial returns. In June 1974, the plant was able to earn of profit after a long time. The rate of production in June has been further improved in July. The production during the period April—July 1974 is given below—

	(in tonnes)	
	Ingot Steel	Salable Steel
April 1974	1940	1947
May 1974	5383	2376
June, 1974	5911	3308
July 1974	6802	3506

Increase in Pension of Retired Army Personnel and Reservists

1975 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of increase in the pension of retired Military personnel announced in 1974 category-wise,

(b) the date with effect from which the increase has been sanctioned,

(c) whether the reservists are also covered by this increase, if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the minimum amount of pension payable to a soldier after this increase?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (d) Armed Forces personnel who had retired prior to 1st January 1973 have

been granted ad hoc relief in pension at the following scales during the year 1974:

Category of personnel according to pension range	Ad hoc Relief p.m.
Below Rs. 85.00	Rs. 15.00
Rs. 85.00 to Rs. 209.00	Rs. 21.00
Rs. 210.00 to Rs. 499.00	Rs. 25.00
Rs. 500.00 and above	Rs. 35.00

The relief is admissible from 1st January 1973 i.e. in respect of pensions commencing from the month of January 1973 payable in the month of February 1973.

2. Such personnel have also been granted relief at the rate of 5 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 p.m. and maximum of Rs. 25 p.m. with effect from 1st August 1973 and 10 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs.10 and maximum of Rs. 50 p.m. with effect from 1st January 1974

3. The relief mentioned at para 2 above has also been granted to Armed Forces personnel who retired on or after 1st January 1973 and is subject to review and adjustment as and when the persons are finalised on the basis of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission.

4. The relief indicated at prices 1, 2 and 3 above is admissible to reservists.

5. The minimum amount of pension now admissible to a regular soldier who retired prior to 1st January 1973 is Rs. 65 p.m. In case of those who retired on or after 1-1-73, the exact amount payable will be known when recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in that regard have been accepted.

Mining of Non-Ferrous Metals by Private Companies

1977 SHRI N. K. SALVE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering the question of permitting the private companies to mine non-ferrous metals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any guidelines are being framed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) There are a number of small deposits of base metals in the different States which are remaining unexploited on account of the fact that the Central and the State Public Sector Undertaking do not find it convenient and/or economical to take up the work. Therefore, it is considered desirable to explore the possibility of securing the cooperation of private enterprises, where the national interests so require, in the mining of such small and isolated deposits.

(c) No guidelines have so far been framed.

Suggestion regarding change in Industrial Relations Machinery and Recognition of Union

1978. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion for bringing about a radical change in the existing industrial relations machinery and at the same time for laying down some guidelines with regard to recognition of a strong representative union without political influence; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VARMA): (a) and (b). The

National Commission on Labour made a number of recommendations on this subject. These have been discussed with the interests concerned. In the light of the discussions, Government are processing a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill which will provide for settlement of industrial disputes, recognition of unions and other connected matters.

Production of Ballistic Missiles

1979. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether India has already acquired the ability to produce an intermediate-range-ballistic missile; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the time by which it is likely to be tested and the time by which we will acquire the capability to produce an Intercontinental-Ballistic-Missile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Model Villages

1980. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3101 on the 14th March, 1974 regarding development of Model Villages and state the latest position regarding the declaration of the native villages of Victoria Cross Winners and Param Vir Chakra Winners at Model Villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. E. PATNAIK): Further interim replies have been received from the State Governments of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The matter will be considered on receipt of replies from all the State Governments.

Postponement of Visit to India by President of France

1981. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether President of France who was to visit India this year on a private visit, has since postponed his visit to this country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India are not aware of any plans for such visit.

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

बिहार में नकली ग्लूकोज से बच्चों का मरना

1982. श्री चन्मूलाल चन्नाकर: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 13 जुलाई 1974, के दैनिक (हिन्दी) में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जिला गया में नवाला स्थित अस्पताल में बच्चों को मिलावट वाले ग्लूकोज के चढ़ाने से 6 बच्चों की मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में पूरे तथ्य क्या है ; और

(ग) औषधियों में मिलावट को रोकने के बारे में किये गये प्रयास क्यों विफल हुए है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उपमंत्री (श्री ए. के. किस्कू) : (क) और (ख) नकली ग्लूकोज सीलाइन देने से बिहार में छः बच्चों की हुई मृत्यु से सम्बन्धित समाचार सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया है। वैसे, इस रिपोर्ट में कोई तथ्य नहीं है। बिहार के औषधि नियंत्रण अधिकारियों ने एक प्रैस

रिपोर्ट जारी कर दी है जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी पहली रिपोर्ट का खण्डन किया है। इस बीच के विशेष रक्ताधान के षोलों का दूसरे अस्पतालो में भी प्रयोग किया गया था जिसका कोई हानिकर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा। फिर, भी, इन बैंको के नमूने परीक्षण के लिए केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक प्रयोगशाला, कलकत्ता में भेज दिये गए हैं। उनकी रिपोर्ट भ्रान्ति शेष है।

(ग) उपलब्ध प्रमाणों से पता चला है कि मिलावटी दवाइयों का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया था इसलिए हम मामले में दवाइयों की जांच करने का प्रयत्न नहीं उठाते।

Purchase of IMS Dolomite by Rourkela Steel Plant

1983. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rourkela Steel Plant has dropped purchasing IMS dolomite from State Mining Corporation of Madhya Pradesh and as a result of which mines of the Corporation are facing closure;

(b) whether Rourkela Steel Plant has taken a mine on lease in Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh and is getting dolomite through raising contractors which is costing the steel plant comparatively more; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this new arrangement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Rourkela Steel Plant has not been purchasing steel melting shop (SMS) grade dolomite from the Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation from 1st January 1974. No information regarding likely closure of the mines of the Corporation is available.

(b) Rourkela Steel Plant have opened a mine namely the Ispat Dolomite Quarry, Baraduar in Bilaspur District

of Madhya Pradesh. Dolomite is at present being raised from this mine through manual mining contract system. The cost of the dolomite from this mine works out to less than the cost of dolomites from the mines of the State Mining Corporation.

(c) Considering the poor supply of SMS Dolomite from outside sources, the Plant opened their own mines at Baraduar in the area covered by the mining lease granted in their favour.

N.M.D.C. Pelletisation Plant

1984. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Minerals Development Corporation got a report prepared by Dastur & Company for the establishment of a Pelletisation plant, based on iron ore fines;

(b) whether the report of Dastur & Company recommending establishment of such a plant at Bailadilla has been accepted by Government;

(c) whether a provision of Rupees One Crore has been made in the draft Fifth Plan for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the schedule drawn up by Government for commencing the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes Sir. Dastur & Co. prepared a feasibility Report for a Pelletisation Plant at Bailadilla.

(b) and (d). The report submitted by Dastur & Co. has been under consideration of N.M.D.C. Visakapatnam as an alternate site has been considered by NMDC. The final recommendation has not yet been submitted to Government.

(c) A token provision of Rs. 1 crores has been made in the draft Fifth Plan for a pelletisation plant to utilize

Bailadila fines. The project itself, however, does not find a place in the draft plan.

Indo-USA Collaboration on Coal Research

1985. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an American Mission had come to India sometime ago to make an on-the-spot study of coal resources in India;

(b) whether Government of India and U.S.A. are considering the prospects of joint collaboration on coal research; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

One Union in one Industry

1986. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted in principle the idea of one Union in one industry; and

(b) if so, how long will it take for Government to implement it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The question of one union for one industry is being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive Bill on Industrial relations.

(b) Efforts are being made to introduce the Bill in the Parliament as early as possible.

Steel Pile up at different centres

1987. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel stocks which were moved during the railway strike period have piled up at different centres for want of customers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). During the period of Railway strike, steel materials were moved in rake and half rake-loads to make maximum use of the Railway wagon capacity. This created some congestion in the stockyards. Steps have already been taken to clear the accumulations by augmenting handling facilities at the stockyards and selecting additional unloading/loading sites.

Allotment of Stainless Steel to Meghalaya Industrial Enterprise

1988. Shri B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the recommendation of the Meghalaya Cottage Industries Department, 4 metric tons of stainless steel was allotted to Meghalaya Industrial Enterprise, Barapani, Khasi Hills in 1973; and

(b) whether this is a non-existent company that has not set up any plant, that it is a paper monopoly and that the entire quantity of allotted stainless steel was never moved to the Khasi Hills and was sold in the black-market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Hindustan Steel Ltd. did not sup-

ply stainless steel to Meghalaya Industrial Enterprise, Barapani, in 1973. As regards imported stainless steel sheets necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Failure of Firms and Companies regarding payment of 8.33 per cent Bonus

1989. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of firms and companies who have failed to comply with Government regulations to give 8.33 per cent bonus to their employees during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the action taken by Government against these employers and the steps taken to enforce the rules in this regard strictly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). No statutory provision has been made so far regarding payment of minimum bonus at 8.33 per cent in respect of accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1973. Informal advice has, however, been given very recently to the Central Employers' Organisations to pay minimum bonus at 8.33 per cent as was done in the two preceding accounting years. The question of amending, if necessary, the Payment of Bonus Act for this purpose is also under consideration.

World Population Year designated by U.N.O.

1990. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations has designated the year 1974 as World Population Year; and

(b) if so, what are the programmes drawn up by the Government to highlight the importance of population

problem and its importance in economic growth in the peculiar conditions of our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes.

(b) Government of India will be participating in the World Population Conference.

In order to generate general awareness about the population problem, it has been decided to hold a National Population Conference in New Delhi in December, 1974. Hindustan Latex Limited is organising a Seminar on public sector concerns. Similar seminars are also going to be organised at various places in next four months by several organisations such as:

1. Family Planning Voluntary Organisations at Bombay.
2. International Institute for Population Studies at Bombay.
3. All India Panchayat Parishad at Allahabad.
4. By private sector distributing companies of Nirodh at Calcutta.
5. Indian Association for the Study of Population at New Delhi.

Apart from the various conferences, a commemorative stamp is going to be released on August 14, 1974 and also commemorative coins in three denominations are proposed to be issued.

All State Governments have been advised to draw up an appropriate programme for the occasion at the State, District and Block levels.

Office Building and staff Quarters for E.P.F. Office at Trivendrum

1991. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made in the construction of separate office

building and staff quarters for the employees of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners office at Trivandrum;

(b) the broad outlines of works done so far; and

(c) whether the works are not progressing as per schedule, if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to speed up the works?

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

(a) to (c). After inviting open tenders the construction work of office building and staff quarters was awarded to the selected contractor in May, 1974. Different blocks of the buildings have since been set out at the site taking the terrain of the plot into consideration. Sufficient quantities of building materials have been collected at site. Earth work excavation for foundations has also started. The work is progressing as per schedule.

Open-cast Mines in Singrauli

1992. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tentative findings of U.S.S.R. experts on mines have revealed that the three open cast mines in Singrauli can produce 30 million tonnes of coal annually;

(b) if so, the time by which Government are expected to take a final decision in exploring the mines fully;

(c) whether there is a proposal to open such mines elsewhere in the country; if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(d) the extent to which the fuel demand of the country would be met thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) U.S.S.R. experts working in collaboration with the Indian experts at the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. are preparing a master plan of the Singrauli coalfield and have suggested to work this area in six blocks through opencast mining each having a production target of between six to ten million tonnes. The master plan is yet to be finalised.

(b) A Feasibility Report is under preparation. Final decision will be taken only after the report is received.

(c) Many opencast mechanised mines are being opened elsewhere in the country but none will be comparable in size with the mines proposed to be opened at Singrauli. The geological conditions at Singrauli are especially suitable for large-scale opencast mining.

(d) Singrauli field is expected to serve substantial part of fuel demand of the country particularly for power houses after the 5th Plan.

Assistance to Fiji Island for Health

1994 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government and a request has been received from the Government of Fiji Island for providing assistance on the matters of Health and allied services in that island;

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance in all respects to be provided by the Government of India; and

(c) the gist of the discussions held between the Health Ministers of the two countries and expected medicines to be sent there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). No formal proposal from the Government of Fiji for providing assistance on matters of Health and allied services in that Island has been received. The Government of Fiji have however, been asking for the services of some doctors from time to time, which are being made available to them.

(c) The recent visit of the Fijian Health Minister to India was private. The discussions held between the two Health Ministers were very cordial and the Union Health Minister stated that whatever help was required by the Government of Fiji in the field of health would be made available by the Government of India.

A one man delegation from Fiji visited New Delhi in January, 1974 and selected 22 Doctors for appointment in that Island. They also selected five other Doctors to be kept on the waiting list. 17 doctors have received their offers of appointment from the Government of Fiji out of whom 11 have accepted the offers so far. They are now in the process of completing their formalities for their departure to Fiji. Two doctors have already joined in Fiji.

T B. among Mica Mine Workers

1995 **SHRI DHAMANKAR:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of T.B. among the workers in Mica Mines in Gudur (A.P.) are as high as 40 per cent;

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to provide health services to miners in Mica Mines;

(c) whether any assessment of incidents of T.B. among the mine workers in other parts of the country has been made/proposed; and

(d) the measures envisaged to provide better medical care to the miners in the Mica Mines?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The incident of T.B. and allied pulmonary diseases is reported to be about 40 per cent among the mica mine workers in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (d). The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation constituted under Mica Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 is endeavouring to provide maximum facilities for treatment to the workers and their dependents suffering from T.B.

T.B. Hospitals and clinics have been set up at Karma (Bihar) and a T.B. Ward is attached to the Central Hospital, Kalchedu. Andhra Pradesh. A ward of 10 beds has also been earmarked for T.B. patients at the Central Hospital, Gangapur, Rajasthan. For providing sanatorium line of treatment to mica workers and their dependents, the scheme for reservation of beds at different T.B. Sanatoria is in existence.

With a view to providing treatment facilities to the patients at places nearest to their dwellings and for those who could not get admission either in the T.B. Clinics/Hospitals of the Fund or at the beds reserved at different sanatoria, the Domiciliary Treatment Scheme is in vogue.

As regards the assessment of incident of T.B. among the mine workers in other parts of the country, a survey is being conducted in Rajasthan.

Compilation of a New Series of consumer price index numbers

1996. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated action in compiling a new series of consumer price-index numbers for industrial workers based on the latest consumption pattern; and

(b) If so, the broad outlines of the action taken and redeeming feature of new series of price-indices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes Sir. Action has been initiated for compilation of a new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers with base 1971=100.

(b) The field work connected with the Family Income and Expenditure Surveys has been completed and the data are being processed. The new series differs from the current one in that its coverage is wider, both in terms of number of centres covered (60 centres instead of 50) as also the number of items in the index basket.

बंगलादेश को सहायता

1997. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च से मई, 1974 तक खाद्यान्न, कपड़ा तथा सैनिक सामान के रूप में बंगला देश को भारत ने कुल कितनी मद्दायता प्रदान की है ; और

(ख) क्या बंगलादेश इस राशि को किसी न किसी रूप में भारत को वापस करेगा और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) मार्च से मई 1974 की अवधि में भारत द्वारा खाद्यान्न के रूप में कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई। जहाँ तक कपड़े का सम्बन्ध है, मार्च से मई 1974 तक बंगलादेश को निर्यात किये गये कपड़े की सही मात्रा के बारे में पूर्ण सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि निर्यात के बारे में विवरण तैयार करने में पर्याप्त समय लगता है। बंगलादेश ने कपड़ा खरीदने के लिए मई, 1973 में 15 करोड़ रुपये का भ्रम्यायी बैंक ऋण लिया था। मई 1974 में कपड़ा खरीदने के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये का एक और ऋण दिया गया था।

जहाँ तक सैनिक सामान का सम्बन्ध है, उसे इतालिज अनहित में नहीं है।

(ख) कपड़े की आपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध उपरोक्त दोनों ऋण सम्बन्धक ब्याज की दर पर हैं और इन्सुलेशन द्वारा इनका भुगतान एक वर्ष के अवधि में किया जाना है।

Pakistani Nationals crossed over to India in Western Sector

1998. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Pakistani nationals that have crossed into India in the Western sector during and after the last Indo-Pak war;

(b) how many of them have gone back to Pakistan so far and how many refused to go back to Pakistan; and

(c) what steps are taken to rehabilitate the people in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) According to the information furnished by the State Governments, 74,753 Pakistani nationals are reported to have crossed into Rajasthan and Gujarat in the Western Sector as a result of Indo-Pak conflict.

(b) Out of them, 14,637 persons are reported to have gone back to Pakistan (upto 30th April, 1974).

Some of those remaining have expressed a desire to return to Pakistan but, by and large, others are not yet prepared to go back.

(c) Government consider this as an essentially human problem and are accordingly providing these persons temporary relief assistance in Camps.

Government are continuing to press the Government of Pakistan to accept their responsibility towards these

persons who are Pakistan nationals and are, therefore, entitled to return to their country.

(c) whether similar allowances are given to the technical officers in the three wings; and

Commissioning of Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri

1999. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time schedule has been fixed for commissioning of the AND MINES be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) when aluminium and alumina are expected to be produced in the plant; and

(d) the nature of hurdles, if any, and how these are proposed to be surmounted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d) Government approved the Ratnagiri Project in April, 1974 at an estimated cost of Rs. 78.825 crores. According to the Detailed Project Report, this project is scheduled to be completed within 60 months from the date of its clearance by the Government. A provision of Rs 50 crores has been made for this Project in the Fifth Plan. The Project is likely to be completed, in phases, early in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Pay Fixation of Commissioned Officers of Defence Services

2000. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of Commissioned Officers in the three wings of the Defence Services have been revised;

(b) what allowances these officers are entitled to and under what rules;

(d) if not, the differences in the allowances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No Sir; the revision of the pay scales of Commissioned Officers in the light of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission is under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

(b) The details of the allowances admissible to Commissioned Officers, under the Government regulations and orders, are contained in the "Book of Service Conditions, 1973", which was circulated with the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for 1972-73.

(c) and (d) The allowances are admissible to the technical as well as other officers, provided they fulfil the conditions prescribed under the relevant rules.

Scarcity of Special Injections and Medicines for Treatment of Cancer and Leukaemia

2001. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute scarcity of special injections and medicines for the treatment of cancer and diseases like leukaemia due to the restrictions imposed by Government on their import; and

(b) if so, the efforts Government have made or proposed to be made by Government to meet the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). No such reports have been received. Government have not imposed any restrictions on the

import of anti-cancer drugs. To enable individuals and hospitals to import their requirements of life-saving drugs, including anti-cancer drugs, the import policy has been liberalised permitting the import of drugs by individuals and hospitals up to the value of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,000 respectively without the requirement of an import licence under the Import Trade Control Regulations.

The Drugs Controller (India) also grants ad-hoc licences for import of life saving Drugs which are in short supply.

Requirements of Refractories by Public Sector Steel Mills

2002 SHRI N K P SALVE Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirements of Refractories by the Steel Mills in public sector; and

(b) the breakup of quantities of Refractories obtained through indigenous sources and imports separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) The total annual requirement of refractories for the year 1974-75 of the steel plants in the public-sector is about three lakh tonnes. It is expected that about 90 per cent of the requirement will be obtained from indigenous sources and the balance of 10 per cent through imports.

Import of Refractories

2003 SHRI N. K. P SALVE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Refractories imported annually since 1971-72 to-date; and

(b) the names of countries from which Refractories were imported,

together with the quantities imported and the foreign exchange involved in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement of the Annual imports of refractories from 1971-72 upto December 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8146/74.]

Senior Doctors assaulted During Doctors Strike in Delhi Hospitals

2004 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases in which senior doctors were assaulted in each of the Delhi Hospitals during the recent Doctors Strike, and

(b) the action taken in each of those Junior doctors cases and the number awarded punishment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) None.

(b) Does not arise

Loss suffered due to Flood by No 25 Wing Unit of I A. F.

2005 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss suffered due to floods by No. 25 Wing Unit of the Indian Air Force each year since 1971;

(b) whether any inquiry has been held for heavy losses during any of these years; and

(c) the action taken to prevent such losses

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No. 25 Wing suffered losses as indicated below due to floods:—

Year	Works Services	A.F.Eqpt.
1971	Nil	Nil
1972	Rs. 1 lakh app.	Rs. 52210 65
1973	Nil	Nil
1974 upto July	Nil	Nil

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sanction has been issued for improving the area drainage to prevent such damages in future

Termination of Services of work-charged Staff in Dandakaranya Project

2006 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the services of 149 work-charged staff of the Dandakaranya Project have been terminated with effect from the 30th June, 1974;

(b) if so, whether such termination is due to alleged shortage of funds caused by non-revision of the schedule of rates and percentage of maintenance grant for works since 1963;

(c) the reasons for not fixing the valuation of works on the basis of current market rates instead of 1963 rates,

(d) whether the 149 work-charged staff affected are to be replaced by daily rated workers; and

(e) whether the work-charged staff had been categorised as "non-industrial" i.e., regular employees, but were deprived of the benefits accruing to them thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Survey of Unorganised Labour in Uttar Pradesh

2007. SHRI B R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state—

(a) whether any survey has been made about the number of unorganised labour working in the cities of Uttar Pradesh,

(b) whether any arrangement has been made for the supply of grains at cheap and fair prices to the unorganised daily labourers working in the cities of Uttar Pradesh who do not have any permanent residence in such cities, and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent them from leading a life of semi starvation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). No specific arrangements for supply of cheap grains at Fair Price Shops to unorganised daily labourers has been made by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Certain essential articles like rice, wheat, wheat atta and sugar are, however, being made available to the members of the public including unorganised labourers by that Government at controlled prices through Fair Price Shops as part of the public distribution system at Bareilly, Ghazabad, Kanpur, Varanasi and Saharanpur.

Realisation of Arrears of Provident Fund

2008 SHRI S R DAMANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1290 on the 1st August,

1974 regarding Realisation of arrears of Provident Fund and state the out-standings as on date under the private and public sectors, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The information is not readily available. It is being collected by the Provident Fund authorities and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Korba Aluminium Plant

2009. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposed aluminium plant at Korba by Bharat Aluminium Company is facing trouble because of reluctance of Government of Madhya Pradesh to supply electricity at the agreed rate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to shift the plant where cheap Hydel power is available like Indravati Hydel project in Orissa where largest deposit of Bauxite has been recently found?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Extension of Territorial Waters of India

2010. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have taken steps to extend the territorial waters in the country upto the limit of the continental shelf of the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken and the result achieved; and

(c) whether the "Bombay High" where rich deposits of oil have been tapped, comes under the territorial waters of India?

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

(c) The "Bombay High" where deposits of oil have been tapped does not come under the territorial waters of India but it is within the continental shelf of India.

Aluminium Plant in Orissa

2011. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to put up an aluminium plant in Orissa, where the largest Bauxite ore deposit in the country has been located;

(b) whether in view of the acute shortage of aluminium, which has hampered the production of cables for electric transmission, Government propose to give it top priority in the Fifth Plan to put up the industry in Orissa;

(c) if so, quantum of electricity required for this plant; and

(d) in view of the hydel generation potential of 600 megawatts of electricity by the upper Indravati Project, whether Government would consider to put up that plant near about the Indravati Power House

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

(b) to (d). Geological investigations, including proving of reserves, are still in progress in the Bauxite bearing areas of the State and the possibility of exploitation of the same on commercial basis, can be examined only after a fuller picture is available.

Implementation of Pay Commission recommendations in respect of Technical Categories of Employees of D.G.O.F., DGI and R&D Organisations

2012. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in implementing the Third Pay Commission's recommendations in respect of certain categories of technical and scientific personnel like Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Chargeman and Supervisor Technical Grade II employed in DGOF, DGI and R&D Organisations; and

(b) the time by which the decision will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK). (a) The implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in respect of certain categories of technical and scientific personnel like Foreman Assistant Foreman and Chargeman employed in DGOF, DGI and R&D Organisations, is held up pending a decision on the suggestion made by the Commission for withdrawal of the facility or rent-free accommodation from the Technical Supervisors in the Defence workshops. The revised pay-scale recommended by the Commission for Supervisors Technical Grade II employed in these Organisations is under examination in the context of the revised pay-scale recommended for similar personnel elsewhere.

(b) Decisions on these matters are expected to be taken shortly.

Unprotected Contract Labour in Uttar Pradesh

2013 SHRI M. M. JOSEPH. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract labour in Uttar Pradesh remains unprotected even after years of Central enactment

of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 as the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has yet to enforce its various provisions;

(b) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has failed to frame rules under the Act for its enforcement because the Government itself is largest employer of contract labour;

(c) whether lakhs of workers who are engaged in Government Public Works, Hydrel, Forest, Irrigation Departments and in various projects continue to be deprived of various benevolent and beneficial facilities under the Act and continue to work in pitiable conditions; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to improve the condition of the labourers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh notified the Draft Uttar Pradesh Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1972 in the Gazette on the 13th January, 1973 but their finalisation has been delayed due to the issue of stay orders by the Supreme Court in writ petition filed by M/S Gammon India Ltd against the Union of India and 15 other State Governments.

(c) and (d) The Supreme Court has since given judgement dismissing the writ petition. The Uttar Pradesh Government is now taking steps to finalise the Rules. The Government is well set to enforce the Act and the Rules.

Removing refuse by the Delhi Municipal Corporation

2014. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English newspaper dated the 21st July, 1974

about 75 per cent of the refuse removal trucks of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are not plying because of the non-availability of diesel, according to a Municipal Councillor;

(b) whether the refuse dumps in the walled-city are stinking, threatening the spread of a cholera epidemic;

(c) whether at Chatta Shahji in Chawri Bazar refuse dumps have blocked half of the road and despite assurances from the municipal health officer and other senior officers nothing has been done to clear the site; and

(d) if so, whether Government intend to take a prompt action in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) It is not a fact that 75 per cent of the refuse removal trucks of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are not plying because of non-availability of diesel oil

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise

Exemption of Railways from obligations of Payment of Wages Act on the Eve of Railway Strike

2015. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Trade Union Organisations in the country had condemned the Labour Ministry's action in exempting the railways from the obligations of the Payment of Wages Act on the eve of the railway strike in May, 1974; and

(b) if so, whether Government would assure not to use such a step in the future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Government are aware that their order dated the 4th May, 1974 exempting the Railways from the operation of Section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 was the subject of some criticism.

(b) The exercise of the powers of exemption would be governed by the merits of each case.

Rent Paid for Hired Office Building by E. P. F. O.

2016. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is paying a huge massive rent to the private landlords as office rent and if so, the rent paid for the last three years in respect of each of the regions where departmental buildings have not been constructed; and

(b) the places in which departmental buildings have been constructed with cost thereof and during which period?

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

(a) Rent paid for the last three years ended March, 1974 by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in respect of each of the regions where departmental buildings have not been constructed amounts to Rs. 39.36 lakhs as per details in the Statement-I, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8147/74.]

(b) Regional Office buildings have been constructed at Kanpur, Bangalore, Madras, Bombay and Chandigarh. Cost and year of completion of the

buildings are given in the Statement-
II, laid on the Table of the House,
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8147/
74].

**Coverage of Mines under E.P.F. Act,
1952**

2017. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the
Minister of LABOUR be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government are aware
that a large number of mines are yet
to be brought within the purview of
the Employees Provident Funds Act,
1952;

(b) whether any such list has been
obtained from the Director-General of
Mines Safety, Dhanbad and if so,
whether any survey has been con-
ducted; and

(c) the types of industries and
mines that are likely to be covered in
the near future?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-
GOVIND VERMA):** The Provident
Fund Authorities have intimated as
under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No such list has been
obtained from the Director General of
Mines Safety. The Department of
Mines is consulted at the time of ex-
tension of the provisions of the Em-
ployees Provident Funds and Family
Pension Fund Act/Employees Provi-
dent Fund Scheme to Mines. A state-
ment of industries/classes of establish-
ments including mines which have
been surveyed or are under survey
with a view to their coverage under
the provisions of the Employees' Pro-
vident Funds and Family Pension Fund
Act/Employees Provident Funds
scheme is enclosed.

Statement

S. No. Name of industry/Classes of
establishments

1. Fish processing and non-vegetable
food preservation industry.
2. Garments making factories.
3. Financing establishments other than
Banks.
4. Societies, Unions and Associations
which render expert services to
their members without charging
anything extra over and above
subscription.
5. Beedi industry.
6. Sorting, cleaning and teasing of cot-
ton waste.
7. Agricultural farms/Fruit Orchards/
Botanical Gardens/Zoological gar-
dens.
8. Teaching and non-teaching staff of
educational institutions.
9. Religious and Charitable Institu-
tions.
10. Engineers and Engineering contrac-
tors, engaged in building and con-
struction industry.
11. Stone quarries producing stone
chips, stone sets and stone ballast
and boulders.
12. Apatite Mines.
13. Asbestos Mines.
14. Calcite Mines.
15. Ball Clay and Fire Clay Mines
16. Corundum Mines.
17. Emerald Mines.
18. Feldspar Mines
19. Silica (sand) Mines.
20. Quartz Mines.
21. Ochre Mines.

22. Chormite Mines.
23. Graphite Mines.
24. Flourite Mines.
25. Asbestos Industry and Asbestos Mines.
26. Marble Mines and Marble cutting Factories.
27. Poultry fars.
28. Ferro Chrome Industry.
29. Factories/establishments manufaturing "Glue and Gelatine".
30. Establishments engaged in stone Crushing (Bazri Units).

कोरगा द्वारा उत्पादित आल्युमिना

2018.डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण वांछे : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में कोरगा में बी० ए० एल० कम्पनी द्वारा कितना आल्युमिना तैयार किया गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (जी सुखदेव प्रसाद) :

1972-73	शून्य
1973-74	11.548 टन

Ban on Export of Human Blood by Indian and Foreign Commercial Firms

2019. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) a list of commercial firms, Indian and foreign separately who have been exporting blood out of the country;

(b) whether even now Government are permitting large scale export of ABO and other diagnostic reagents as well as human serum and plasma by private commercial firms;

(c) whether Government medical institutions throughout the country have urged upon the Centre to take drastic steps to stop exploitation of human resources through imposition of a complete ban on export of blood out of the country; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) There is no commercial firm either Indian or foreign who has been exporting human blood out of the country as such.

(b) The export of human blood derivatives such as Anti-A, Anti-B and Anti-AB are permitted. However, the Export Control Orders ban the export of human blood or plasma, placental blood, and Anti-D serum.

(c) No.

(d) The Government is already seized of the question whether a total ban should be imposed on the export of all forms of derivatives of blood of human origin.

Activities of Private Blood Banks in the Country

2020. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of activities of private commercial blood banks in the country;

(b) how many private blood banks are there at the moment; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to curb the activities of private blood banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Private commercial blood banks in the country are generally engaged in

the purchase of human blood from professional blood donors and the sale thereof to patients in need of blood for transfusion purposes.

(b) Actual number of private blood banks functioning at the moment is not readily available. However, a statement of private blood banks as per information available at present is annexed.

(c) Both public blood banks and private blood banks fall under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. The Drugs Control Staff or various State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations is responsible for maintaining the quality control

Statement

1. BIHAR.

1. Seventh Day Adventist Hospital, Naniatu, Ranchi
2. Jamshehpur Blood Bank, First Floor, Jamshehpur Eye Hospital, Sakshi, Jamshehpur
3. Saha Laboratory and Blood Bank, Opposite Science College, Patna-3.
4. Blood Transfusion Service, Patliputra Road, Rajenara, Nagar, Patna.
5. Dr. Singh Clinic and B.T. Service in the house of Shri Bishwanath Khemka, Muradpur, Patna.
6. Dr. Sen Laboratory, Budh Marg, Patna-1.

2. PANJAB.

1. Dr. K. L. Anand, Shiv Nagar Market, Lawrence Road, Amritsar.
2. M/s. Ram Saran Dass Kishori Lal Charitable Hospital, Amritsar.

3. DELHI.

1. Blood Bank Organisation, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
2. Blood Transfusion Centre, Hanuman Road, New Delhi.

3. Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi.

4. MAHARASHTRA.

1. Matru Seva Sangh, Nagpur.

5. MADHYA PRADESH.

1. Dewan Memorial Blood Bank, Kasturba Market, Gwalior.
2. Dr. Varma's Blood Bank Hospital, Road, Gwalior
3. Seven at Indore, names yet to be furnished.

6. HARYANA.

1. One at Rohtak.

7. ORISSA
8. MANIPUR
9. HIMACHAL PRADESH
10. NAGALAND
11. JAMMU & KASHMIR
12. CHANDIGARH

NIL.

13. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

14. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Recommendations of International Conference of Red Cross on Voluntary Blood Donation held in Tehran

2021. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what were the recommendations of the International Conference of Red Cross on "Voluntary Blood Donation", held in Tehran in October, 1973; and

(b) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to give effect to those recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) A copy of recommendations of the International Conference of Red Cross on "Voluntary Blood Donation" held in Tehran in November, 1973 (not in October, 1973) is laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8148/74.]

(b) The main theme of the various resolutions is that the blood required for Blood Transfusion Services should come from voluntary donors. In addition every nation should benefit from the major medical and scientific advances achieved in recent years in blood research, technology and programmings. These are already in the mind of the Government and the following schemes are under consideration—

1. Propaganda through mass media like films and publicity through radios, posters and holding of seminars etc. Recently, in February, 1974, the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has produced film entitled "The Bank that saves Life".
2. Various incentives to be given to attract voluntary blood donors
3. Central assistance to voluntary organisations in various States to promote Voluntary Blood Donation Programme

As regards getting benefit from the major medical and scientific advances achieved in recent years, there is Blood Group Reference Centre at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay, which is also recognised by the World Health Organisation, which imparts training in Blood Transfusion to Blood Transfusion Technicians and also conducts Research Work on this subject

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF C.A.G. OF INDIA, 1972-73, UNION GOVERNMENT (CIVIL)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to

lay on the Table a copy of the Supplementary Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8149/74].

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रिपोर्ट रखी गई है अगर इस का हिन्दी संस्करण साथ में नहीं रखा गया है। यह बात बार बार सदन में उठाई जा रही है। इस का कभी हल निकलेगा या नहीं निकलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बताइए क्या बात हो गई ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is the CAG's report and it normally takes time to get translated in Hindi.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई गलत के नीचे उतरने वाली बात है ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : यह तो कोई जवाब नहीं हुआ कि समय लगता है। दोनों साथ साथ तैयार होनी चाहिए। आप का उचित निर्देश होना चाहिए (व्यवधान)

श्री भागवत झा (भागलपुर) : विभाग के लोगों को हिन्दी के प्रति धृणा है। अगर इन को नहीं आती है हिन्दी तो आर्यों को तो आती है। . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कानून बना है उसमें किसी तरह का भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है। कानून स्पष्ट है कि सदन के पटल पर जो भी कागज रखे जाएंगे उनका हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण साथ साथ होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I gave the ruling the other day that in case the Hindi

version is not coming, some explanatory note should be sent to the Speaker or the member

SHRI K. R. GANESH This is the CAG's report and under the Constitution, it has to be placed on the Table of the House. I am not translating it nor is the Finance Ministry doing it. There is a translation agency and they take their own time because they say they are over-worked. There are two ways open. Either I do not place it at all till the Hindi translation comes.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD This is an absolutely wrong argument.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE When was this report sent to the translation wing?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD We will find it out from the CAG.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE You should have found it out before placing it on the Table.

MR SPEAKER You will come with proper information why it was not done.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद अगर सरकार समय में पहले कदम उठाए ता ऐसा इन्तजाम कर सकती है। अगर इन को हिन्दी में प्रम हा तो दानो एक साथ मदन में आ सकते हैं।

MR SPEAKER Next item Shri Shinde

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) The CAG is having constitutional protection. He is not under the direct control of the Finance Ministry. You must give a specific direction.

MR SPEAKER I have already said that he will come with a proper explanation as to why it was not done. I have passed on to the next

item

कब डिस्मिस आयागा ? बड़ी देर से इन्तजार करता हूँ, शराफत से इन्तजार करता हूँ सबर से इन्तजार करता हूँ। जब मैं नक्स्ट आइटम के लिए कहता हूँ तो इस तरह की बात हानी है।

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of the section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 —

- (i) The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No GSR 219(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1974
- (ii) The Wheat (Price Control) Order, 1974 published in Notification No GSR 261 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1974
- (iii) The Foodgrains Movement Restrictions, (Exemption of Seeds) Amendment Order, 1974 published in Notification No GSR 262(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1974
- (iv) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex mill and Retail) Price Control Order, 1974, published in Notification No GSR 308(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1974
- (v) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex mill) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1974 published in Notification No GSR 319(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. 8141/74]

श्री मधु लिखते (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो दस्तावेज सदन की मेज पर रख रहे हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं—एक तो यह सीइस के बारे में है, यह 10 जून का आर्डर है। दूसरा आर्डर 5 जून का है—

Maximum price at which wheat may be sold by a dealer: No dealer in a State or Union territory to which this Order extends shall sell or agree to sell, in the course of inter-State trade and commerce, wheat at a price exceeding rupees one hundred and fifty per quintal.

इस में यह भी कहा गया है कि गनी-बैग्स का खर्चा, स्टोर का खर्चा भी इस में आयेगा। इस के बाद आप इस तीसरे आर्डर को देखिए जो 9 जुलाई का है, यह रोलर मिलों के लिये है, जिन के द्वारा सूजो, मैदा और घाटा तैयार किया जाता है, यह उन के दाम निर्धारित करने वाला आर्डर है। इन में से निर्फ एक का हिन्दी अनुवाद है, बाकी के नहीं हैं। इन के सम्बन्ध में मेरे मुद्दे हैं:—

1. इन में बहुत बिलम्ब किया गया है।

2. इन में जो दाम निर्धारित किये गये हैं, ये बोगस दाम हैं, इमो लिए इन्होंने यह आदेश जल्दी नहीं रखा ताकि मदन को पता न चले। यह 5 जून का आर्डर 15 दिन के बाद या 22 जुलाई को आना चाहिए था, 10 जून वाला भी उन्ही दिन आना चाहिए था। ये इस लिए यहाँ नहीं रखे, यदि पहले रख देने हैं तो मार्ग मदन को पता चल जाता कि मैदा, सूजो, घाटा, जो दाम निर्धारित किये गये हैं या गेहूँ के जो दाम निर्धारित किये गये हैं, उन पर ये चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं। ये बोगस दाम हैं, इन पर कहीं नहीं मिल रहा है। क्या जिन्दे साहब इन दामों पर...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate. You can ask for a debate later.

श्री मधु लिखते : यह बिलकुल बोगस आर्डर है, इस लिए बिलम्ब हुआ है। क्यों बिले हुआ है, मेरा अनुमान है, इस लिए किया गया है कि यह बोगस आर्डर है, इस पर कोई चीज मिल नहीं रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस के बारे में उन से पूछिए।

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is not the proper stage for saying it. Now it is only laid on the Table.

श्री मधु लिखते : क्या दोनों बातें सही हैं—बिलम्ब भी हुआ है और यह बोगस आर्डर है।

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINIMUM WAGES ACT, COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND, FAMILY PENSION AND BONUS SCHEME ACT, AND REPORT RE ACCIDENT AT BURHAN NO. 1 MINE IN SHAHDOL DISTT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Minimum Wages (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 751 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1974, under section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8142/74]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Coal Mines Family Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 400 in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1974, under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8143/74.]

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on fatal accident at Burhar No. 1 Mine of the Coal Mines Authority in Shahdol District of Madhya Pradesh, on the 11th March, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8144/74.]

1236 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August, 1974".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1974, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 1974, in the Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—
for "Twenty-fourth Year" substitute—
"Twenty-fifth Year"

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, lines 3 and 4,—

for "(Second Amendment) Act, 1973" substitute "(Amendment) Act, 1974"

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL, BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have been trying to catch your eye. I have given to you also a notice this morning....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow it. Please sit down.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, when certain honorable Members of this House are intimidated....

MR. SPEAKER: They are holding their party meeting where they discuss many things.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We want to know the details. We also want to know why the Chair has no observations to make on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not always take this frowning attitude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What frowning attitude? I am asking you to tell us what is the motion and what is your decision.

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying I have not allowed it. It is only the members who are aggrieved who can come and raise it; not others. If the hon. Member is aggrieved, he

[Mr. Speaker]

can himself come here and raise it. So, I am not allowing it.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Sir, you have been pleased to observe that only the member who is aggrieved can claim the privilege. I submit in all humility that if the privilege of any member, of this side or that side, is infringed by the conduct of anybody, it is the property of the whole House and it is the right of anyone of us, in fact it is our duty, to raise it. The member who is aggrieved need not come into the picture.

MR. SPEAKER: What is said in the party meeting cannot be brought in here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्यालियर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In this case the Prime Minister has severely reprimanded the Member because he made a suggestion that Shri Ahmed should declare his assets. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter of their party discipline.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: The newspapers have reported and commented on certain incidents which are alleged to have happened—I do not know the truth of the matter—inside a party caucus. We are not concerned with that. But we are concerned about the publication of a report in the newspapers which suggests that the conduct of a Member as a Member of Parliament is liable to be frowned upon by people in authority. To that extent, it is surely a matter of privilege. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is a privilege matter. It is a matter within their party. (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर की हाउस में इच्छानुसार बोलने की इजाजत होगी या नहीं? अगर हाउस में वह कुछ कीलता है, उसके लिए उससे अगर जवाब तलब किया जाता है तो उस सीमा तक उसकी बोलने की आजादी खत्म होती है।

MR. SPEAKER: Every party has a right to give its directions to its members. This has come up in the House on a number of times. I have taken the same view. Tomorrow, if you issue certain directions to your party members, there is nobody to question it.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: You occupy the Chair which has to exercise quasi-judicial powers. What happens inside a party in regard to the enforcement of discipline is a different matter. We have to distinguish between two phenomena. One is that inside a party, disciplinary steps can certainly and rightly be taken against any member for any reason with which we have nothing to do. But if the reports appear in the newspapers about constraints to be put upon the Members of this House in the exercise of their freedom of functioning in the House as representatives of the people and they are made the subject of inquiry, it is a matter of privilege of this House. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It will be wrong to take notice of that in the proper interest of working of the party system. After all, under the party system, the leader has got the power of whip, the power of issuing directions and all that. If leaders say anything and we take notice of that in the House, it will be going against the very basis of the party system.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted it, as I have been dealing with

such matters in the past. At other times also, when such matters came up, I took the same view.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: From what you have been pleased to observe now, your view seems to be that a party has to function according to certain rules framed for the conduct of its members. About that, one cannot have any dispute. But so far as the Chair is concerned the Chair ought to be more concerned about the conduct of the business of the House. My submission is that according to the Constitution, we have got every freedom to function in this House and, if that freedom is sought to be constrained by any outside authority....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not take it like that. No question of arguing with me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let me complete it. We are guided by the Constitution, we are governed by the Constitution. For the Chair, the thing of primacy is the Constitution of the country and not the Party Constitution governing the functioning of any party. So, we want to know from the Chair whether we are free or not in our functioning in this House or are we subject to certain regulations by any outside authority.

MR. SPEAKER: If somebody thinks that his party leader is obstructing him, he can come to me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If he is not free even to go to you, then what happens?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a highly preposterous principle, that a person must go to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not thought it proper to intervene in a matter between the party and the leader. I basically recognise the working of a party system. It is the

right of the leader to keep discipline, to issue directions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is a different thing.

MR. SPEAKER: It applies equally to your as well as to their party. I am not accepting your point of view.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My point of order requires to be completed. My point of order is this. Is it the duty of the Chair to look after the interests of the Party or to look after the interests of the House? (Interruptions) The kind of interruptions that the Chair makes does not redound to its credit. After all, we have also spent some time here. It is you, Mr. Speaker, who told the other day in a gathering at Chandigarh that you had a feeling that you had switched over or down from a Fiat car to a truck while coming to this House from the Punjab Legislative Assembly. This is the respect that you pay to this House. This is what you went on record....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not talk like this. I will never tolerate all this. Where is that? Bring it to me what I have said.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes; you have said that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिनमें कोई सेन्स आफ ह्यूमर नहीं है वह दिन भर यहाँ कैद बैठे रहते हैं ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it humour?

MR. SPEAKER: He is utterly devoid of any humour. Sometimes we say things in a lighter vein, in good humour. It is you who are always frowning.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I do not want to be interrupted by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on talking irrelevant things, I have to interrupt.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am trying to make my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I ask you to finish it in a minute. Do not argue with me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My point of order is this. Please hear my point of order. Also, please do not interrupt me like this. You treat Members in a way to which we take objection.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to tell you that if you go on behaving like that. I will have to take note of it. You take it in your hands my politeness and courtesy and go on saying anything you want...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Where is politeness. The Chair which goes on interrupting the hon'ble Members does not show politeness or courtesy. Please hear my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Irrelevant things are said under the garb of points of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please see the way I am developing the point of order—whether the Chair...

(Interruptions).

You allow these people to shout like this. I will not yield; my right to make my point of order can't be compromised. I am on a point of order and I will make my point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, you will.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please don't see the way you are looking. You say that you are a polite Speaker!

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to be polite with you in future.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why do you not allow me to proceed?

MR. SPEAKER: My courtesy and politeness has failed me in your case.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My point of order is...

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): It is not a point of order... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to let me hear him?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The issue over which we are agitated is: whether the House should take into account the Party rules and regulations which govern the functioning of a Party or whether the House take into account the Constitution which governs this country and this House.

Now, the Constitution has given us perfect freedom for functioning in this House and giving expression to our views. Do we recognize any authority outside the House to subject us to certain rules and regulations which constrain our freedom or to subject us to certain intimidation for having functioned in this House or in any such House? Now, that is the issue which you have to consider.

Here, the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has pointed out that two Members went upto the hon'ble Prime Minister to complain that some hon'ble Members had given expression to the views which were damaging to the Party interests and that they wanted the Prime Minister to take action against them...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already made my observations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This has been published by the Press

widely which will give an impression that we, as Members, have no freedom of expression

MR SPEAKER I will not allow this because I have already made my observations I have given my ruling and there is no change in it

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA That will bring down this House in the estimation of the people

MR SPEAKER I the Press publish these things, how am I concerned here After all the Parties have to function Your party, their party and every party has to function They have the right to issue a mandate They have the right to issue a whip I am, therefore, not accepting this position I have already given my ruling on it I am not accepting it

श्री मधु लिमये (वाका) मैं 20 मिनट में खड़ा हूँ, मैं भी पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ, आप मुझे देख नहीं रहे हैं ग्विग-नाइज नहीं कर रहे हैं । .

MR SPEAKER The next item is in your name So, I thought that you were standing on that

श्री मधु लिमये मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पर खड़ा हूँ । अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदस्या के दो प्रकार के काम होते हैं । एक मदन की सेवा से सम्बन्धित है, और दूसरा कार्य सदन के बाहर का है । उन के बारे में किसी के संरक्षण की जरूरत नहीं है । लेकिन सदन की सेवा करने हुए यदि कोई सदस्य सवाल पूछेंगे, सप्लीमेंटरीज पूछेंगे, और उन्हीं को ले कर अगर किसी सदस्य को धमकाया जायेगा, उसे इटिमिडेट करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा, जो अध्यक्ष की अनुमति से सप्लीमेंटरीज पूछे गये हैं उन के बारे में यदि कोई इटिमिडेट करने का प्रयास करेगा तो क्या यह समझ की मानहानि का प्रश्न नहीं होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय जिस मेम्बर को इटिमिडेट किया है वह मेरे पास आ सकते हैं ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु यह हाउस का सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में हाउस का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप का यह कहना कि जो मेम्बर इस से जुड़ा हुआ है वह आप के पास आ कर कहे यह बात ठीक है । लेकिन, अगर ऐसी स्थिति है कि वह मेम्बर नहीं आ सकता . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय नहीं आ सफना तो मैं क्या करूँ । मुझ को तो उमम ही पूछना है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर कोई सदस्य पकड़ लिया जाय और पुलिस उसे न आने दे तो क्या उस का मामला हम नहीं उठा सकते हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु प्रेसीडेंट के इलेक्शन को इस खबर के छपने की वजह से चुनौती दी जायगी, इलेक्शन पेटिशन फाइल होगी ।

12 58 hrs

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE OWNERSHIP OF LAND BELOW THE SEA WITHIN TERRITORIAL WATERS

श्री मधु लिमये (वाका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय ए० व० आर० गोखले ने समुद्र के नीचे की भूमि की मिल्कियत के बारे में 2 मई, 1974 को जो बयान दिया उस में जान बूझ कर गलत जानकारी दी है । उन्होंने मैंने उठाये हुए सार्वधानिक मामलो पर सदन को न केवल

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप का स्टेटमेंट 4 पृष्ठों का है ऐसे ही रख दीजिए टेबल पर।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आर्डर पेपर पर है। क वाक्य नहीं हुआ, आप ने घंटी बजा दी। इसी तरह आप सदन चलाते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: ऐसे ही चलेगा। We have been following this practice; you can lay it on the Table. It is a long statement.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You have admitted that notice.

MR. SPEAKER: When there is a long statement Members normally accept my suggestion that it should be laid on the Table. Ministers accept it. Members accept it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I want to read it. I have a right to read it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. You are welcome to read it. You have not accepted my suggestion. This is a statement going to four pages and it is much better if you place it on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को रोकने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। मैं आर्डर पेपर पर बोल रहा हूँ। मंत्री लोग जब गलत बयानी करते हैं तो मैं क्या करूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में मैंने आप की कई दफा इस हाउस में मीका दिया है।

13 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नियमों के अनुसार चलता हूँ यही मेरा दोष है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम दूसरो के बारे में ही चलता है। जब वे पढ़ना चाहते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि टेबल पर

रखवाइये, वक्त बहुत चला जाएगा। जब अपनी बारी होती है तो आप ऐसे करते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Within a few minutes he will complete his statement.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a long statement. Kindly listen to me. How can the Speaker function? Your are doing it too much.

श्री मधु लिमये: श्री एच. धार गोखले ने समुद्र के नीचे की भूमि की मिलकियत के बारे में दो मई, 1974 को जो बयान दिया उस में जान-बूझ कर गलत जानकारी दी है। ऐसा करके उन्होंने मेरे द्वारा उठाए गये संवैधानिक मामलों पर सदन को न केवल गलतफहमी में रखा है बल्कि इस महत्वपूर्ण मामले पर दो गलत वक्तव्य दिये हैं जिस में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारों का प्रश्न उठता है।

श्री गोखले ने कहा है कि फोरशोर जमीन पर राज्य सरकार का अधिकार महाराष्ट्र भूमि राजस्व कोड 1966 की धारा 294 और 295 पर आधारित है यह कोड बम्बई शहर भूमि राजस्व कानून 1876 को बदल कर बनाया गया था। इस धारा के स्पष्टीकरण में कहा गया है कि हाई वाटर मार्क का मतलब बसंत लहरों का अधिकतम सीमा है। इसे भारतीय संविधान की धारा 297 और केन्द्रीय सूची की 27वीं एंट्री के साथ पढ़ना चाहिये।

यह ठीक है कि फोरशोर का मतलब हाई वाटरमार्क और लो वाटर मार्क के बीच वाली जमीन है। केन्द्रीय सूची की एंट्री 27 के अनुसार बम्बई के बड़े बन्दरगाह में फोरशोर जमीन की मिनिमियत का प्रबन्ध कोर्ट ट्रस्ट एक्ट के तहत देखा जाता है। निस्संदेह इस राष्ट्र के लिये लो वाटर मार्क की मूलभूत रेखा अनुकूल है लेकिन इसको मतलब नहीं कि फोरशोर जमीन भी बड़े बन्दरगाह में केन्द्र के नहीं, राज्य के अधिकार में होगी। भारतीय बन्दरगाह,

कानून की धारा 4 (3) और (4) में शोर की व्याख्या बंदरगाह के संदर्भ में हाई वाटर मार्क की गई है। मतलब यह कि साल के किसी भी मौसम में बसंत लहरों की अधिकतम सीमा। भारतीय बंदरगाह कानून में सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि वह नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा यह प्रावधान किसी भी बंदरगाह पर लागू कर सकती है।

जहां तक बम्बई बंदरगाह का प्रश्न है वहां एक विशेष कानून-बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट कानून लागू है। कानून का प्रीएम्बल इस प्रकार है :

"An Act to consolidate the immoveable and other property vesting in the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and certain other property on, or connected with, the foreshore of the Island of Bombay into one estate, and to vest the control and management of the same in one Public Trust; and for other purposes."

धारा 3 (2) में बम्बई बंदरगाह की सीमाओं की व्याख्या की गई है धारा 3(6) में कहा गया है जमीन का मतलब हाई वाटर मार्क तक की समुद्रतलीय जमीन है। धारा 28 में पोर्ट ट्रस्ट संपत्ति की व्याख्या इस प्रकार की गई है :

"The property vested by this Section in the Board shall be deemed to include the estate, right, title, and interest of the Government in the rock, stones, shingle, gravel, sand or soil within the port...."

धारा 68 (5) में पोर्ट ट्रस्ट को इस कानून के अन्दर निर्माण कार्य करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। इस में जमीन रिक्लेम करने, खुदाई करने, फोरशोर की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने या बांध बनाने का अधिकार बोरड को है।

बैंक वे रिक्लेमेशन परियोजना का क्षेत्र बम्बई बंदरगाह की सीमाओं के अन्दर है जिसे मलबार प्वाइंट से पश्चिम में फ्लोटिंग लाइट हाउस के बीच रेखा खींच कर स्पष्ट किया गया है।

एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी (तीसरी लोक सभा) का 96वीं रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के पास काफी जमीन है जो समय समय पर व्यापक रिक्लेमेशन के कारण प्राप्त हुई है। यह जमीन लगभग 1900 एकड़ है तथा गोदी और बंकर छोड़ कर लगभग 1350 एकड़ है। रिपोर्ट में लॉ वाटर मार्क के आगे बार्न, नया हाई वाटर मार्क और लो वाटर मार्क के बीच वाली जमीन में कोई फर्क नहीं किया गया है।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि यदि महाराष्ट्र भूमि राजस्व कोड और केन्द्रीय कानून में कोई संघर्ष है जैसे बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट और भारतीय बंदरगाह कानून, तो फोरशोर जमीन की मिलकियत के बारे में कौन सा कानून श्रेष्ठ माना जायगा।

जहां तक समुद्र की और लो वाटर मार्क के आगे वाली जमीन का प्रश्न है स्वयं कानून मंत्रालय ने स्वीकार किया है कि राज्यों को इस जमीन की मिलकियत का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। टैरिटोरियल वाटर के सीमा तक समुद्र तल की जमीन केन्द्र की है।

जहां तक बम्बई रिक्लेमेशन परियोजना का प्रश्न है, यह समझा गया था कि इस में फोरशोर जमीन हाई वाटर मार्क और लो वाटर मार्क के बीच वाली शामिल होगी मगर वास्तव में परियोजना ने लो वाटर मार्क के आगे वाली जमीन पर आक्रमण किया है। यह जमीन रिक्लेमेशन के पूर्व हमेशा पानी में डूबा करती थी। ऐसी जमीन पर बनाए गये प्लाट महाराष्ट्र सरकार बेच चुकी है। यह गलत प्रमाण पत्र दे कर कि पूरी रिक्लेमेशन परियोजना केवल फोरशोर जमीन तक सीमित है। श्री गोखले ने जानबूझ कर सदन को गलत जानकारी दी है। उन्हें ध्यान में रखना चाहिये था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में कैबिनेट मंत्री के नाते उन्हें केन्द्र के हितों की रक्षा करनी चाहिये। इसके स्थान पर वह गलत वक्तव्यों के द्वारा सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं।

परियोजना के अलावा फोरशोर पर काफी जमीन है जो बम्बई बंदरगाह की सीमाओं

में है। इस पर राज्य सरकार आक्रमण कर रहा है। अन्य बड़े बंदरगाहों में भी ऐसी जमीनों पर आक्रमण हुआ होगा।

इसलिये मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री गोखले ने निम्नलिखित गलत बयान दिये हैं :

(1) महाराष्ट्र—सरकार को बैंक बे रिक्लेमेशन परियोजना केवल हाई वाटर मार्क और लो वाटर मार्क के बीच वाली जमीन तक सीमित है। वास्तव में रिक्लेमेशन परियोजना से लो वाटर मार्क के आगे वाली सादा पानी के नीचे रहने वाली जमीन पर भी आक्रमण हो रहा है। 1974 के इंडियन टाइड टेबल में स्पष्ट है कि बैंक बे रिक्लेमेशन परियोजना का कुछ क्षेत्र हमेशा चाहे छोटी लहरें हों या बड़ी, एब हो या टाइड पानी में रहना है। इसके अलावा इस क्षेत्र का और एक हिस्सा छोटी लहरों होने पर भी अधिकांश समय पानी में रहना है औसतन 730 छोटी लहरों में से 680 लहरों के दौरान। श्री गोखले का गलत जानकारी देने का कारण न केवल सदन में माफी मांगनी चाहिए बल्कि लो वाटर मार्क के आगे वाली जमीन जिस पर राज्य सरकार ने कब्जा कर रखा है, उचित जुर्माना लगा कर वापिस लेने की व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिए।

(2) भारतीय बंदरगाह कानून और बम्बई बंदरगाह ट्रस्ट कानून के प्रावधानों को देखते हुए जो वास्तव में केन्द्रीय कानून हैं, महाराष्ट्र भूमि राजस्व कानून गलत साबित होते हैं। श्री गोखले को चाहिये कि वे सभी बंदरगाहों में सम्बन्धित राज्यों ने हाई वाटर मार्क और लो वाटर मार्क के बीच वाली जिस जमीन को रिक्लेम किया है उसे उचित ढंग लगा कर वापिस ले ले। समुद्र के तट की भूमि की रक्षा का कानून नहीं बनेगा तो सारा तटीय इलाका बरबाद होगा और आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ इस पालियामेंट को दोषी ठहराएंगी।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): In his Notice dated the 8th May 1974, Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P. has alleged that I in my statement made in the House on the 2nd May 1974, in pursuance of his earlier notice under rule 377, dated the 7th March, 1974, made the following mis-statement :

"That the Maharashtra Government's Backbay Reclamation Project is confined only to the area between high water-mark and the low water-mark when as a matter of fact the reclamation encroaches on the under-sea land beyond the low water mark also."

In the notice dated the 7th March, 1974, the Member had raised the question of the constitutional authority of the Government of Maharashtra to reclaim land under the Backbay Reclamation Scheme in the context of the provisions of article 297 of the Constitution without drawing any distinction between the foreshore and the land underlying the territorial waters. In my earlier statement, the legal position as to the reclamation of the foreshore land by the Maharashtra Government under the scheme of reclamation formulated by them was explained and it was indicated that such reclamation of the foreshore did not contravene article 297 of the Constitution. No statement as alleged by the Member that the Maharashtra Government's Backbay Reclamation Scheme was confined only to the area between the high water mark and the low water mark was made by me. Accordingly, the allegation of the Member that I had made the aforesaid mis-statement is without any substance.

Shri Madhu Limaye has also alleged that I had sought to confuse the House on the constitutional points raised by him and he has contended that in view of the provisions of the Indian Ports Act and the Bombay Port Trust Act, the provisions of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code

referred to in my earlier statement and other State Laws appertaining to the ports of Cochin, Madras and Calcutta are void.

There was no attempt or intention to confuse the House as alleged by the Member and the Constitutional position as understood by me was indicated in the House. However, a writ petition has since been filed in the Bombay High Court by Shri Piloo Modi and others wherein the Maharashtra Government's Reclamation Scheme has been challenged on several grounds. Among these are the ground that sections 294 and 295 of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code are *ultra vires* and contrary to the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. It has further been averred by the petitioners that large part of the area covered by the reclamation scheme is submerged in the water even at the low water-mark and vests in the Union, State of Maharashtra having no right to deal with the same. As the factual as well as the constitutional and legal aspects of the Backbay Reclamation Scheme have since become sub judice, it would not be proper to have a discussion with respect thereto in the House.

Shri Madhu Limaye has also stated that apart from reclamation project in Bombay, there must have been encroachments on lands within the other major ports, viz., Calcutta, Cochin and Madras. This matter concerns the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, which have administrative control over all the major ports.

13.13 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTS INCIDENTS IN CATAIN DELHI UNIVERSITY COLLEGES ON THE EVE OF UNION ELECTIONS

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Calcutta-South): I should like to inform you and also get a

statement through you from the Ministry of Home Affairs. Almost all Members are aware that 9th August is a great day in the history of our freedom movement. The Youth Congress Organisation and the National Students Union propose to organise a rally on 9th August tomorrow. Delhi University Students Union elections are going to be held. Unfortunately today morning an incident took place. Brij Mohan Ghaiya, a candidate for the Delhi Students Union sponsored by the National Students Union and the Indian Youth Congress and Rangarajan Kumaramangalam son of the late Kumaramangalam went to the DAV college at 4.30 in the morning. For the last ten days they could not campaign there and paste a single poster. The Vidyarthi Parishad and RSS criminals attacked them when they went there....(Interruptions). It can be enquired into by any department.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। मेम्बर महोदय का कहना है कि वहां कोई मामला हुआ और कोई छुरेबाजी हुई, और उस में किस का हाथ है, वह नाम लेकर कह रहे हैं। आखिर मामला पुलिस में जायेगा और फिर अदालत में तय होगा। क्या इस सदन में इस तरह किसी संगठन पर आरोप लगाये जा सकते हैं? विद्यार्थी परिषद् वहां चुनाव लड़ रही है। (व्यवधान) ये सुबह साढ़े चार बजे वहां क्या कने गये थे?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: There were 10 armed people with lathis, completely drunk.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said in this motion, "Incident in Delhi University".

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is politically motivated.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't make it a question of party.

श्री हुसैन खन् कछवाय: (यूरेना) : इन की यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों ने एक लड़की के साथ बलात्कार किया और उन को सजा हुई।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Don't say nonsense.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned these incidents. If there has been a breach of the peace, you can make a statement. But who is responsible for it, will be a matter for investigation. Why should you impute motives to certain people?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I took them to the hospital and I know. The candidate himself was stabbed. The President of the organisation was stabbed.* Students did not stab the boy. Outside criminals have done it. It happened in Orissa University also. (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा वाएंट आफ़ आइर है। क्या आप सदन में इस तरह के मामले उठाने की इजाजत देंगे? माननीय सदस्य उस्मानिया युनिवर्सिटी की बात कह रहे हैं। उस्मानिया युनिवर्सिटी में जो मर्डर केस हुआ था, उसका मुकदमा चला। हाईकोर्ट का फैसला आ गया और जो लोग पकड़े गये थे, जिन के बारे में कहा जाता था कि वे आर० एस० एस० वाले हैं, हाईकोर्ट ने उनको छोड़ दिया।

माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं * (व्यवधान) हैदराबाद से अब वह बनावम पर पहुंच गये। हम चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली में शान्ति रहे और ये चुनाव शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से सम्पन्न हों। अगर कोई भी लड़का किसी को छुरा मारता है, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी का हो, तो उस के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए

लेकिन बिना जांच के इस तरह के आरोप लगाना राजनीति में प्रेरित है। यह चुनाव को प्रभावित करने के लिए किया जा रहा है। आप इनसे पूछिए, यह सारे चार बजे वहां क्या कर रहे थे।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow anything more on this.

Mr. Das Munsi, so long as this is under investigation, this reference to any party or individuals should be deleted. I may inform Shri Vayalar Ravi that I have put in his name because he has given notice. But only the first man is allowed to speak, and not others.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiray-inkil): I want to make only one submission. I am not accusing* anybody. (Interruptions). My only request is maintain law and order in Delhi because of the elections. Sir, a direction should be given to the Home Minister to maintain law and order, because

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.*

13.21 hrs.

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1974—contd.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, as I was submitting yesterday....

MR. SPEAKER: It so happened that yesterday when we were seized of it, we had to pass on to some other subject. Now also it is time to adjourn. Why not finish it now?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It may take some time, because it is a very important subject.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is going to take only a few minutes, we can finish it now.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): We think it will take a long time.

MR. SPEAKER: If you think it will take more time, we can take it up in the afternoon. We will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2.30 P.M.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1974—
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sezhiyan.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for the time given to me.

I rise on a point of order that the motion for consideration of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, at this stage, is improper and is against the well-established parliamentary practice and constitutional propriety.

There have been certain traditions and practices built for consideration of the business in the House and, whenever they are flouted, I feel, the functioning of parliamentary democracy is being done a great harm by this very House. The present move on the part of the Government to get this Bill passed without fulfilling certain other requirements which should have been gone through before the Finance Bill is taken up for consideration, I feel, is a very grave assault, if not an affront, on the authority of financial control vested in Parliament.

While approaching this question, I want to preface it with a quotation from Sir Ivor Jennings on Parliament wherein he has said:

"In approaching the subject of financial control exercised by the House of Commons, we have reached the borders of a realm where law, Parliamentary privilege and Parliamentary customs are almost inextricably interwoven."

I would, therefore, like you to take all the aspects, the precedents and the traditions that have been built in the observance of a Finance Bill by a Parliament worth its name.

The other day when the Finance (No. 2) Bill was to be introduced, the Finance Minister was to make a statement before that. At that time some points of order were raised from this side of the House and in reply to the queries, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri H. R. Gokhale, said that to call it a Budget or a Supplementary Budget was a misnomer and that we could not find the word 'Budget' anywhere in the Constitution. The Finance Minister had a prepared statement and the very opening sentence of the speech of the Finance Minister read as follows:

"The presentation of a second Finance Bill only five months after I presented the regular annual budget for 1974-75 has not been an easy decision."

The Law Minister was saying that the word 'Budget' could not be found anywhere in the Constitution. But the hon. Finance Minister, when he read out a prepared statement, referred to "the regular annual budget for 1974-75." Our rules of procedure, rules 204 and 205, talk about Budget. The 'list of business' refers to Budget. When you prepare sets of papers, you put it as 'General Budget'. Therefore, this is a term, even though it is not found in the Constitution, should be taken cognizance

[Shri Sezhiyan]

of by the Law Minister who is trying to be very meticulous and legal without being judicious. My point is this. Why is Government fighting shy of the word 'Budget' here? The newspapers are calling it a Supplementary Budget. The statement that has been made by the Finance Minister contains all the ingredients, all the forms and all the substances of a Budget. Then why are they fighting shy of the word 'Budget'? Are they afraid of the consequences that will follow if they call it a 'Budget'? Do they want to escape certain fulfilments if they call it a 'Budget'? The definition given to 'Budget' in the Rules of Procedure is that it is an Annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure. Though you have been very specific about the additional taxation measures, as far as expenditures are concerned you have been vague. You have indicated four or five items of expenditures. It has been said on page 3 of the Statement in para 9:

"In the present inflationary environment, it is essential to contain the size of the budgetary deficit."

On the same page, in the next para you have said:

"As imported wheat costs much more than indigenous wheat but has to be sold at the same price, the burden of the food subsidy will be much higher than the original provision of Rs. 100 crores."

Then referring to the weak financial position of the railways it is said:

"Because of the higher burden of pay and allowances of the staff and the disruption of traffic caused by the recent railway strike, the deficit in the railway budget will increase substantially beyond the original provision of Rs. 52 crores."

Then it is said:

"Additionally we must reckon with the fact that by reason of the continuing increase in prices, the budgetary provision for additional dearness allowance will have to be substantially increased."

Though an item of expenditure has been indicated, no precise estimate has been given.

Then it is said:

"There is also likely to be some increase in expenditure on defence because of rising costs and further improvements in the emoluments of defence personnel."

Additional expenses are indicated, but no precise figure has been given.

Then on the Plan side they have said:

"On the Plan side, the continued increase in prices has led to an escalation of project costs accompanied by a further erosion in the internal resources..." etc.

Therefore, you have got so many additional expenditures but you want to keep the deficit at the original level of Rs. 126 crores. It is clear that you want additional taxation measures to cover the increased expenses. Therefore, in contents it has been prepared as a Budget. From the opening sentence that I quoted, I think Mr. Chavan had an idea of presenting a Budget, a Supplementary Budget, whatever it be, because he says that five months ago he presented a regular annual budget. That means that he wants to present another Budget. If it is only one annual budget for the year, he need not have referred to it as 'regular annual budget'. That means, 'I am now going to present another Budget.'....

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chalrapur): He does not mean that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In this one I am not quarrelling with the words, whether you call it a Budget or not because in the earlier years—later on I will quote—in the same year, two Budgets were presented. He did not call it a Supplementary Budget or an Interim Budget. In the year 1967-68 two budgets were presented, Central Budget 1967-68, March, 1967 and the second one, the Central Budget 1967-68, May, 1967. Therefore, I am not worried about the name. Whether you call it a Supplementary Budget or an Interim Budget, it does not matter much.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Lakkur): What is the difficulty? You tell us.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Mr. Lakkappa, I am talking something serious.

The most important aspect in a parliamentary democracy is the control over the public purse which is determined by the authority of the Parliament—the sole authority—to vote grants to meet the expenses and to sanction taxation for provision of revenue to match these expenses. These are the very important aspects of the control over the purse possessed by the Parliament. Parliamentary history will show how this tradition has been built up. I want to quote it because this is very much intertwined with the tradition of parliamentary democracy not only here but the world over.

At one stage the kings were allowed by the pressure of the peoples and the Parliament that they should get the sanction from the elected representatives before they levied any tax. No taxation without representation was the earliest maxim. Then at the time taxes were allowed to the king but it was not distinct from the expenses. The kings were allowed certain taxes to be collected but the Parliament did not have the control over their expenses. They were allowed to collect the taxes and spend them in any way they liked. Later on, they found that the kings and

monarchs collected the tax but did not spend for the purpose the Parliament thought that they should spend it. Then, they began to specify the taxes. Suppose it is a shipping cess they said that the tax should go only for building ships or to strengthen the Navy. Some such thing was done. That means that the taxes were linked with the expenditure. Later on, this one also, they found not satisfactory. So, the Consolidated Fund idea came. All receipts were pooled and all the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund was voted by the Parliament. Therefore, what were originally two differentiated items—expenses along with taxation proposals later on became two distinct propositions—one to sanction the taxation measures and another one became the grants to meet the expenses. These two became unrelated in course of time.

Afterwards when you go through the history, a connection was created at a certain stage. I do not want to go through the entire history of this. I will just quote only one relevant remark of Sir Ivor Jennings, that is "that the connection is that there has to be provided out of taxation a sufficient balance to meet such supplies as are not otherwise and specifically provided for". Therefore, the taxation could not be indiscriminate. Taxation could not be unlimited. It should be limited only to the extent of covering the additional expenses that are likely to arise. That is the basic idea of this one.

This has been very well brought out by *May's Parliamentary Practice* where it has been stated at page 691 (16th Edition):

"In the case of resolutions imposing taxes submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, the exercise of the royal initiative, otherwise unexpressed, is taken to be implied in the demand for supply, through the established principle

[Shri Sezhiyan]

that no more money should be raised by taxation than is necessary to cover the supply already voted or at any rate demanded from the House of Commons"

The old principle is this. No more money should be raised by taxation than is necessary to cover the supply already voted upon, or demanded from the House of Commons by the Crown. And then it says

"This view subordinated Ways and Means to Supply and found expression to the maxim that the money proposed to be raised by taxes should not exceed the money already granted by the Committee of Supply"

There should not be more than sufficient taxation to provide for the expenditure of the year as voted by the Committee of the House which sits as the Committee of Supply. That Committee of Ways and Means should know beforehand about your expenditure so that they may vote your taxation measures. That is the underlying principle of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr Chavan and Mr Gokhale have been trying to argue while saying that they are increasing additional taxation, by making reference to vague additional expenses likely to be incurred without being precise.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)
They are specific, they are not vague. They are very specific references.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What I say is, Taxation measures are precisely expressed but amounts of expenditure are not precisely expressed.

Even if you see the procedure in the House of Commons which was built up through centuries, this is what you find.

Then it points out how financial procedure and control of financial policy is carried out. There are the following stages namely, "presentation of estimates, Budget, to the Committee of Supply, the Ways and Means Committee Consolidated Fund, Appropriation and the Finance Bill." Finance Bill always comes at the end after the Committee of Supply has given its approval. Such estimated expenditure of the whole year is given before the Finance Bill is taken up for consideration. This is what *May's Parliamentary Practice* says.

"Before estimating what revenue he requires for the service of the year the Chancellor of the Exchequer first reviews the out-turn of the previous financial year i.e., the sums received into and paid out of the Exchequer during the year and then discloses the expenditure on the Consolidated Fund services for the current year."

He reviews and gives estimated expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund for services of the current year. Then only he can say what revenue he requires. This presupposes that the Finance Bill not be finalised before we know how the additional resources are going to be spent. So what I submit is that this Finance Bill cannot be taken into consideration and moved.

Next I go to Kaul and Shakdher who have been more explicit on this point. They have said in their book (Second edition) on page 620 as follows—

"The Finance Bill containing the annual taxation proposals is considered and passed by the Lok Sabha only after the demands for grants have been voted and the total expenditure is known."

That means the Finance Bill is introduced with the budget. It is taken up for consideration and then passed only after all the grants are passed, and only after the total expenditure

is known we come to the stage of Finance Bill. The very idea is that the House should sanction only that amount of taxation resources to meet the expenditure already voted by it. But, if you take the present position, it only means putting the clock back to the age of Stuarts and Bourbons and to the age of Charles I and James I where you tax without disclosing how it is going to be spent.

Mr. Chavan and Mr. Gokhale want to follow this practice. If they do so they are welcome to do so but they should not drag the Indian Parliament to follow them. In this respect I would like to make one or two more observations. In his reply to the point of order raised in this House the other day, the Law Minister had relied on the point that this was not the first time that a Second Finance Bill was introduced, that had been done in the year 1956 in which, if you remember aright, not only a Second Finance Bill but a Third Finance Bill also was introduced. I have gone through it. In fact this was the first occasion when more than one Finance Bill was introduced. There was another Finance Bill also introduced, in the year 1957.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
That was the election year.

SHRI SEZHIYAN. Even now I am not questioning your right to introduce the Finance Bill for resources. I am not questioning any principle. My point is that before you pass the Finance Bill, you should adopt certain measures which are the tradition-bound procedure in Parliament. In 1957-58, of course, there were two Finance Bills. But, there were also two budgets presented in 1962-63; two Finance Bills preceded by two budgets were presented for the same annual year. In 1967-68, two budgets were presented.

My point is this. In 1957-58, the First Lok Sabha voted the first Vote on Account. Second Lok Sabha took up the second budget. In 1962-63, the

Second Lok Sabha voted the first budget; the second budget was voted by the Third Lok Sabha. But, in 1967-68, Fourth Lok Sabha itself took both the budgets and voted the Finance Bill. So, it is not uncommon to introduce two budgets for the same year. If you are doing so I can only say that there is a precedent.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Don't encourage him to do so.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: But, he has introduced the budget in a guise. I want you to call the spade 'spade'. In the year 1956, of course, there had been three Finance Bills—regular Finance Bill was introduced in April by Shri Chintaman Deshmukh. In December, by the time Shri T. T. Krishnamachari came, two Finance Bills emanated. Then additional taxation proposals were made on the same date because they had different effective dates and taxations and they put them in two Finance Bills. Therefore, both the Bills were introduced on the same day and discussed together. There was an interesting debate that took place in the House. I concede that at that time no point of order was raised that the Finance Bill should not be passed before the exact amount of expenditure had been clearly given to the House and the demands for grants, had been duly approved by the House and the Appropriation Bill had been passed and then only the Finance Bill could be taken up for consideration. That point of order was not raised at that time. But on that score I do not want you not to consider the point raised now.

When I went through the debates it gave me a peep into the mind of the Speaker even then. At that time one hon. Member, Shri Tulsi Das raised certain points. I may quote:

"There are amendments which have a far-reaching effect on the Income-tax Act. In view of the far-reaching effects of these amendments, I had written to the hon. Finance Minister to call a meeting of the Members who have put in

[Shri Sezhiyan]

their amendments in order to understand their points of view. It is very difficult at this stage, on the floor of the House, to discuss these matters. There is no Select Committee on this Finance Bill."

"I cannot understand how all these factors are going to be explained. There are factors which are very important. They have not given any opportunity even to meet them. I think that, in this respect, you, Sir, as the custodian of this House, should assist us. I would like to get guidance from you. What are you going to do in this respect? They are going on in this way without even giving us an opportunity to discuss the matters with them."

The Speaker said.

"A Finance Bill is intended to raise taxes which would subsist only for that year. The main object is to provide funds for the expenditure which had been voted by the House. That is the simple object of the Bill. Therefore, it is reasonable to say that other provisions relating to statutes, which are of a more permanent character, ought not to be clubbed with it but discussed on the floor of the House in a more leisurely manner."

Therefore, the Finance Bill should endeavour to provide funds only for the grants that have been voted by the House.

I will now refer to Finance Bills No. 2 and 3 that came in December. At that time the same gentleman, Mr. Tulsidas, raised three points of order. They were:

1. That the Finance Bill (No. 3) should be referred to a Select Committee; and
2. It is better to adopt the provisions which seek some permanent changes in the Finance Bill; and

3. Is the House competent to lay down taxes to be collected from April next financial year?

At that stage also the Speaker said:

"Last year, it is true that I said—and I still stuck to that view—that in a Finance Bill, only provisions relating to the taxation measures to meet the expenditure that has been voted upon by the House ought to be there. Otherwise, there is no meaning in a Finance Bill."

He reiterated the view that the Finance Bill should contain measures to meet the expenditure that has been voted upon by the House. If tomorrow you bring supplementary grants, with the majority you command, they could be passed. It should always be preceded. The voting of grants should always precede. What will happen if a Finance Bill is allowed to pass without the corresponding expenditure not being voted? It means we are putting into the hands of the Government certain funds which they had actually appropriated. As I told you everywhere, even in the House of Commons, the voting of the grants should always precede the passing of the Finance Bill. In 1962 I came to the House for the first time and after much deliberation I bought a copy of *May's Parliamentary Practice* for Rs. 84 out of my savings, there was better value for money. Each edition is dedicated to somebody or the other and the 16th edition was dedicated to the Rt. Hon. Speaker of the House of Commons and to the Speakers of the Commonwealth who uphold in common the high tradition of Parliaments. That means, the Indian Speaker was also included and he was expected to uphold the high traditions.

15 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Does it mean that I must give a ruling in your favour?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Whatever ruling you give, I am sure it will be to uphold the tradition of parliamentary democracy. I appeal to the Government not to have this unseemly haste

and have the Finance Bill pushed through, because it smacks of disrespect to the parliamentary way of functioning and of disregard of well-established practices built through ages. It will be a negation of the supremacy of Parliament and a slide-back in its authority and control over financial matters. So I appeal to him to postpone consideration of the Bill. Let him bring the demands for grants which will correspond to additional resources that you are going to get through this Bill. I hope Mr. Chavan will concede the point. It will be a grave constitutional impropriety if you go against the traditions of parliamentary democracy and if you push forward this Bill with your majority. The majority may win but parliamentary democracy will go down in this country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). I have absolutely no doubt that it is a highly irregular procedure in that a Finance Bill is being introduced without giving us a clear idea of the state of finances of the country or indicating the services for which resources are required to be mobilised. It is unfair not only to us as representatives of the people but also to the people who have ultimately to bear the burden.

One point that might be made, and which I can very well anticipate, is that such Finance Bills had been passed in the past. But, as had been pointed out by my hon friend Mr. Sezhiyan there had been admonitions and strictures from the Speakers in the past in this matter. So it reminds me of the position with regard to the issue of Ordinances. The Ordinance-rule continues in spite of strictures and admonitions from the Chair. Now it is for the Chair to consider whether such a thing should continue to prevail in the future. Besides, if in the past the House did not show such alertness about it and an irregular thing had been allowed to prevail, can an irregular thing be sought to be regularis-

ed by some instances in the past. That is for you to consider. Can anybody point out a single instance in the United Kingdom, which is the country we are expected to follow where such formidable bills of taxes had been presented to the House without the services having been voted earlier?

Let us not budge an inch from logic. My argument is, even if it has been done in the past, an irregular thing cannot be regularised. Secondly, does the Mother of Parliaments whose practices and procedures we are expected to follow, gives a single instance where the second Finance Bill or anything of that kind had not been preceded by the services having been voted earlier?

There is another irregular thing which seems to be prevailing in this House. Not only is there presentation of a Finance Bill of this kind but we are also passing taxation measures which take effect next year, which has never been done in the U.K. since the opportunity has been given to me. I can point out that such measures also have been passed by Parliament which is a highly irregular thing to do.

Another point you have to consider is whether according to the rules of procedure it is permissible. The rule only mentions supplementary financial proposals, it does not mention a second or third Finance Bill. I am not trying to do hair-splitting in this matter. "Second" is completely different from "supplementary". Rules of procedure of our House permit supplementary financial proposals; they do not permit a second or third Finance Bill. That is strictly according to the rules. While a second Finance Bill might be a completely independent thing, a supplementary Finance Bill must be auxiliary to the first Finance Bill. Earlier, some of the Finance Bills were really christened as supplementary financial proposals. But this time the hon. Finance Minister has designated it as the second Finance Bill. So, one cannot take the stand that it is permissible under the rules.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

This would also be readily conceded that there can be ordinarily only one Finance Bill during the course of a year. That is what the book by Mr. Kaul and Mr. Shakhder says and that is what has been stated by Erskine May also. It is only in unusual circumstances that a second Finance Bill or supplementary financial proposals can be brought. The Finance Minister says he is abundantly clear about the objectives of the Bill. What does the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill say? It says the Bill seeks to amend the Income-tax Act and the Central Excises and Salt Act, as if amendments to certain taxes are the objects of the Bill! This really beats me how it can be put in the statement of objects and reasons. Taxes are the means; they are not the ends or aims. What are the aims of your taxes? You say you want certain taxation measures. That is in fact the whole objects of this Bill that is contained in the statement of objects and reasons. This is completely baffling to me. I really do not know what kind of draftsmen they have in the Finance Ministry. The hon'ble Finance Minister has spoken of a few objects. That there has been a persistent imbalance between the aggregate demand and aggregate supply and so, he wants to rectify the imbalance. He also wants to contain the size of the budgetary deficit. That according to him is a very clear objective, and a sufficient objective, for us to consider.

Now I ask him this question. Did not the Finance Minister surprise all of us at the time of the last Finance Bill when he announced to this House that the deficit had been almost halved? He, indeed, surprised us by that announcement at the time of the last Finance Bill; although in his original speech he had said that the deficit was of a particular order at the time of his reply to the Finance Bill he almost halved the size of the deficit. If that is so, then, can we go by the estimate of the Finance Minister if he states it in a general way? Would he expect us

to go by the kind of estimate with which he confronted the House a few weeks back when he presented the present Finance Bill?

So, I would say these are not sufficient objectives, these are not clear enough objectives, and for the taxation measures one will have to know precisely the purpose and one should have the estimates. Otherwise Parliament cannot be expected to vote the taxes.

We have to bear in mind that this time the Bill is going to be more formidable than the taxation bill contained in the first Finance Bill. To repeat, this is going to be of a much higher order. Is it, then, not really a second budget that we are confronted with? Has the Finance Minister been fair to the House and to the country? Since he has not given us the estimated receipts and expenditures, I would say that the Finance Minister has not done his duty, he has not been fair to the House or to the country.

How absurd and preposterous it is for the hon. Law Minister to say that since it was not prefaced by the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure, so it should not be called a budget! That was precisely the point which we were trying to make. He says that it is a simple measure to impose taxes—taxes of a much higher order than the taxes imposed by the first Finance Bill. And so this is not on that account, a budget.

My submission is that the services have to be demanded, the services have to be voted and the services have to be passed before the second Finance Bill, or in whatever you might designate it, can be taken up by this House. This House cannot take a leap in the dark.

I have only one or two small points to make before I take my seat; some of the points have already been made by my hon. friend, Shri Senhayan. One point which requires to be made is with regard to the unusual significance

which the hon'ble Finance Minister tried to attach to a measure of this kind. The Finance Minister says that the main justification for this Finance Bill is derived from an unusual, very difficult situation; that was the justification advanced by the Finance Minister. Apart from the fact that there might have been some extraneous factors, our position has always been that it has been mainly because of the mismanagement of the economy. And if that mismanagement continues, can you expect this House or the country to vote for that kind of mismanagement, for making a mess of this kind? The Finance Minister has also said that it would be an act of fiscal irresponsibility on his part if he did not adopt these measures. Now, if it would be an act of fiscal irresponsibility on his part, would it not be a more serious act of fiscal irresponsibility on our part to accept his proposals without knowing the purpose for which these proposals are made?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, you know I wanted to oppose it even at the introduction stage. I was not present yesterday. I would like to make a few observations today.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got a list of Members before me who want to raise some points here. I will call them first. I do not know if it is going to be a regular debate. The main points are already before us.

Shri Limaye.

श्री लक्ष्मण लिमये (बाका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहस केवल प्रक्रिया की बहस नहीं है, इस के साथ कुछ बुनियादी सिद्धान्त जुड़े हुए हैं। सब से पहला सिद्धान्त यह है कि क्या लोक-प्रतिनिधियों का सरकारी खर्च पर नियंत्रण रहेगा। दूसरा सिद्धान्त यह है कि क्या प्रस्तावित कर, योजना और प्रस्तावित सरकारी खर्च में कोई तालमेल है। तीसरा सिद्धान्त यह है कि सरकार का जो अतिरिक्त खर्च है, कम तक सदन को उस की जानकारी नहीं मिलती है, तब तक सदन यह फैसला नहीं

कर पायेगा कि सरकार के टेक्सेशन प्रोपोजल्स आवश्यक हैं या नहीं।

इन दिनों इन लोगों की तरफ से जितने भाषण दिये गये हैं, सालीमेंटरी बजट पर जो भाषण दिया गया है, या जो अघ्यादेश निकाले गए हैं, उन सब में ये लोग दो मुद्दों पर बड़ा जोर दे रहे हैं—एक, मुद्रा-स्फीति और दाम वृद्धि को रोकना और दूसरे, सरकारी खर्च में कटौती करना। ये लोग इकानोमी की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी अभी मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि इस सदन में, या राज्य सभा में, कुछ प्रश्नों के जवाब में बताया गया कि प्रधान मंत्री की सिक्युरिटी पर प्रति-दिन 6,000 रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं। यह पुराना आंकड़ा है; हो सकता है कि अब 12,000 रुपये खर्च हो रहे हों। इसी तरह पहले मंत्रियों के भत्ते पर 14,00,000 रुपये खर्च होते थे, जबकि अब 38,00,000 रुपये खर्च होते हैं। हो सकता है कि इस साल 60,00,000 रुपये खर्च हों। हम लोगों को इस की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या ये टेक्सेशन प्रोपोजल्स फ़िजूलखर्चों के लिए हैं, या वास्तव में मुद्रा-स्फीति और दाम-वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए हैं। जब तक सरकारी खर्च का पूरा झोरा सदन के सामने नहीं आता है, तब तक सदन के लिए इस बारे में निर्णय करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

वित्त विधेयक पर मंत्री महोदय के भाषण का हवाला दिया गया है। उस में उन्होंने मोटे तौर पर चार मदों का उल्लेख किया है, जिन पर सरकारी खर्च बढ़ने वाला है। एक तो हम लोग जो फर्टिलाइजर मंगा रहे हैं, उस का दाम बढ़ रहा है; दूसरे, महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि होगी और तीसरे, सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का खर्चा भी बढ़ेगा। उन्होंने इस तरह की और भी बातें कही हैं। लेकिन जब तक इस की तफ़सील नहीं आती है, हम लोग कोई निर्णय नहीं कर सकते हैं।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हमारी वित्तीय स्कीम के जो विभिन्न पहलू और क्रम-सीक्वेंस और एरेंजमेंट हैं, उन को देख लेना चाहिए। सब से पहले एनुअल फ़िनांशल स्टेटमेंट या बजट भाषण आता है। उस के बाद अनुदान, चाहे वे मूल अनुदान हों या पूरक अनुदान, आते हैं। फिर एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल आता है और उसके पास होने के बाद हम लोग वित्त विधेयक पर विचार करते हैं। कानून मंत्री की यह बात सही है कि 1956 में दो और 1965 में एक और वित्त विधेयक सदन के सामने आये। लेकिन 1965 में श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने अपने भाषण में अपने वित्त विधेयक को क्या कहा था? मैं श्री कृष्णमाचारी के 19 अगस्त, 1965 के भाषण से एक वाक्य उद्धृत करता हूँ।

“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am well aware that my proposals represent a formidable fare for a supplementary budget.”

गोखले साहब कहते हैं कि यह मिसनामर है। स्वयं श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने नौ साल पहले अपने वित्त विधेयक के बारे में कहा था :

This is a formidable fare for a supplementary budget.

इस लिए उन को इसे सप्लीमेंटरी बजट कहने में क्यों घबराहट होती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : यह सप्लीमेंटरी कैसे होगा? सप्लीमेंटरी तो पहले की डेफ़िशेंसी को कम्पलीट करता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं शब्दों में नहीं आता हूँ। इस को सप्लीमेंटरी बजट कहिए, या जुलाई बजट कहिए, या अगस्त बजट कहिए। मैं उस में नहीं जा रहा हूँ।

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जब इनको कोई नये सुझाव सदन के सामने रखने हैं तो इन को

संविधान की जो धाराएं हैं उसी के अनुसार काम करना चाहिए। सब से पहले स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिए, पूरक कहिए, एडिशनल कहिए, नम्बर 2 कहिए, मुझे उस से झगड़ा नहीं है। दूसरी बात मांगें आनी चाहिए, पूरक मांगें। तीसरे एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पास होना चाहिए। उस के बाद वित्तीय विधेयक पर बहस हो सकती है। इस में सीधीसादी बात यह है कि इस का जो क्रम है यह क्रम कोई ऐसे ही नहीं तय हुआ, इस के पीछे कोई अर्थ भरा हुआ है कि पार्लियामेंट का नियंत्रण सरकारी खर्चों के ऊपर हो। कृष्णमाचारी साहब ने जब अपने दो विधेयक पेश किये, एक 1956 में पेश किया और दूसरा पेश किया 1965 में तो सभापति जी ने उन को इजाजत दी इंट्रोडक्ट्री स्टेज पर भाषण करने की। अब आप हमारे नियम 72 को देखिए। 72 नियम के अनुसार इंट्रोडक्ट्री स्टेज पर कोई भाषण नहीं होता। इस में यह कहा है :

“If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who oppose the motion may, without further debate put the question.”

अब वित्तीय विधेयक का आप विरोध नहीं करने देते। तो इन के भाषण करने का उस में सवाल कहां आता है? इसलिए मेरी राय में 1956 और 1965 में जो निर्णय हुआ जिस के तहत कृष्णमाचारी साहब को इंट्रोडक्ट्री स्टेज पर भाषण करने का मौका मिला वह गलत हुआ। अब इस बार आपने उन को मौका दिया अपना अलग वक्तव्य देने का। इस में उन्होंने बार-बार उल्लेख किया कि मैं इस विधेयक में यह करने जा रहा हूँ। यानी ऐसे विधेयक की उन्होंने चर्चा की कि जो उस समय सभा के सामने नहीं था। क्या इस सदन की कार्यवाही के अनुसार एक ऐसे विधेयक के

बारे में कोई भी अपने वक्तव्य में चर्चा कर सकता है बजट के सामने नहीं है, इतना ही नहीं जब वह पेश भी नहीं हुआ है, इट्रोड्यूस भी नहीं हुआ है। यह अपवाद आप केवल बजट भाषण के लिए करते हैं तो केवल बजट स्पीच के लिए ही अपवाद हो सकता है जिसमें एक ऐसे विधेयक की चर्चा की जा सकती है कि जो सदन के सामने चर्चा के लिए नहीं है या जो इट्रोड्यूस भी नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि उस के तत्काल बाद वह होना है। इसलिए पहले आपका यह निर्णय करना चाहिए कि चौहान माहब का जो भाषण है इस को क्यों हम ऐम्बुल फाइने-शियल स्टेटमेंट का पूरक भाषण कहेंगे ? दूसरे सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड रखने के लिए उनको कहना चाहिए। उस के बाद पहले डिमांड्स के ऊपर बहस हो और फिर वित्तीय विधेयक पर बहस की इजाजत दे सकते हैं। यह भावर्न प्रैक्टिस है। अगर इंग्लैंड की बात से सत्री महोदय को सतोष हो तो मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। इस साल 25 मार्च को जब लेबर पार्टी के चांसलर आफ दी एक्सचेकर ने अपना बजट पेश किया तो उन्होंने कहा

"Not all the objectives I have set myself can be realised quickly, still less through the medium of a single budget. The House will recognise that three weeks is far too short a time to turn into practical legislation some of the ideas which I believe are essential to the achievement of our longterm aims. Moreover, in the exceptionally fluid state of the world economy, developments in the months ahead could well falsify some of our present expectations and call for adjustments in my strategy. I have, therefore, decided not to introduce all my proposals in one budget. In this budget I concentrate on those measures which are essential now. If the House and the country permit, I intend to introduce a second budget later in the year."

उन्होंने कहा कि बजट जो मैं बजट पेश करूंगा वह पूरे साल के लिए लागू होगा ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। तेजी से स्थिति बदल रही है, इसलिए परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। अगर इसी तरह हम भी ईमानदार बन जाएं इस सदन में, तो देश का भी कल्याण हो जायेगा और इस लोक सभा का भी कल्याण हो जायेगा। कितनी विनय और कितनी सफाई के साथ उन्होंने यह कहा है। कहते हैं कि आज सारी बातें नहीं आ सकती हैं। हो सकता है कि मेरे कुछ एक्सपेक्टेड, मेरी अपेक्षाएं गलत साबित हो। तो अगर सदन और जनता इजाजत देगी तो नया बजट लेकर मैं आऊंगा। लेकिन इन का मारा जो व्यवहार है वह छिपा हुआ है। छिपा मामला है सारा। . . (अवधान)

इस सरकार में छिपे क्लनम है।

इसलिए आज आप एक ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए जिस से सदन का यह जो सर्वोच्च अधिकार है सरकारी खर्चों की छानबीन करने, उसके ऊपर नियंत्रण रखने और इन को फिजुलबर्जी करने का मौका न देने का उस की रक्षा हो सके। इन्होंने जनता के ऊपर जो सारा बोझ डाला है उसका समर्थन, औचित्य, जस्टिफिकेशन, क्या है ? इन का केवल भाषण ? यह जस्टिफिकेशन है ? इस तरह हम लोग अपनी जजमेंट को ताक बर रखने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आप सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड ले कर, आए, उस पर बहस करने का हम को मौका मिले, फिर आप के टैक्सेशन बिल पर वहां चर्चा होगी, उम के पहले नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: Now there are many who want to speak. Previously there were only three on the list. Now I see Prof. Mukerjee also getting up. Some gentlemen from this side also want to speak. There is also Mr. Banerjee. Now, the debate on the next item is to start at 3.30 p.m. Now, are you prepared to postpone your discussion—Mr. Samar Guha?

श्री छटस बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): वह चर्चा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। उस के लिए देर तक बैठना पड़ेगा और यह अभी जल्दी में खत्म नहीं होगा। मुझे भी इस पर कुछ कहना है। इस को कस चलाई। वित्त मंत्री को भी नये आर्गुमेंट्स देने का मौका मिल जायेगा।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has a closed mind on this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now I would have finished. I want only half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well if you are prepared to finish in half a minute, you can do so.

Mr. Mukerjee, there are only two minutes, upto 3.30 p.m.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): In that case we may adjourn and the discussion may be postponed if it is your pleasure. This is a discussion which cannot be cut short like that.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee has sent another motion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I do not know what procedure you follow. But I saw from yesterday's deliberations that this will be a serious effort to find out the constitutional position and the procedure of the earlier day will be followed. But suddenly some people send some notice or the other and the whole thing gets upset.

MR. SPEAKER: According to me, there are only three gentlemen who gave notices.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I have to learn procedure over and over again in this House whenever matters of order are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of procedure. Some gentlemen were on a point of order and their

names were registered yesterday and now there are many others who want to speak, including yourself.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I beg of you to remember this: when serious matters of procedure and of constitutional importance come up, is it not necessary to have a discussion in a manner which is usual in every Parliament including ours?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the manner? Let me know so that we follow that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I have to learn from you.

MR. SPEAKER: Please guide me.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: What I find is that I am disconcerted by the fact that chits are sent by the back-door and things happen which never ought to happen in any parliament of the world. I do not like approaching you by the back-door.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a chit sent through the back-door. This is a regular motion of Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am not discussing personality. If in this House things are done....

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know which is back-door.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a motion for adjournment of the debate.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I do not know. This is a very peculiar matter of principle.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let this discussion be continued tomorrow.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Debate as such has not started only submission on Points of Order have started.

SHR S. M. BANERJEE: We are discussing Points of Orders only. I know this. My point is if they are going to insist that there should be a debate on this Finance Bill, then, that should be adjourned. That is all that I say.

MR. SPEAKER: So, I think this is withdrawn. Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If you are giving us opportunity, Sir, I am not pressing for it.

MR. SPEAKER: You know these were points of order. These were on matters of procedure and Constitution and no debate was going on.

So, we will take this up at the next sitting.

Originally I had only three names but now there are many others who insist on being heard.

Now we will take up the next item
Shri Samar Guha.

15.33 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE RECENT ATOMIC EXPLOSION CONDUCTED BY THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal). 18th May, 1974 should be regarded as a red-letter day in the history of our scientific and technological development. This Pokaran test is the greatest scientific and technological achievement of this country since the achievement of our independence. I am sure that this House will join me in offering our heartiest congratulations, warm congratulations to our scientists and technologists, on the basis of whose co-operation and endeavour, this atomic test has been made possible.

15.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Atomic Energy Commission has published a brochure. I wish that brochure is more simple, more popular prepared in such a way that it can be understood by the student community in our Science and Technological institutions. Not only that. I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister who is in charge of Atomic Energy Department that a national day, a nuclear day should be observed particularly in educational institutions to create a sense of effluent confidence and pride in the community of science so that they can feel more inspired to devote themselves to make better contribution in the realm of science.

Our participation in Bangladesh struggle brought respectability for this country in the international world. Although this is of different dimension, I must say, this atomic test has also created some sense of respectability for us in the world community.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate the Prime Minister who is in charge of the Atomic Energy Department because she had to take a courageous decision by giving a green signal for this atomic test

I have no doubt that the time chosen for this nuclear blast was in expectation of a loud political echo for home consumption. Even then I would say that the Prime Minister deserves congratulation. It was not unexpected that there would be barrage of criticism from different countries in the world. Many of the countries in the world firstly do not want us to get into the world of scientific and technological development after having affirmed self confidence and mastering nuclear engineering technology.

The first thing that is agitating my mind is that after this nuclear test we have created a kind of dissatisfaction in some countries around us. It will

[Shri Samar Guha]

be the task of the Government to tighten vigilance and security measures in regard to the protection of our nuclear establishment, particularly, the Trombay Tarapore Atomic Power Stations and also the Heavy Water Plant in Punjab which are situated in vulnerable areas where some pre-emptive strike from any potential enemies cannot be ruled out. That is the reason, I think, we should have round the clock vigil and take adequate security measures for the protection of our country. Secondly, it is time that we should have thinking particularly, for stockpiling our plutonium and enriched uranium and thorium. At least we should take steps to see that these stations are shifted either to Hyderabad or to Bangalore from the vulnerable areas of the western coast of Bombay. At least in future, nuclear power plants should be concentrated more in the Southern and South-eastern coastal regions far away from the vulnerable areas. The question may be whether the nuclear power plant should be in the southern region or south-eastern region. In that case the problem may arise for transmission of power. But if you have the system of national grid all over the country as I said earlier also, wherever you put up our nuclear power stations be it in the Southern region or in the South-Eastern region there may not be any difficulty for transmission of power from that region.

I now come to another point. There was a question of perfecting of technology of the nuclear blast—either you call it nuclear blast or nuclear explosion—and so it is not enough to have explosion only but we should master the science in all aspects of technology and the blast. However, it is necessary that more nuclear tests should be made. Fortunately the Prime Minister said in public that there was no question of not having further nuclear tests but it appeared from the press conference and other reports that in our Atomic Energy Department particu-

larly Dr. Sethna and Dr. Ramanna were saying that they would at least require six months to study in depth the results of the experiment that was done at Pokaran. May be, this is for the consumption of the unsophisticated people.

But, I have to say that what is important is the kind of problem that we have to study namely generation of heat, generation of pressure and the radioactive product of the fission of explosion. It is well known that—it is expected of us also—when the automatic recorders are set up, at the time of experiment. It should not take much time to record what degree of heat is generated, what pressure is generated or what type of radioactive byproducts of the fission are produced. It should not take six months time. It may convince the unsophisticated mind but it will not convince the others. It should not take so much time to make a study of the results of the Pokaran.

What is our objective of atomic test? What do we want? We have said the whole object is peaceful utilisation of the nuclear engineering technology. What does it mean? Our atomic device is at least 20 000 TNT worth thrust but for our peaceful purposes what are the areas which we can identify for utilisation of this blast technology. It may be removal of a hillo-lock diversion of a river, creation of a lake in a desert, diverting the channel of a river finding underground minerals for oil and mineral exploration even in the sea-bed etc. That means we want energy or higher power of energy as much as it is available. There is nothing ethically wrong in any way. Atomic blast or test is nothing compared to thermo-nuclear explosion. A hydrogen-mass explosion is million times more powerful than the most powerful atomic device. We should find a better technology and a better power by which we can achieve the above enumerated objectives. For that purpose atomic energy is a must and they should try to develop for

thermo-nuclear test because we must get hold of the higher capacity of blast technology.

What are the ingredients needed for a thermo-nuclear test. They are mass-2 hydrogen and mass-3 hydrogen, that is, deuterium and tritium. You can have deuterium from natural resources and also from heavy water. Tritium is an artificial one. That can be made and prepared in our country easily. Now, we want a match-stick to ignite mass of hydrogen of higher atomic weight and this match stick is atomic blast. We have enough heavy hydrogen. We can prepare tritium also. Therefore there is no reason why we should not have thermo-nuclear experiments for development of high nuclear technology for higher blast power. The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has made a peculiar observation; I think it is also for unsophisticated reader. He said that because of the possibility of tritium contamination thermo-nuclear explosion may not be desirable or possible in our country and also that thermo-nuclear explosion may not be quite adoptable for exploration of oil. Why? Because of the tritium contamination, radio-active contamination. What is the fusion process? After the hydrogen mass is fused, helium is produced and helium isotopes are much less radio-active than the radio-active fission products after atomic test. I think the reasons for not having thermo-nuclear test cannot stand scrutiny of scientific calculation. Thermo-nuclear explosion is many times more powerful than an ordinary atomic test. Maybe you can do it underground with greater precautions, with a cavity that has to be prepared to contain greater thrust and pressure and withstand greater heat that might be generated. We have enough sea; the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea; it could do even in the bed of subterranean mountains as the case of second American thermo-nuclear test was. In the Bay of Bengal, there are many subterranean mountains and, on the top of one such mountain, thermo-nuclear test can be done.

Therefore I say there need not be any ethical inhibition in regard to mastering the technology of thermo-nuclear explosion. It is a question of the possibility and the feasibility and getting deuterium and tritium and making the necessary arrangements. Whether and when and where it will be done and what would be the project and what will be the programme—I do not want to go into that. Nobody should ask the Atomic Energy Commission to disclose in advance whether they will be doing it and where they will be doing it; no patriot should ask them.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI): What else are you asking?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am just arguing that there should not be any ethical inhibition which should stand in the way of mastering the technology of thermo-nuclear explosion.

There has been some criticism in the outside world that India was trying to develop nuclear weapons. There is no reason whatsoever to be apologetic before the world and say again and again that our objective is not to develop nuclear weapons. It is known to the world that our economy does not permit us to have a large arsenal of the nuclear or the thermo-nuclear type weapons. We are parading that what we have done is nothing but a peaceful explosion. All the scientists know done on 18th May is what what we have done. What we have done on 18th May is what America did over Hiroshima. It is exactly the same as the Hiroshima type of atomic device; call it a bomb or device or anything you like. It is known to the whole world, every scientist having A, B, C knowledge of nuclear science knows that what we have exploded is nothing but a prototype of Hiroshima device, call it Hiroshima bomb or Hiroshima device, call it anything as you like. We are already in possession of an atomic bomb and we have already exploded an ato.

[Shri Samar Guha]

mic bomb. The question is, for what purpose—to destroy a city or for constructive purposes. Let us not parade too much that we have not developed an atomic bomb. The international world understands what is the meaning of a nuclear device. The only question in our case is the delivery system whether it will be craft-based or missile-based.

I am not in favour of having strategic nuclear weapons, which are called hydrogen bomb or thermo-nuclear strategic weapons. But one thing must be clear. The portion for developing tactical nuclear weapons should not be blocked. We should not too much commit ourselves that we should not have the option for developing tactical nuclear weapons. It is known that atomic mortar, atomic guns and similar types of atomic weapons are being included in the conventional army of the NATO powers, Soviet Union and perhaps China also. It is not a nuclear army; it is a conventional army which is equipped with this type of atomic guns and atomic mortar, having a small range, not of the Hydrogen type, but of atomic type which is limited. If the other international powers including NATO, Soviet Union and China agree that they will not include the atomic weapons known as the tactical weapons in the conventional army certainly we should also forgo our option. But if not, our Defence Ministry and our Atomic Energy Department should think many times whether our army should have that new concept of conventional arms, having tactical weapons like atomic guns, atomic mortar etc. I know if there is a thermo-nuclear war, there will be a holocaust. But in the case of use of tactical weapon it may be a limited war in a limited area and a potential enemy may take advantage of it. I do not want to terrorise the country. But it is a fact that within a few minutes—within 4 or 5 minutes if it is missile-based and within 15 or 20 minutes if it is craft-based—the whole defence complex of Northern India

will be completely finished by using atomic mortar or atomic gun, technically called tactical weapons. So we have to think many times whether we should develop these tactical nuclear weapons or not.

Everybody in the world understands where we are today. We know a nuclear weapon is not a weapon of destruction nor is it a weapon of protection. It is a weapon of total annihilation. It is known to everybody that one megatonic hydrogen bombs are enough to finish France, U.K. or Germany. Two or three dozen even one megatonic hydrogen bombs are enough to finish the whole of Europe, including European Russia, because of the push-button system of use of ICBM and IBM. It will take only a few minutes to push the buttons and the whole of Europe may be converted into complete dust. Even after that holocaust there will be different kinds of radio-active rays and ashes that will be carried by the air currents, which will go all over the world and completely destroy wherever they will spread.

At the moment America has 5,000 nuclear arms in its arsenal. Russia has also an almost equal number. We do not know the number of China, what is in the possession of France or UK. Can you imagine that three dozen even one megatonic hydrogen bombs are enough to finish entire Europe, including European Russia? Now the missile-based submarines carrying nuclear war-heads can cause devastation anywhere in the world. America is not also free from that. Nuclear arms can act as deterrent. But it cannot protect any country, if there is any thermo-nuclear war. I do not know whether there is any potential Hitler in any part of the world now; I do not know. If any Hitler comes in the future in any country and if there is a push-button war all the advanced countries of the world may be completely annihilated. If there is a nuclear war, a full-fledged nuclear war, only Africa and South America will be the survivors of our civilisation.

I understand that, everybody understands that because we have a little knowledge of what are called nuclear weapons, I say so because we have got a chance now. So long we were talking about the dis-armament with certain postulates for peace, a philosophic approach. But now we have an opportunity for some kind of nuclear diplomacy. It is time for India to go into the world with a certain pride, with a certain confidence and also with a faith in humanity. It is time that India should go and develop a kind of nuclear diplomacy to effect real total nuclear disarmament and not mere banning of underground test or banning atmospheric tests. We want to save humanity and India can do it. Now India has the strength and India has the confidence. We can now talk because the international community has developed a certain respectability for India now. So, we have to develop nuclear diplomacy to effect total nuclear disarmament. That should be the objective of our nuclear diplomacy.

I conclude by saying that nuclear science has created a new perspective for humanity. After one century the sources of oil and coal will be exhausted. Either we go back to the bullock-cart age or we utilize the nuclear science and power as a motivation for new propulsion for building a new society, a new co-operative world society or the prospect of lurking total annihilation of society.

16 hrs.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if anything has been exploded by the Pokharan explosion then it has been the myth that vital technology can be the exclusive possession of a few countries. It has been unsettling to some who had envisaged a world order on these premises. They throw their hands in horror and accuse us of opening the Nuclear Pandora's Box, and turn pale at the thought of puny little countries,—the little elves with no sense of responsibility—will

follow the lead of the tramp called India and start the dirty job of producing the nuclear bomb—a job which was the sole monopoly of the nuclear weapon countries.

What a pious thought? Wish it had occurred before the push-button was released to drop the nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The high-priests who had installed the nuclear diety on the high pedestal of their global relations are now scared that some of their worshippers may build their own temples. Let it be known then if any country does build the nuclear bombs it will be following the example of Hiroshima and not that of Pokharan.

With all due respect to Mr Samar Guha, I would say, there is a vital difference between the explosions over Hiroshima and that at Pokharan and the difference is as wide as the amelioration and annihilation of mankind. We are not apologetic. We are categorical that the philosophy of Hiroshima must end and the philosophy of Pokharan must spread. And immediately comes a rejoinder that the applicability of nuclear explosive technology is not yet established. I would agree that the applicability of nuclear explosive technology may not be established but it is certainly a promising one. The frontiers of science lie far beyond the narrow bounds of established technology and it is to these thresholds that our political leadership and our scientists are taking us to. Or, alternatively, does it mean that the smaller countries should not venture into a technology though it may be vital for their development till some of the bigger powers have mastered it and then kneel and beg to have access to it. If Plowshare is valid, if Gasbuggy is valid, if blocking of gas wells is valid in USSR, then Pokharan too is valid. Why should India be asked to produce results earlier than U.S.A. and USSR can do?

In the Third world, we have had the bitter experience of superior techno-

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

logy being used to subjugate us politically, militarily and economically. It was for this very reason that Gandhi symbolised the fight for freedom as the fight of the *Charkha* against the Lancashire mills. It has been aptly said that we have missed the first revolution and we cannot afford to miss the second one. And, if we are to partake in the second scientific revolution, we should not be found gaping when the break-through comes. We have to start now. And that is what Pokharan has done.

As soon as we say this, comes a contemptuous remark, "You are too poor. It is too costly for you. It will ruin your economy." Sir, because we are poor, we need Pokharan. May I ask what was the condition of economy when U.S.S.R., China and Britain started their nuclear programmes? Their nuclear programmes were not for development but for mutual destruction. The economy of Russia and Britain was in shambles after the Second World War. China had not recovered from the great fall of its Great Leap.

So far as the cost is concerned, the fantastic cost that was quoted as Rs. 165 crores is just like computing the expenses on one's daughter's marriage by taking into account all the costs one had incurred on her education, feeding and so on.

The explosion is a by-product of our peaceful programme. It is now very well known that space technology and nuclear technology has a multiplier effect on economy. Far from being a burden, the nuclear technology is going to be a boon to our economy. To those who have raised their eyebrows when we had exploded our nuclear device in Pokharan, I would ask: why were they dumb when other nuclear weapon powers exploded their devices, weapon devices, after the Pokharan test? Their silence is eloquent of their hypocrisy. Sir, if 9,000 nuclear weapons of USA, USSR and China are the best guarantee for the

security of the present world order, our ten-kilo ton explosion can be no danger to it. Much more than that our Pokharan test has immediate peaceful applications in the global context. Having proved our nuclear capability, our call for disarmament has acquired special credence, force and meaning. The nuclear weapon powers will be quick to realise that, unless a less discriminatory world order is not evolved, their nuclear monopoly can be smashed any day; it will not be us. It will be some other power. It will not do to call a treaty a Non-Proliferation Treaty when it is just a cover for some countries to amass as much of nuclear weapons as they like while denying smaller countries nuclear technology even for their development. It will not do to call the programme for higher sophistication of nuclear weaponry a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. The game that the nuclear weapon powers has been playing behind the closed doors, is over. The latch has been opened. But we have no intention to enter that room. Sir, Indian political leadership by proving nuclear capability and yet refraining from nuclear weapons showed the vision and sagacity to pursue a new trail of peace. It is from this nuclear capable non-weapon threshold that possibilities of a new world order may emerge, which may be more reassuring than the premise of Mutually Assured Destruction—most aptly called MAD

Coming to a few aspects of our nuclear programme, I would like to point out—as has been already said and I would also emphasize—that the security aspects of our nuclear installations must be attended to. It may not be possible to shift all our nuclear installations, even then security aspect must be considered. Take for instance the new plutonium plant. It may be considered to build it underground where it may be safe from a conventional weapons. In our programme of nuclear energy, we must consider very thoughtfully what in future would be the shortages of plutonium and other fissile material. Definitely, by the

next decade, by 1984, our demand for fissile material will outstrip our supply and for this, we will have to make a concerted effort now. We need two grades of plutonium—one for our power reactors and one for our explosive devices. It is not very efficient to get plutonium from a power reactor. We will have to have apart from power reactors some smaller reactors for obtaining explosive grade of plutonium, because to get explosive grade of plutonium a reactor has to be run in a certain way. It has been assessed by our Tarapur unit that we will need annually 20 tonnes of enriched uranium and the first fast Breeder Test reactors will need half a tonne of enriched uranium and that will be then when we will be really short of fissile material. I am sure under the leadership of our Prime Minister all these aspects will be duly considered and the tempo of our progress maintained.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) We congratulate our atomic technologists for making this atomic blast successful mainly because they have done it completely by themselves without any foreign country's help. Another thing. They made this explosion in such a way that no fall out has fallen in the atmosphere. That is also a good achievement, a great achievement for our scientists. Therefore, this is something to be congratulated and something to be proud of.

Maybe the American imperialists are very angry over it because their monopoly of atomic power is getting eroded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Do they have the monopoly?

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA Almost the atomic club powers have got their monopoly and they do not want the proliferation of the atomic power because that will be going beyond their clutches and they do not like it. They want to kill people with their atomic power but our purpose is to utilise this power, as declared by our country, for

peaceful purposes. I think that is the way we should try to proceed so that we can with this power in hand and in our control, utilise it for the benefit of our country. For example, the scientists are already discussing in their journals that we can create big reservoirs by this atomic blast so that surplus river waters can be stored and flood destruction may be avoided by that and the water reserves may be utilised in the dry season. That is that we can very scientifically utilise the water reserves of the country with the help of this power. Also if we can make atomic powered dredgers we can clear the siltation of the rivers as in Calcutta and Haldia? We can improve our ports and harbour facilities and we can show to the world that we are utilising this power not for the destruction of humanity but for the good of humanity. That possibility is there.

Our scientists will be generating power from hydrogen in the near future and by that power throughout our coastline we can get sweet water, sea-water can be turned into drinking water which will benefit our country in various ways. It will help our irrigation and cultivation activities and the country can be developed. The power development can make progress and this will in turn increase our economic prosperity.

But what has happened is, in spite of such developments we have been tied down to feudal economy and we have been accustomed to old system of oppression and so our country has been backward and this is almost anchoring our progress from behind. This feudal system must go and landlordism must end. The tillers of the soil must get their share. Even now we have got sufficient food but that cannot be distributed to the poor. That is the position. This situation must be overcome. We should end our poverty and unemployment and for this landlordism must go and monopolist exploitation, foreign imperialist exploitation and profiteering must end.

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

This power should be used for the good of the people and the people should participate in that endeavour more than what those countries have achievement

But I doubt whether this Government will be able to go against the interest of the monopolists and land lords. But unless we do it the country cannot make progress. This is very important. If we utilise these experiments for the good of our people we can become a much more powerful country than Russia or China because we have got sufficient resources—more than what those countries have.

With these words I greet the scientists and the technologists who have made this experiment a great success.

श्री भूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की ज्यादा खुशी है कि राजस्थान की भूमि पर जो काम होते हैं, वे बड़ी बहादुरी के होते हैं। मैं 18 मई के दिन को बहुत अच्छा समझता हूँ, जब 8-05 बजे यह शानदार घटना हुई जिस के कारण केवल मेरे नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के सब लोगों के, दिलों में खूबो की लहर दौड़ गई। लोगों ने अपना सिर ऊचा किया, उन की आँखों से चमक और चेहरों पर रौनक आई, और हिन्दुस्तान का स्वाभिमान जग गया। डा० सेठना, डा० रामभा और अन्य वैज्ञानिकों की प्रशंसा करने के लिए मेरे पास शब्द नहीं हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के वैज्ञानिकों, तुम ने कमाल किया है। लोग कहते हैं भोरे लोग, जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं समृद्धशाली लोग, वे यह समझते हैं कि यह केवल हमारा अधिकार है, गरीब मुल्कों का नहीं। लेकिन वे यह मत समझें कि समृद्धि से और दौलत से जो लोग भरे हुए हैं उन लोगों ने ही केवल स्वाभिमान है। लोग यह भूल करते हैं जब दौलत में सारी धकल देखते हैं। मैलबोदी ने जो संतोष है और उस के अन्दर

भी कुछ ताकत है जो कम नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी का वह मतलब नहीं था और जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने भी पार्लियामेंट के डिस्क्रेशन में यह बात कही थी। वे शांति के दूत थे, शांति का पैगाम लेकर हिन्दुस्तान क्या सारे विश्व में घूमते थे और कहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग शांति में विश्वास करते हैं। उस शांति के दूत ने जो बात कही और 16 दिसम्बर 1972 को जब बंगला देश का युद्ध चल रहा था, तो शाम के 7 बजे हम ने सुना कि सारी जमीन हमें नहीं चाहिए, हिन्दुस्तान कभी भागे बचना नहीं चाहता। अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तान पर यह नजर लगाता है कि वह गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों से भ्रमल हो गया तो वह गुनाह करता है। हिन्दुस्तान की मज्जाई में और उसके विश्वासों में विश्वास करना हर एक का कर्तव्य है। हमारा परमाणु ऊर्जा का उपयोग करने का जो इरादा था वह यह था कि हमारा मुल्क जिस को गरीब मुल्क लोग कहते हैं लेकिन जिसके दिल में यड मजबूती है दौलत से दुनिया कहती है कि गरीब है, लेकिन स्वाभिमान हमारा जगा हुआ है। हम किसी की तरफ देखना नहीं चाहते। हम तो कहते हैं दूसरे मुल्कों को कि तुम भी हमारा साथ दो, हमारी जो टेक्नालाजी है हम उस में हाथ बटाना चाहते हैं, हम तुम को बलकम करते हैं, तुम सीखो और एक दफा नहीं, कितनी दफा यह बात कही गई है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पोखरन की धरती पर यह काम हुआ है, वह धरती कौसी है कि वहाँ रामदेव का मन्दिर है, कभी आप जाय और उस को देख कर भाएँ। तीन महीने वहाँ साइटिस्ट्स ने क्या किया होगा? आप को रिपोर्ट किया होगा।

सिन्हाई और विष्णु मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : राजस्थान का कमाल है।

श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या कहना है? आप के इतना कहने के बाद मैं और

ऊँचा हो गया और मेरे दिल के अन्दर ऐसा एहसास है कि जो जवान तबका है हिन्दुस्तान का वह और दो इंच ऊँचा उठने लगा ।

तो जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने 1954 में पार्लियामेंट के डिस्कशन में यह कहा था—

"The use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes is far more important for a country like India, that is to say, in a country whose power resources are limited than a country like France, and industrially advanced country. It is important for a power hungry country like India as most of the countries in Asia and Africa."

फिर 1957 में उन्होंने सबसे पहले रीऐक्टर का उद्घाटन करते हुए कहा था :

"I am glad to say on behalf of my Government and myself and I think that I can say that for any future Government of India, whatever might happen, whatever the circumstances, we shall never use this atomic energy for evil purposes."

यह उस समय कहा था और आज भी वही चल रहा है । कुछ लोग हमारा ध्यान दूसरी तरफ ले जाते हैं । कहते हैं कि कितनी धनराशि खर्च हो गई ? मैं कहता हूँ भाभा ने तो उसी समय कहा था 15 अगस्त सन् 1947 के दस दिन बाद मीटिंग हो गई थी परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग की । यहाँ पर पार्लियामेंट में हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन हुआ । लेकिन हमारे यहाँ बहुत तरह के विचार वाले लोग हैं, जो चाहते हैं कहते हैं । और कोई हमारा उद्देश्य ही नहीं । हम तो शांति का पैगाम फैलाते हैं । बुढ़ की भूमि में, महावीर की भूमि में, गांधी की भूमि में और जवाहर लाल नेहरू की भूमि में

श्री जयगंगाधर राव जोशी (जाजापुर) :
 अब तो इंदिरा गांधी की भूमि है . . .

श्री भूधनराज डागा : आप को भी तो जोश आया है । परमाणु बम के नाम पर

बेहरे पर हंसी आ गई । तो यह तो हर-एक आदमी जो हिन्दुस्तान का है, यहाँ का 56 करोड़ नागरिक जो हैं सब को इससे खुशी हुई है और आज समर गुप्ता भी कैसा अच्छा बोले ? तो इस वक्त तो देश की आम जनता को, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को इस से खुशी हो रही है । मुझे तो बड़ी हार्दिक प्रसन्नता होती है । हमारे वैज्ञानिकों का जब इंटरव्यू लिया और उन से पूछा कि रामभासाहब क्या यह आपने किया है तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं-नहीं, यह सारी टीम का काम है । इल्लस्ट्रेटिड वीकली में उनका इंटरव्यू छपा है जिसे मैंने पढ़ा । साइंटिस्ट्स की बोली में और राजनीतिज्ञों की बोली में कितना फर्क है । इंटरव्यू में उन्होंने यही कहा कि अगर एक्सपेरिमेंट इज फार पीसफुल परपजिज । राजस्थान के अन्दर पोखरण की धरती पर जहाँ भगवान रामदेव का मंदिर है वहाँ यह काम हुआ है । जब शक्तिशाली शक्तियाँ बढ़ती हैं जैसे 1961 या 1971 में हुआ और बार बार होता है तो मुक्त के अन्दर यह बोझ सा होना भी चाहिए ताकि लोग ध्यान रखें कि हम भी कुछ हैं । उनको यह मालूम हो जाना चाहिए कि कभी कभी जो विभीषिकायें खड़ी होती हैं और वे कहते हैं कि हमला कर देंगे तो हमारी धरती को भी बोलना चाहिए कि हम कायर नहीं हैं । गांधी जो कं अहिंसा कायरता की अहिंसा नहीं है । अगर कोई नहीं मानता है तो हिंसा भी करनी चाहिए । महावीर स्वामी की या गांधीजी की अहिंसा यह नहीं सिखाती कि कायर बन जाओ । जो काम हुआ है इसको आपको और आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए । जो भी हमारे लिए कुछ और कहते हैं उनको हमें ज़ंझ करना चाहिए और कहना चाहिए कि भारत तो अपनी टैक्नालाजी दूसरों को भी देने को तैयार है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):
 Sir, I share the sense of solemnity on this occasion because this month of August marks the 29th anniversary of

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The explosion of two bombs resulted in over one lakh people being killed, 60,000 or more demonstrably injured and many thousands more infected by radio active poison—some of whom are dying or their children are dying even to this day

So, it is appropriate that on a occasion like this we are debating this new milestone which we have reached in our own development of nuclear technology making it clear before the world that our purposes are entirely peaceful and not militaristic or belligerent in any way

Sir, we should be quite clear on the essence of the achievements that our scientists have recorded. I am not a scientist but as far as I have understood the first aspect of this achievement is that we have mastered the technique of separating plutonium from the burnt up uranium fuel rods. This was only possible because we had one laboratory scale breeder reactor based on uranium 235 in this country. Thanks to the foresight of Dr Homi Bhabha this reactor enabled our scientists to separate the plutonium

The second achievement which has already been mentioned is the technique of being able to bring about an underground nuclear explosion without any hazards or radio active fall out. These are the two things that have been done on May 18 at Pokhran. These are things for which all of us as Indians should congratulate our team of atomic energy scientists who have really demonstrated that based entirely on their own skills and knowledge and resources they have been able to bring our country to this position.

I do not want to strike a discordant note but it seems to me that we still have got a long way to go before the underground explosion can be successfully used and practically applied for things like loosening up or trapping

of deposits of oil or gas or breaking up lowgrade non-ferrous metal ore deposits. The question arises in a layman's mind: why is it that countries which are technologically far ahead of us and which have carried out nuclear explosions running into hundreds have not been able till today to utilise—to my knowledge it is so, hon. Minister can give us information—this particular technology. We are not talking of nuclear technology in general, we are talking of the technology of blast or explosion for such purposes as diverting the course of a river or finding out underground mineral deposits and so on

Of course one argument can be given, perhaps they were not interested in this possible use and they were interested only in making weapons and therefore they did not do that. I am not convinced by this argument because if that is something which could be effectively done, I do not understand why the countries which are today facing such acute energy crisis for example the United States, would not go in for this experiment. Once they were talking about building a second Panama canal with the use of nuclear explosions across their land. They have not been able to do it. I came across this argument may be they are not interested or they are interested only in making bombs. I think the answer is not as simple as that. I should prefer to infer from this that the transition from a mere experimental underground nuclear blast to the actual practical effective use of this for peaceful development purposes is perhaps a very big leap forward and if our scientists are able to show the way in this field—it is not something which can be done easily, overnight—I think that we can claim that we have become the real pace-setters of human history

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Trail blazers. Shri Indrajit Gupta, trail blazers as you, Sir, correctly say. I think the Government of India should take up this challenge and should give all possible help and encouragement to

our scientists to make attempt in this field.

I share the views expressed by Mr. Samar Guha that the security arrangements in this country do not inspire confidence, generally speaking. We come across so many things which are raised in this House from time to time. There was a big furore over the alleged theft of uranium from Judugada plant in Bihar. Now that we have reached this stage, we should see to it that security arrangements in our atomic energy establishments are tightened up considerably so that there is no possibility of any theft or sabotage.

There is a political aspect, with which I want to deal briefly. The hullabaloo which has been created in all countries of the world following the May 18 explosion is obviously not because India has got some nuclear resources or has set up some power stations. That we have been doing for a long time. The commotion has been provoked by the fact that for the first time we have joined that group of nations who have got the capability of setting off an explosion or blast. That is the new point of departure. Everybody knows that essentially this technology is no different from the technology of making a bomb. It is quite obvious. The same technology which produces an underground blast can be used for making a bomb. Therefore, we find all sorts of reactions abroad, some of them hypocritical coming from quarters who have no business to say those things about India, when they themselves have been indulging all these years in all types of nuclear tests not only underground but in the atmosphere till the other day, as we have seen. I was studying some of the world press reactions and some of them were very peculiar and amusing. For example, in Japan one view was put forward whether a nuclear country can be considered any further as a developing country, meaning that the question of giving economic aid and assistance to India as a

developing country should be reconsidered because after all can a country which is nuclear be considered as a developing country any more? In Australia I came across this view: "The Indian explosion has changed the entire status quo in the Indian Ocean region", as though we have already decided to go in for some sort of nuclear weapons! One heading in an Australian newspaper was, "Indian blast has reactivated the Canberra atom bomb lobby". I do not think we bargained for all these things either. Curiously, in China one paper said, "Indian test was encouraged by the Soviet Union" as if the Soviet Union from behind was prodding the Government of India to carry out this test. This view was immediately contradicted by the Indonesians who have commented that India's nuclear capability will help it to reduce its dependence on the Soviet Union. Both of them cannot be true. A very influential newspaper, *The Observer* of London said, "India's stock of plutonium is adequate to make 40 medium-sized bombs" I do not know whether the estimate was made by the British intelligence service. How can they calculate this? However, this is what they have written. All of us know the reactions of Pakistan. Mr. Aziz Ahmed Khan said—he says this has been confirmed by Canada—India has enough plutonium to make 17 bombs. This is rather less than the British estimate. In any case, many countries seem to be sceptical because the technology of this underground explosion is basically the same as that required for making bombs.

I am only worried about one thing. Despite the repeated assurances given by the Government of India since the 18th May, which we consider to be welcome assurances, they are being assailed from either side. On the one side they are being assailed by some imperialistic powers who are angry and annoyed why a so-called developing country should at all attain this status. On the other side, they are being assailed by some

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

critics in our country. They say, why are you apologetic, why are you so defensive all the time, why do you want to say all the time that we are going to use it only for peaceful purposes? Professor Guna said it just now and I am sure my hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, will make out a much stronger case, saying that we should immediately use this capability to develop weapons and a nuclear arsenal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He whispered to you?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, it is clear from his face. All I wish to say is that the Government of India, while considering the technological aspect of this achievement, should not lose sight of the political aspect. We have been told that we have the capability for a long time, we could have set off this blast much earlier, if we wanted to. Well, if we could have set it off much earlier, we could have set it off much later also. My question is about the timing of it. There must be some reason behind the timing of this, this particular timing of 18th May. I am not clear about it.

I would simply like to know whether the Government of India has taken all these considerations into account, that there are people in this world who do not view us in a kindly light, who are our enemies, who make no pretence of their hostility to us, no secret of it, people who are at all times trying to point out that India has got aggressive designs, expansionist designs and who would seize upon an occasion like this to project their own ideas in the world and to try to spoil, if I may say so, the atmosphere which we have been trying to create since the Simla Agreement of 1972, of trying to bring about step by step some kind of normalisation of relations between ourselves, Bangladesh and Pakistan and some sort of detente, if I may use that expression on this sub-continent so that we do not have to live in this

atmosphere of repeated outbreaks of war every four or five years. We have advanced quite a bit on that path and we were advancing despite all difficulties and obstacles. I hope we would also take into consideration this fact that people like Prime Minister Bhutto, or some other people in Pakistan who may be perhaps more anti-Indian than Bhutto himself, and their patrons—they have foreign patrons and they are members of foreign military pacts—they would seize upon an opportunity like this to say that India is now preparing to have some sort of aggressive or militaristic designs in this region and therefore, on that plea, Pakistan and their allies should be given some protection in the form of a nuclear umbrella. Already I find from the writings in the Pakistani press that they have approached China and the United States to protect them against the new threat from India. They are utilising this for this kind of motivated propaganda, the result being that some nuclear bases may appear on our sub-continent, just near our borders across our borders, where they did not exist at present.

Our Prime Minister has done very well as also other Ministers and Sardar Swaran Singh has repeatedly made detailed statements, assuring everybody, particularly the Government and the people of Pakistan, that we do not have any aggressive designs whatsoever and that we are not going to use this technology for anything except purposes of peaceful development. Nevertheless, I would just remind the Government that a nuclear arms race of any kind, even in the sphere of what Professor Samar Guha called tactical nuclear weapons, would in my view be a disaster for us. Already we are in a terrible condition, economically and financially, and I do not wish to go into that. We do not know where the resources are going to come from for this. Our people are starving and it would mean diversion of resources from much pressing needs of our people. Nobody can suggest that if we adopt some nuclear tactical

weapons, we can reduce the expenditure on our conventional arms and armies. That can never be done. It will mean something over and above, in addition to, our conventional defence set up. The recent experience shows that in local wars—I am not talking of world wars; I hope that world wars will not break out again; that might lead to nuclear holocaust and devastation on a global scale—in local wars, of which we have had experience in the last few years twice or thrice, we have to depend on conventional weapons. A small country like Vietnam all these years was locked in a mortal combat with one of the biggest nuclear powers in the world. We have seen the wars in the Middle East, between Israel and Arab countries; we have seen the hostilities now in Cyprus. It is not possible to wage modern wars even on a local scale with the use of nuclear weapons. It is not so easy today. The conventional arms are used. We have also relied on conventional arms for our defence in the past. Therefore, I would say that self-reliant defence system, the well-trained army, is all we can afford. Even that is more than what we can afford at the moment. We are spending Rs. 2000 crores a year on it. We cannot visualise this huge amount being increased by the advocacy of going in our nuclear armaments. Ultimately, of course, it is only nuclear disarmament on a world scale, a ban on all nuclear weapons, which can guarantee the survival of this world and peace and security for everybody.

Some method can be found by which we can have a mutual security or collective security arrangement with our friends and neighbours in this region. I share the views of the hon. Members that we have now acquired this capability and we can speak from the position of relative strength in favour of peace, not in favour of war. We can use our new position and our voice will be respected much more in the councils of the world to advocate much more strongly that the world should

go in for nuclear disarmament and a total ban on production and stockpiling and use of all nuclear arms by all nuclear powers. That should be the goal for which we should utilise our new strength and capability.

All I say in conclusion is that no matter what pressure is put on the Government, from outside or from within our own country, from certain quarters, to pressurise and push the Government on to the path of nuclear armaments, I would appeal to the Government to stand firm, to adhere to its principled position which it has taken up in the past and not to allow itself to be pressurised or stamped in any way. If we go on that path, it will mean economic ruin for this country altogether. It will also mean, I fear, a loss of the traditional reputation and image which our country has built up in the world and which has stood us in good stead all these years.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to start by mentioning something personal. In 1964, I met Prof. Bhabha at Vizag. He was a great friend of Swami Gyannanda who was the Professor of Nuclear Physics in the Andhra University. Swami Gyannanda and he had mentioned one thing to me which I feel I must mention now.

In 1962 or in 1963, we were at war with China. The Chinese had attacked India in the north-east frontier region, north of Assam. At that time, Swami Gyannanda said to me, "It is very important that we hold the area because it is very important for us to develop nuclear energy, electric energy, in the area. As to how it could be done, I feel, I should repeat it now. According to him, the Brahmaputra reaches India in that area which is known as from Tibet into India and then it flows into the valley. On the right hand side and the left hand side of the valley there are hills—about 5,000

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

to 7,000 ft high—and the Brahmaputra flows in between. Swamiji told me that it is possible to produce electricity by blasting tunnels in those mountains and allowing water to flow into those tunnels. We can have the first class hydro-electric machinery there. He went to the extent of saying that we could produce electricity in that area as much as what the whole of Europe is producing today. I am quoting these things because I find in the report, given to all Members of Parliament, on page 10 it has been said that underground nuclear explosions can be used to break up rock formations and that this would help gas and oil supplies to flow more freely. I would not go into the question of gas and oil but I would go to the question of breaking up rock formations—for blasting tunnels in the mountains. As I said, after DIM AG GORGE Brahmaputra falls in the north-eastern area of India. I am not a hydro-electric engineer or a nuclear engineer. I am only mentioning this because Swamiji had spoken to me and Dr Bhabha was friend of mine. In 1942 when I was a student in Bangalore he was in the Tata Institute in Bangalore. We were friends for many years. Therefore I am mentioning it. I find that in the booklet supplied to all of us on page 10 it has been said that underground nuclear explosions can be used to break up rock formations. Therefore if we can produce as much electricity as the whole of Europe is producing by using the Brahmaputra water I think we should think about it.

There is another point that I would like to make. Prof Samar Guha has mentioned the question of not having nuclear energy units not only in Bombay—where he feels some insecurity—also in Ranapratap Sagar in Rajasthan and also in some other places where in the event of a war there would not be any danger to the installations. We are also talking of national integration and coordination

or all the States of India. I would therefore suggest that a joint nuclear power station be developed as between Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh at a point between Belamela and Upper and Lower Sileru. Some time back I had mentioned this to the Prime Minister also. I am mentioning this because, as far as I know, atomic energy equipment is such that it would require a great deal of water to cool the equipment of the heating process for generation of electricity. Orissa has developed the Belamela project and Andhra Pradesh has two projects, Upper Sileru and Lower Sileru. And the water flows from this area into the canal at Belamela where it goes into the Godavari river. Therefore a joint project can be built between Madhya Pradesh, Andhra and Orissa Governments in that very small area. The distance between Belamela and the Upper Sileru is 15 miles, the distance between Lower Sileru and Madhya Pradesh is 22 miles and the distance between Lower Sileru and the Upper Sileru is 20 miles. So, in that belt of 50 sq miles where three states of India join an atomic station can be set up. I mentioned Madhya Pradesh because hon. Members may know that Madhya Pradesh is the biggest State in India in geographical area. Andhra Pradesh claims to be a southern State and therefore if an atomic station could be established there linking up with Madhya Pradesh which is really a northern State in the sense that it is a Hindi-speaking State. Hindi and Telugu will meet together and we will have a joint nuclear project.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should be a nuclear explosion in that area?

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: I am sorry I am not a nuclear engineer. So I can not help in that matter. But I will certainly try to unify them for peaceful purposes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Nuclear integration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are talking about the nuclear explosion. I hope you do not want an explosion there.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: I will close by suggesting one thing where I have some personal interest. About two years ago, the Members of the Atomic Energy Consultative Committee were taken to Tarapur at Bombay where we saw the Bombay duck which is like pomfret. In Tarapur what they do is that they take this Bombay duck and by the use of radio-isotopes preserve it. The scientists there sent me and other members of the committee some of that Bombay duck and we could very well eat that fish. There is no problem because the atomic energy isotopes have been used for preserving the fish. I said to them: 'Why do you not send a little of the fish to Members of Parliament so that we can buy it in Parliament and use it before it can be released for the public?' Of course, I do not say that vegetarians should eat fish. I do not mind taking this Bombay duck. So I will request our Prime Minister to see that the fish which has been preserved by radio-isotopes at Tarapur are sold to the Members of Parliament.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):

18 मई का दिन हमारे इतिहास में सदैव स्मरण रखा जायगा। उस दिन भारत ने एक धमाके के साथ अणु युग में प्रवेश किया। हमारे अणु वैज्ञानिक इसके लिये धन्यवाद और प्रशंसा के अधिकारी हैं। जो देश यह समझते हैं कि अणु क्षमता से सम्पन्न बनने का भारत का सपना उस विमान दुर्घटना में जो एलप्स पर्वत की मालिका में हुई बर्फ में दब गया, जिस दुर्घटना में हमें डाक्टर भाभा से हाथ धोना पड़ा, आज उन्हें भारत का लोहा मानना पड़ा है। डाक्टर भाभा की पवित्र मस्तिष्क को बड़ाजलि समर्पित करने है। उन के काम की वैज्ञानिकों ने धाम दे दिया और सरकार ने उन्हें उचित प्रोत्साहन दिया। इसलिये आज हम कुछ महाशक्तियों की अणु क्षमता पर एकाधिकार करने की प्रवृत्ति को

तोड़कर एक अणु क्षमता सम्पन्न देश के रूप में विश्व के मान चित्र पर प्रस्तुत होने में सफल हुए हैं।

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

भारत की उपलब्धि केवल भारत की उपलब्धि नहीं है, एशिया, अफ्रीका और दक्षिण अमेरिका के सभी विकासशील देशों को इस उपलब्धि में एक गौरव की अनुभूति हुई है। परमाणु विस्फोट के बाद मुझे दुनिया के अनेक देशों में जाने का मौका मिला है और जिन देशों में मैं गया हूँ वहाँ आम आदमी इस बात से प्रसन्न है कि भारत जैसे एक विकासशील देश में भी यह क्षमता प्राप्त करके दिखाई है।

कुछ देशों की प्रतिक्रिया अनुपेक्षित नहीं है। हमारे पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान ने तो इस परमाणु विस्फोट को बहाना लेकर बढ़ते हुये मैत्री संबंधों में फिर से रुकावट पैदा कर दी है। यह कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। अगर यह विस्फोट न भी हुआ होता तो भी उन्हें अगर सामान्य सबंध काममें नहीं करने है तो कोई दूसरा—वहाना गढ़ कर सामने आ सकते थे। सच्चाई तो यह है कि पाकिस्तान क्षमता में जिन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करना चाहता था वे उसने पूरे कर लिये। खोई हुई जमीन वापिस ले ली, अपने युद्धबन्दी छुड़ा लिए। अब वह अगर मनमुटाव का रास्ता अपनाए तो मुझे ताज्जुब नहीं होगा। लेकिन फिर भी प्रधान मंत्री ने पाकिस्तान को आश्वासन दिया जबकि सचमुच में पाकिस्तान को किसी आश्वासन की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

लेकिन हम लोग एक बात नहीं भूल सकते हैं कि हमारे पड़ोस में चीन भी है जो अणु शस्त्रों से सज्ज है, जो प्राणाविक हथियारों के भन्सार खड़े कर रहा है, जो युद्ध की अनिवार्यता में विश्वास करता है, जो युद्ध द्वारा विश्व के ढांचे की बदलने की घोषणा करता है, जिसने तिब्बत को निगल लिया, जिसने तिब्बत में

[श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

अबु बस्तो से सज्ज प्रलेपनास्त्र तैनात कर दिये हैं, जिसके प्रलेपनास्त्र हिन्द महासागर तक पहुँच सकते हैं.....

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : आपने जय प्रकाश नारायण जी से गठबंधन कर रखा है जो उसी की तारीफ कर रहे हैं ।

श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : वह बयोवृद्ध सदस्य हैं । हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्रों को 24 बटे जयप्रकाश जी ही दिखाई देते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस चर्चा की गरिमा को आप कम मत करिये । हम ऐसे विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे जिस पर मतभेद नहीं है । जय प्रकाश जी को क्यों बसीटते हैं इसमें । वह भ्रमण विषय है । उस पर फिर कभी चर्चा हो जायगी ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जिस की शिकायत कर रहे हैं वही उसकी तारीफ करते हैं और उनके साथ आपने गठबंधन कर रखा है ।

MR CHAIRMAN Don't distract from the seriousness of the debate

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur) We thought in a nuclear explosion only neutrons will emerge, even Jayaprakash is emerging out of it, that is the trouble

श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : प्रश्न यह है कि चीन के सकट का सामना करने के लिये क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि भारत अपने को हमेशा के लिये इस बंधन से न बांधे कि हम कभी भी अणुक्षमता का रक्षा के लिए उपयोग नहीं करेंगे ? हमारी घोषणा है कि हम शान्तिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों के लिए इसका उपयोग करेंगे । मेरा निवेदन है कि आत्मरक्षा यह भी शान्ति को बनाए रखने का एक अंग है, युद्ध को टालना, आक्रमण न होने देना, आक्रमण होने से पहले आक्रमणकारी को आक्रमण करने से रोकना, यह भी शान्ति की साधना का एक भाग है । जो लोग श्री चीन से लौट कर आ रहे हैं—मैं नाम नहीं बताता हूँ—लेकिन मुझे कई

विषय के राय नेताजी से बात करने का अवसर मिला है और वे बताते हैं कि चीन ने एक ऊपर फेला हुआ है कि मानो सोवियत इस उस पर आक्रमण करना चाहता है, पैकिंग के नेता समझते हैं कि सोवियत रूस ने उसकी चारों ओर से घेर लिया है, और भारत इस बेराबन्दी में शामिल हो रहा है । वह सोवियत रूस से लड़ने की सामर्थ्य नहीं रखता लेकिन इस भ्रम में कि हम सोवियत रूस के पिछलग्गू बन गये हैं वह कभी भी हमें कठिनाई में डालने की कोशिश कर सकता है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हम भविष्य के लिये भारत को न बांधें । हमने जो नान प्रोलिफरेशन ट्रीटी पर हस्ताक्षर करने से इकार कर दिया यह हमने बड़ी दूरदर्शिता का परिचय दिया है । लेकिन अब मे हमने भूमिगत विस्फोट किया है यह माग बढ़ रही है कि अब म्रडग्रवाउड टेस्ट्स को भी बैन कर देना चाहिए और इस माग को करने वाले देशों में अमरीका भी है और सोवियत रूस भी है । भूमिगत विस्फोट पहली चीज है । कम्युनिस्ट चीन इस बंधन में बंधा हुआ नहीं है । फ्रांस जहाँ में, थल पर और अम्बर में, जहाँ कहीं भी हो, विस्फोट करने के लिये स्वतंत्र है । अब अगर यह प्रत्यन होता है कि हमें भूमिगत विस्फोट करने से भी रोक जायें तो हमें इस बंधन को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए । हम अपनी आजादी कायम रखनी चाहिए । हमारे लिये आणाबिक टैक्नालाजी का विकास एक स्वावलम्बन का मार्ग है । हमें अपने देश के आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन करना है । हमें अणुशक्ति का उपयोग निर्माण के लिये करना है । लेकिन आवश्यकता पड़े तो हमें अणु क्षमता का उपयोग रक्षा के काम में करने में सकोच नहीं करना चाहिए ।

हम इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा कि जो हमारे अणु सम्पन्न हैं वे ठीक तरह से चलें । कुछ दिनों से जो खबरें आ रही हैं वे निम्ना पैदा करने वाली हैं । उन्नाहरण के लिए एटामिक मिनरल बिपार्टमेंट की विल्सी से

हैदराबाद ले जाने का फैसला किया गया है। वह अस्तित्व पैदा कर रहा है। कर्मचारियों से बैठकर इस भावसे में कोई ऐसा हल निकाला जा सकता है जो देश के हित में भी हो और कर्मचारियों को भी परेशान न करे।

राणा प्रताप सागर के बारे में मुझे बताया गया है कि कुछ ठेकेदारों को लेकर गड़बड़ी हो रही है और अखिल भारतीय प्रगति और जिस तीव्रता से बर्हा होनी चाहिए भी उसमें एक व्यापार पैदा हो रहा है। कलपाकम का हमारा केन्द्र है लक्ष्य यह था कि हम उसे 1976 तक पूरा कर लेंगे लेकिन अब ऐसा लगता है कि 1980 से पहले वह पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा। 1969 में जो 15 देश अणु शक्ति के निर्माण में समर्थ थे जो उसका निर्माण कर रहे थे, उनमें भारत का पांचवा स्थान था। अब मुझे बताया गया है कि 1974 में हमारा तेरहवां स्थान हो गया है। हमें कई अणु संस्थान चाहिए, छोटे छोटे संस्थान चाहिए। वे दक्षता से कार्य करें इस बात की आवश्यकता है। उनमें काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों में किसी तरह का असंतोष न रहे, इसका हमें प्रबंध करना होगा।

में समझता हूं कि हमने जो उपलब्धि प्राप्त की है वह उपलब्धि हमारे राष्ट्र में एक नये आत्मविश्वास का सृजन करने में सफल हुई है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि अगर भारत के अणु वैज्ञानिक अणु का विस्फोट करके दिखा सकते हैं तो भारत के राज नेता बुनियादी समस्याओं को हल करके उन पर विजय प्राप्त क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं। आम आदमी हमसे पूछता है—जिस का हमारे पास उत्तर नहीं है—कि अगर हम इतना बड़ा काम कर सकते हैं तो बुनियादी आवश्यकता की चीजें मुहैया करने में हम विफल क्यों हुए हैं?

श्री अंकर देव (बीदर) : सफल हो सकते हैं, बस कि धन सहयोग दें।

श्री कृष्ण कृष्ण (कातपुर) : अर्जेंट कि आप चले जायें।

श्री अदल सिंहारी बल्लभेयी : बुनियाद क्या कहती है, इसकी हमें चिन्ता नहीं है। स्वावलम्बन के आदेशों को सामने रख कर हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, और यह अणु-विस्फोट उसी स्वावलम्बन की दिशा में एक ठोस कदम है। लेकिन यह स्वावलम्बन जीवन के और क्षेत्रों में भी प्रकट होना चाहिए। अणु-अमता से सम्पूर्ण देश, जिस पर कोई उंगली न उठा सके, ऐसा भारत बनाने का संकल्प इस परमाणु विस्फोट में से निकलना चाहिए। वैज्ञानिकों ने अपना कर्तव्य किया है। अब राज नेता कसौटी पर कसे जा रहे हैं। वे सफल होते हैं या नहीं, यह आने वाला कल बतायेगा।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an occasion to express thanks to our great scientists and this debate was quite necessary to express the thanks of the grateful nation to our scientists. It is an occasion to congratulate the leadership for its bold decision to resist all pressures—national and international—for pursuing the nuclear research programme. We are quite happy to see a national consensus emerging on this issue and the entire nation is behind the Government on this policy. I am sure that if the Government pursued its declared policy with courage and vigour the nation would not lack in supporting the Government policy. An objection has been raised by some of the powers and individuals and the objection has been on three grounds—moral, economic and on the ground of nuclear proliferation. I understand the objection of those who sincerely believe that any kind of nuclear weapon or the possibility of any nation having nuclear weapon is a danger to world peace. Their objection is not only to nuclear weapons but to all weapons. It is genuine and sincere. But the objection of those who object to our having nuclear energy programme on the economic basis is not understandable to me and I fail to appreciate it. Why should there be any objection for India exploiting this

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

technology on a large scale. I fail to appreciate maxim what is good for some of the countries is not good for India. I can have but you cannot have it because your economy does not permit. If nuclear technology is a viable technology for the development of national resources of the country, for productive purposes, for the betterment of the conditions of the people then why a country like India should not be permitted to use that technology. The second argument is the proliferation part of it. There are countries which have acquired nuclear technology on a big scale and their arsenal is full to the brim. They fear that India may also go in for nuclear weapons. Now it is not possible for the Government in any country to bind the nation in perpetuity on any matter. They may feel that the assurance given by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi may not remain valid for all times to come. Some individuals or groups in the long run may come to power and decide that India should go nuclear in weapons. But because of this apprehension which is in their minds that in the distant future some such thing might happen, should there be objection to India acquiring nuclear energy on any appreciable scale, in spite of the clear policy enunciated by the Government that it is not going to be used for any warlike purposes.

This is not the first time that our country has been assailed by those who were not friend to us. Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that we should take the precaution and not encourage other powers towards establishing nuclear bases in neighbouring countries. (Interruptions) He has expressed his apprehension that Pakistan might try to secure nuclear protection. If he has not mentioned that, I have nothing to say. But how can you prevent any country giving facilities for a military base to any foreign power which is not friendly

to us? The American bases were there; U-2 operated from Pakistan even when we gave no opportunity to Pakistan. Similarly, by exploding a nuclear device we are not giving any excuse to Pakistan to invite powers who are not very friendly to place nuclear weapons on the soil of Pakistan. Pakistan nourishes hostility and grievance towards us; it was suffering under some fear complex. We cannot help Pakistan.

Finally, I agree with Mr. Gupta when he says that we are now in a position to promote the cause of nuclear and even general disarmament in a more effective way. Now we will not be told that India is lacking all these facilities and capabilities and therefore India is trying to preach to the world to behave. There is a possibility now that our voice may be heard with respect in the Comity of nations particularly by those who have acquired nuclear technology for warlike purposes. Nuclear disarmament like general disarmament is a wish; it is a good thing to have but no nation has so far followed it and no nation is prepared to follow it in all sincerity. Therefore, while every effort should be made towards lessening tensions, particularly the race for acquiring nuclear armaments, efforts should also be made for developing our own programme. No amount of criticism, national or international, should deter us from pursuing this programme with vigour.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGAVAYAR (Pollachi): Sir, this discussion on our country's nuclear explosion is not only useful but very timely. This gives a very good opportunity to this House, to place on record its appreciation of the great service rendered by the atomic scientists of our country and all those who helped in this underground explosion. This is not complete; it is the first step which our country has taken. There are many more steps still to reach the

stage of completion. Unlike the nuclear explosion of other big powers, our explosion was mainly created not for any aggressive purpose but for peaceful purposes. Though our country is faced with a difficult economic situation and other international problems, I really appreciate the hard work done by our scientists, which has shocked the other countries in the nuclear field. They are really surprised how we could do it all of a sudden with our own efforts. Many neighbouring and other countries like Canada, Japan, Italy, West Germany and others have expressed their concern over this explosion of 16th May.

In the case of Japan, I would not blame them because they had a very bitter experience, as mentioned by two or three hon. Members. So, whenever any new country enters the nuclear club, they are naturally agitated. The radio-activity of the first bombs have affected the normal growth of the population and they are suffering even now.

Our neighbour Pakistan has made much noise of our entering the nuclear club. They are afraid that we may use the nuclear energy to harass them. This shows clearly that their intention is not good. This also shows that they are preparing for some unwanted and undesirable plan against our country.

We should give all kinds of facilities and encouragement for our youngsters who are working in the various research institutions so that they will attend to their work with added vigour. Here I would be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate whole-heartedly our top scientists Dr. Sethna and Dr. Ramana for their magnificent achievement.

The hon. Prime Minister in her statements both inside and outside Parliament has assured the international communities that the Indian nuclear explosion was merely for

peaceful purposes. It is good that we have spelt our nuclear policy. All the same, if necessity arises, if we are forced to build up nuclear weapons, we should not feel shy in doing that.

Recently there was a news item that uranium is being smuggled out of this country. Crores of rupees are involved in this. There is also the security aspect. I hope the Prime Minister will look into this.

So far as our scientific research institutions are concerned, the bureaucracy should not be allowed to interfere with it. They should be given a free hand, free from interference by either politicians or bureaucrats.

I would conclude by saying that we have to use nuclear energy for power generation. We cannot depend on coal and oil for long which are in short supply. When they are exhausted there is no other alternative except nuclear power. To start with, we should see that at least, 25 per cent of our power needs are met by atomic energy.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सम्भा-
पति जी, इतिहास सपनों का नहीं, सच्चाई का
हुआ करता है और इतिहास उसका हुआ करता
है जो इतिहास का माथे पर चन्दन और
कुमकुम का लेप किया करते हैं। 18 मई को
8 बज कर 5 मिनट पर राजस्थान की उस
भूमि पर जिस भूमि ने बीरता के कितने उतार-
चढ़ाव देखे हैं, जिस की जमीन में भग्नी भी
कितने डहते, गिरते खण्डहरों की कहानी
छिपी पड़ी है, प्रातःकाल में जब एक और
ऊँचा मुस्कान बिखेर रही थी, चिड़ियाँ बह-
चहा रही थी चरवाहे अपने पशुओं को लेकर
बाहर निकल रहे थे, किसान खेती की ओर
जा रहे थे, भारत ने इतिहास को एक नई
थपकी दी और वह थपकी किस बात की
थी ? गौरव की थपकी थी, अस्म-सम्मान
की थपकी थी।

[श्री संकरचवाल सिंह]

सभापति जी, कुछ बातें ऐसी होती हैं जो राजनीति से अलग होती हैं, बिनाब से परे होती हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि सदन में जितनी भी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की गई—परमाणु परीक्षण के संबंध में—उन का स्वर उनका आधार एक ठोस धरातल पर था। सबने यह महसूस किया कि भारत ने यह परीक्षण करके दुनिया के नकशे पर अपना एक स्थान बना लिया है।

सभापति जी, मैं राजस्थान की जिन भूमि की बात कर रहा हूँ उसकी तो सबसे बड़ी खूबी यह देखने में आई कि हमारे आगा माहब जैम बुजुर्ग—दिखवाई नहीं दे रहे हैं—भी जब बोलने लगे—परमाणु परीक्षण के बारे में—तो जवान हो गये। आगा साहब जैसा व्यक्ति जब परमाणु परीक्षण के सबंध में बोलने लगा तो ऐसा लगा जैसे युद्ध का कोई सिपाही बोल रहा है, कोई सेनापति हुंकार दे रहा है। इस लिये देश में और इतिहास में कभी कभी ऐसे क्षण आया करते हैं जो सदियों तक हृदयों पर अमिट छाप छोड़ जाया करते हैं और आज जब हम उन घड़ियों की चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो देश के गौरव और गरिमा को अपने आप में ग्रहसास कर रहे हैं यह सही है कि देश के सामने अनेक समस्याएँ हैं। यह सही है कि देश में खाने की कमी है, यह सही है कि देश में कई आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कमी है, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि रोटी में बड़ी भख सम्मान की भूख हुआ करती है और जिस दिन भारत ने इतना बड़ा काम कर के दिखाया उस दिन भारत ने महसूस किया कि हम भखे रह सकते हैं, लेकिन दुनिया के सामने हम अपने सम्मान को नीचे नहीं गिरने दे सकते हैं।

सभापति जी, अणु की कहानी दुनिया के सामने किस रूप में आती है, वह करीब करीब सभी विद्वान, जो यहाँ बैठे हैं, जानते हैं। वे एक सामान्यजन की बात कर रहा हूँ,

क्योंकि मैं तो वैज्ञानिक हूँ, और न विद्वानी हूँ, लेकिन अमेरिका ने 1945 में, रूस ने उस के दो चार साल बाद, ब्रिटेन ने 1952 में, फ्रांस ने उस के बाद और चीन ने 1964 में इस परीक्षण किया था और जब से चीन ने परीक्षण किया था तब से देश में हर वर्ग इस बात की मांग कर रहा था, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, गांव में रहने वाला किसान, स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला छोटा विद्यार्थी, कॉलेज में पढ़ाने वाला प्रोफेसर, रिक्श चलानेवाला, टैक्सी चलाने वाला, हर आदमी इस बात के के लिये चिन्तित था महसूस करता था, कि भारत को भी अपनी रक्षा के लिये, अपने आ-म सम्मान के लिये, अणु का विकास करना चाहिये और उस शक्ति को हासिल करना चाहिये। हम ने परमाणु का जो परीक्षण किया है—शान्ति के लिये किया है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शान्ति के साथ साथ सुरक्षा का भी हम को ध्यान रखना चाहिये, क्योंकि जिसके हाथ पे ताकत हो, जिसकी भूजालों में बल हो, दुनिया आज उस की पूजा करती है। जो कमजोर होता है उस की कोई पूजा नहीं करता है चीन ने जब 1964 में परीक्षण किया था, एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों ने उस की आलोचना या भर्त्सना नहीं की थी, बल्कि उस के दबदबे के आगे झुक गये थे और आज जब भारत ने शान्ति के लिये अणु का परीक्षण किया है तो जो देश चीन से सहमे हुए थे, भयभीत थे, वे आज इस बात के लिये खुशो जाहिर कर रह हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान उन के साथ खड़ा है, उन की हमदर्दी के लिये खड़ा है, इस लिये वे आज चीन से भयभीत नबर नहीं आते।

सभापति जी, मे बहुत बल न लेकर, क्योंकि कई विद्वान बोलने वाले हैं दो चार सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। विभिन्न देशों की प्रतिक्रिया की बात आई तो हमारे श्री इन्वजीत गुप्ता जी ने सभी देशों के पक्षों की प्रतिक्रियाएँ हमारे सामने रखी। मेरी

समझ में वे प्रतिक्रियायें तीन कोटि की हैं—
 कुछ ऐसे देश हैं दुनिया के, जिन्होंने प्रसन्नता
 जाहिर की है। कुछ ऐसे देश हैं जिन्होंने जलन
 और ईर्ष्या का इजहार किया। कुछ ऐसे
 देश हैं जिन्होंने सामान्य रूप से इस को
 ग्रहण किया। ईर्ष्या और जलन का इजहार
 किन्होंने किया है? उन्होंने किया है जो इस
 का समर्थन करते हैं या जिन के पास इस की
 पूंजी है। सब से बड़ी देखने की चीज यह है कि
 भारत की अणु शक्ति पर जिन देशों ने क्रोध
 व्यक्त किया है, जलन व्यक्त किया है, ईर्ष्या
 व्यक्त की है, वे कौन देश हैं— वे देश हैं जिन
 के पास अणु भण्डार हैं, जिन्होंने संहार के लिये
 इस का इस्तेमाल किया था.....

श्री बी०पी० नायक (कनारा) : एशिया
 को छोड़कर ।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (कनारा) :
 एशिया तो वह देश है जिसने प्रसन्नता व्यक्त
 की है। वह हमारा दोस्त है। लेकिन बहुत
 स ऐसे देश हैं जिन्होंने ईर्ष्या और जलन व्यक्त
 की है, ये वे देश हैं जिन्होंने संहार के लिये इस
 का उपयोग किया है या ऐसे देश हैं जो उन
 देशों के पिछलमू बन चुके हैं। हमें उन की
 बातों में ज्यादा न जा कर, अपना विकास करना
 चाहिए। ऐसे बहुत से बड़े बड़े देश थे जो
 हम से कहा करते थे कि आप तेल की खोज
 मत कीजिए, अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो हम आप
 को तेल देंगे। लोहे के कारखाने मत लगाइये,
 हम आप को लोहा देंगे, लेकिन बहुत से हमारे
 ऐसे मित्र राष्ट्र भी हैं जिन्होंने कहा कि हम
 आप की मदद करते हैं, आप अपने घर में
 लोहे की पीकटरी बैठाइये, तेल की खोज कीजिये
 और आप शक्तिशाली बनिये।

सभापति जी, मैं आप का अधिक समय न
 लेकर कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—

1. देश में परमाणु का विकास होना
 चाहिये। हमें दुनिया में इस सम्बन्ध में
 प्रथम स्थान ग्रहण करना चाहिये।

2. यूरेनियम की खान की कड़ी सुरक्षा
 होनी चाहिये। मैंने सदन में कई बार कहा
 है कि हमारे यहां यूरेनियम की तस्करी हो
 रही है, चोरी हो रही है, इस लिये उस पर
 कड़ी निगरानी रखनी चाहिये।

3. परमाणु शक्ति के विकास के लिये
 वैज्ञानिकों को सारी सुविधायें प्राप्त होनी
 चाहिये।

4. नई वैज्ञानिक प्रतिभाओं की खोज
 कर इस में लगाना चाहिये।

5. हम शान्ति के प्रतीक जरूर
 बने लेकिन सुरक्षा के लिये अपने आप को
 सुदृढ़ जरूर बनाना चाहिये।

6. अन्तिम बात—संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच के
 जिन देशों ने अणु के नाम पर एक शक्तिशाली
 स्थान प्राप्त कर लिया है, जैसे अमेरीका,
 फ्रांस, ब्रिटेन और चीन आदि देशों को जो
 स्थान संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच में मिला हुआ है
 भारत को भी वह स्थान मिलना चाहिये।

श्री मधु बण्डवते : इस में सोवियत सच
 भी है।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : सोवियत सच
 भी इन में शामिल है, मे उन सभी देशों के लिये
 कह रहा हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ देश में जो इतना बड़ा
 कार्य हुआ है, इस के लिये मैं अपने
 वैज्ञानिकों को और खास कर देश की प्रधान
 मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को बधाई देता हूँ—
 और इन शब्दों में बधाई देता हूँ, जो
 स्वर्गीय दिनकर जी ने बंगला देश की विजय
 के समय कहा था

“मां, बहुत दिनों के बाद हमने विजय
 का मुकुट पहना है, बेटे तो तुमने बड़े पैदा किये,
 लेकिन यह बेटा का दिया गहना है।”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. P. M. Mehta. Before you speak, I would like to know from the House how long they want to sit. When is the Minister going to reply?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): I am in the hands of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three hours were allotted for this....

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): It should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We began at 3.30 p.m. It is now quarter to Six O'Clock. Would you like to sit after 6.00 p.m.? Do you want the time to be extended by one hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even then the list so long that if everybody has to get a chance, then we will have to limit the time to five minutes. Would you co-operate?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You may use your discretion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In this I do not want to unnecessarily use my discretion and hurt somebody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the point is repeated, you may.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, kindly co-operate in five minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In this entire session of the Lok Sabha this is the only one occasion when a scientific subject is being discussed. All along political subjects were discussed. Please give a little latitude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not mind provided you are prepared to sit till 9 O'clock.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is not a no-confidence motion for us to sit till 9 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. P. M. Mehta.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): The first underground peaceful nuclear experiment on May 18, 1974 has created doubts about India's intention. It should be made very clear that this underground nuclear test is not the sixth-hand knowledge but the Indian scientists have added something very valuable to the knowledge stock of nuclear technology. As you know, our scientists invented a device due to which the experiment on 18th May, has not resulted in any way in radioactive contamination of the atmosphere and this is the contribution of our scientists to the world. The Atomic Energy Commission, our scientists and the engineers deserve our compliments and we are proud of them.

This experiment also has given an occasion to this House and the nation to reaffirm the faith in the well-accepted nuclear policy of this country. What is this policy? On January 20, 1957, at the inauguration of India's first nuclear reactor, Apsara, at Trombay, Pandit Nehru declared in clear terms:

"I like to say on behalf of my Government and myself, and I think that I can say that of any future Government of India, that whatever might happen, whatever the circumstances, we shall never use this atomic energy for evil purposes."

This is the nuclear policy of India and it was reiterated by the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in October, 1964 at the Second Conference of the Non-aligned Nations in Cairo where he declared:

"We in India stand committed to the use of atomic energy only for peaceful purposes and even though, in a purely technical and scientific sense, we have the capability of developing nuclear weapons, our

scientists and technicians are under firm orders not to make a single experiment, not to perfect a single device which is not needed for peaceful uses."

India is the first developing country with a very low income per capita which has carried out this underground experiment. India has made her intentions known to the world that India will develop nuclear energy only for the peaceful purpose.

It is in accordance with the rich heritage of Indian culture and the Gandhian concept. The present destination for the nuclear energy is destruction and India alone will change this direction of destination and India alone will give alternative to this destination by declaring that we will never use this energy for destructive purpose but India will use this only for peaceful purpose and for the development of humanity.

I come to the practical aspect of the nuclear energy. I do not know the technology. I will deal with the subject in general terms. Planning is more or less a failure and the people of India have practically lost faith in planning. Some countries have reacted to this experiment in a very strange way. They say that Indian Science and Technology have failed to solve the country's fundamental problems of food and population. The fundamental problems of the country like food and population have yet to be solved. But it is not the failure of science and technology; it is the failure of this Government to take the research work of our scientists and engineers from laboratories to the fields and factories. This is the position. So, this is the challenge to the Government. If you lose time in harnessing this energy for betterment of our people, the people will lose faith in Government and its policies.

The cost of the experiment is reported to be of the order of Rs. 32 lakhs. This is not a big sum. The

nation and the people will bear this burden willingly for their future development. Government should implement this nuclear programme in a speedy way to remove the hardships of the country and to regenerate and revitalise the economy of this country and this is certainly a big challenge to the Government. Therefore I appeal to the Government that without losing time the Government should implement all the programmes of nuclear energy in regard to irrigation, in regard to power projects and other essential things. We should reaffirm our faith, in the nuclear policy of India and I think India should act as a pioneer to change the destination of destruction of nuclear power into a destination of construction, as a constructive power, for the peace and prosperity and the happiness of humanity.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH
 (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country has got the satisfaction and pride that our scientists, for the first time, exploded nuclear device for peaceful purposes.

The nation is grateful to those two scientists and also to those scientists who paved the way for the consummation of this historic process. For this the Prime Minister who heads the ministry and Shri Pant deserve our congratulations and gratitude in achieving this historic objective. It has become an eye-sore to many countries, especially, to the neo-colonial powers who do not countenance the fact that a developing country like India could have the audacity of having this nuclear experiment conducted successfully. Our scientists by their historic act have proved and demonstrated once that the underground explosion could be done successful when the so-called civilised countries could do the explosion in the atmosphere after having made rapid strides in scientific and technological developments. But, one fact has been demonstrated by our people that the nuclear explosion can be done underground and could

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

has used peacefully and constructively for the development of this country.

We are faced with several difficulties with regard to supply of power or exploitation of vital mineral resources in our country. This explosion will go a long way in harnessing the hidden resources of our country to the economic betterment. Almost all developing countries, except Pakistan and China who were traditionally and deliberately antagonistic against our country, are happy. Countries like Sri Lanka and other countries have acclaimed the experiment so successfully conducted by our country. One factor however should not be lost sight of. That is this that the developed countries are suffering from the phobia of nuclear supremacy; they do not want any other country, much less a country of the magnitude of India which is having the biggest Parliamentary democracy, to enter the nuclear club. That is the kind of phobia and obsession with which they suffer.

Time and again our Prime Minister and our External Affairs Minister have taken great pains to explain to the world that this explosion will not be one more weapon in our arsenal for aggression but it is only intended for the peaceful purposes. I want to make one point and that is that this experiment which has been so successfully conducted should be proceeded with and should be diverted for peaceful purposes.

Sir, one fact is that we have attained a status in the comity of nations. Our counsel will be heard with respect and not with contempt. We have acquired that status under the unique leadership of our Prime Minister. So, I feel that we have to stabilise the gains that we have achieved in the progress of nuclear technology and we must use it for peaceful purposes.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA
(Marmagva): Mr. Chairman, one of

the bright spots on a landscape that has lately become rather bleak is the implosion of the atomic device in Rajasthan. Besides making many sit up who had persuaded themselves to write India off, I think, the great benefit that this event has given us, is the fact that it has restored our self-confidence. Our scientists have shown us that we are still capable of setting a goal, a goal involving highest technology, of following it with dedication, and of seeing it to a successful conclusion. I think they deserve our congratulations and our thanks for having given us back this self-confidence. And for doing this without bragging about it before achieving it or even after this great achievement, they have our congratulations. I would like to express the hope that the example they have set for us will be followed in the rest of our national life, and perhaps I say this rather forlornly it will be followed in the governance of our country. We all know that the implosion and the energy we have unleashed, will only become worthwhile, when we learn to use it, and in this respect I would like to say a word of caution. I believe that many of the problems that we are facing today with reference to unemployment, are because of decision we made over the years which replaced man with machine indiscriminately. Many of the peaceful applications of atomic energy are such that decisions will be taken which will involve precisely this matter. I would request the Government to be extra careful to see, as they develop nuclear technology, that they ensure that it is applied to those areas where nuclear technology is required, and where we do not, as a result of its use replace manpower which we have with this split atom.

I know that there has been a lot of criticism in many quarters about what we have done with our nuclear implosion. I think we should understand it as chagrin at the fact that we have managed to make our

first explosion underground, and the only fall out from it was political.

I congratulate our scientists and wish them luck and God-speed in utilising this new energy which they have successfully created.

18 hrs.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi): I take this opportunity to congratulate the team of scientists for their pioneering effort in exploding a nuclear device underground without any nuclear fall out and radiation hazard. I take my hat off to those scientists because in the United States, USSR and UK they never perfected this science in their first attempt. This is a technological breakthrough achieved by our young scientists and we are proud of them.

I deliberately did not congratulate the Government because the Prime Minister in her Press statement had stated that India had developed nuclear capability by 1964. Till now why had the Government been sleeping over this matter, even though Dr. Sarabhai indicated that India was even then capable of a nuclear blast. Taking into consideration all these facts I feel that these are diversionary tactics by the Government to divert the attention of the people from various internal maladies and economic crisis and show some spectacular achievement. If the Government thinks like that, I feel that it is in for a big disillusionment, because they cannot fool the people for all times to come.

My second point is that this achievement instead of getting appreciation from all quarters has brought criticism and doubts. It has clearly exposed the bankruptcy of our foreign policy. Even Commonwealth countries like Canada have started criticising us. Even though we talk of Afro-Asian solidarity and had been their spokesman, countries like Kenya, Ghana and Nigeria have

expressed their concern over this explosion. Canada has contributed right in the beginning towards nuclear technology. The Canadian reactor is functioning in Trombay. The fact that after the refusal of the Chairman of the Canadian Atomic Energy Commission to come to India at the invitation of Dr. Sethna the Government has been compelled to send a high power delegation to Canada is positive proof of the annoyance of the Canadian Government which was the largest aid giver in the nuclear field. Even the USSR has not praised the underground test. In this connection I should like to point out that there is a very thin dividing line between utilising this technology for peaceful purposes and for non-peaceful purposes. The same technology would be used for making atomic bombs or hydrogen bombs. We find that taking advantage of our failure to explain to the world our intentions that it will be exclusively used for peaceful purposes, Pakistan has already started its diplomatic offensive and has created doubts regarding India's bona fides. So far as nuclear blast for peaceful purposes is concerned I think it has not yet been perfected. Despite all attempts to convince them that this technology would be used for mining operations or exploring our oil resources or diverting rivers or making harbours, doubts have been expressed about India's credibility. I respectfully request the Government to make an allout effort to clear this misunderstanding.

I quite agree with Vajpayeeji that this knowhow will provide a sufficient deterrent against atomic attack on this country. But that does not mean that we will rush and try to manufacture bombs and give priority to it because there are so many other things to be done on the economic front. Priority should be given to provide a sound economic base and pull our country out of the morass of the economic mess. We should be careful not to spend much more on

[Shri P. K. Deo]

the manufacture of atom bombs at the cost of our economic reconstruction.

Sometime back there was a hullabaloo that India was the sixth member of the nuclear club. But it has been corrected by Col. Rama Rao of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis that Israel is actually the sixth nuclear power and has a stockpile of 20 to 30 bombs of 15 to 20 kilo tons. Taking into consideration all these facts, pledged as we are to peace, we should speak with firmness in the comity of nations and try to convince them through a diplomatic offensive in this regard and clear the misunderstanding prevailing among our friends and others pointing out that we are pledged to the use of this know for peaceful purposes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You have exhausted your time.

SHRI P. K. DEO: But this is an important subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many more members to speak and the minister has to reply.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, though it has been said so often, it would be an omission in case we do not compliment our team of scientists headed by Dr. Sethna and Dr. Ramanna and hundreds of others who have contributed to make this peaceful explosion a success. Simultaneously, I take this opportunity to compliment them in our free society on something which is a rare phenomenon. Sir, you are aware that we had the interim report of a Commission on Wages which was laid on the Table of the House by our friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Sometime back the Wanchoo Commission Report was laid on the Table by an hon. Member. In the context of that, I must really compliment the scientists for the secrecy they maintained in regard to the explosion of the bomb.

Even the hon. Members in the Consultative Committee did not know anything about it. Otherwise, I am sure, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu would have laid a bomb on the table.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Where is the bomb?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am using the term from the point of view of the common man. I do not know what to call it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Nuclear device.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The next is the question of relevance and timing. There have been some complaints that the timing of the explosion was politically motivated. The railway strike was on the 8th May. The explosion took place on the 18th May. It does not require much of expertise to know that an explosion of the bomb will need preparation for about six months.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
He is again and again saying "bomb".

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The explosion of the device took place ten days after the commencement of the railway strike. So, from the point of view of the timing of the explosion, it cannot be said that it was connected with the railway strike or any of the local considerations.

One point which is very relevant for our present context is this. Suppose the subject of this explosion was discussed in this Parliament on the 17th of May, I am sure that all the Members sitting here, except certain members who are absolute pacifists, would have approved of the explosion. I think in this country, in this Parliament, as well as everywhere else, in all forums of democracy, the explosion of the atomic device would have been accepted, though it might not have been mentioned in those words.

Here I would like to reinforce what has already been stated by Shri Shankar Dayal Singh. There are now six or seven powers who are members of the Security Council. Except two or three the rest are not major powers. This Parliament should strongly urge the world body to the effect that on the basis of population as well as on the basis of accomplishments India should find a place in the Security Council as a permanent member.

I would conclude by saying that there is an equation which is being brought forward in the world today. There are countries like Japan and West Germany, which have the capability in order to explode a nuclear device, which are not doing it, while a developing country like India is doing it. In 1971 many of us expressed here this equation which is developing. So, the development of this capability cannot be carried too far because most of these countries have been active members of collective security pacts while this country has not signed any of these security pacts like the SEATO, CENTO or NATO. Under these circumstances, there is full justification for going in for this technological advance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as one who has been connected as a teacher with the subject of nuclear physics in the last 25 years, I consider it a proud privilege to join all my colleagues in this House in appreciating the work of the atomic scientists in India who have successfully led to a nuclear device test in our country.

In this great moment of nuclear glory of our country, my mind goes back to two towering scientists, one in our country and one abroad. I am reminded of the pioneering work of late Dr. Bhabha who really did the pioneering work in the field of atomic physics in theoretical as well as experimental work. I cannot for-

get the name of the great scientist Albert Einstein who, as early as in 1900, theoretically postulated for the first time the conversion of matter into energy. It is the fulfilment of the dream and the research work done by Albert Einstein followed by Lienn and Strassman of Germany and later on by Indian scientists which has ultimately culminated into a successful nuclear device in our country.

The greatest tribute to the atomic scientists in our country lies in the fact that the technology for the nuclear device that has been evolved is a sophisticated technology. It is not just an ordinary type of explosion. It is not just an ordinary bombardment of plutonium particles. But it is a sophisticated type of technology and in that all plutonium particles have been compressed and they have been bombarded. It is a sort of new sophisticated technique about which the politicians might be critical but the scientists, particularly atomic scientists, all over the world have really appreciated the splendid work that has been performed by the Indian scientists.

There have been various political reactions from different parts of the world. For some years, it is only a few countries at the top, the so-called great powers, who have monopolised the nuclear power, the nuclear weapons and the nuclear technology. We have some sort of a caste system in international community. There are a few Brahmin nations who treat others as Scheduled Caste nations. If they have the monopoly of nuclear power, then possessing nuclear power is not supposed to be a sin; it is not supposed to be a nuisance to the world; it is not supposed to be a threat to the world. But if the developing countries develop a nuclear technology and develop also deterrent, and think in terms of nuclear option, then they are supposed to be a threat to the world.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

We are always told by the international community that we believe in the quality of nations. What type of equality we believe in? I am reminded about the splendid work, the famous work, "Animal Farm" where he has brought out a fine satire on equality. He has said that all are equals but some are more equals than others. This is the concept of equality that the great powers of the world are attributing to the world. We do not believe in this unequal equality. Therefore, we feel that if the Americans, the Russians, the Chinese and the Frenchmen can possess the nuclear technology, there is no harm if Asian countries, like India also possess nuclear technology. It is only in this context that we must look at world reactions.

Some people feel that we must not go in for nuclear technology. There are two types of reactions. Firstly, there are some people who feel that we must not convert the nuclear experiment ultimately into the generation of nuclear bomb or hydrogen bomb. They are opposed to that on two grounds. Some people feel that because of our economy, we cannot withstand the pressure and the burden and the strain of generating the weapons and, therefore, we must not go into generation of nuclear weapons. There is another set of people who say that we might not have nuclear weapons but we can borrow the nuclear umbrella from other countries. These people must realise that, firstly, nuclear umbrellas are not easily available and, even if they are available, there is no guarantee that the nuclear umbrella will open up at the right time. All that we must do is that we must develop nuclear technology but, at the same time, we must not be apologetic. We can keep the nuclear option open. I am happy that the Defence Minister of our country had declared during the Defence Demands that we believe in keeping the nu-

clear option open. I am satisfied with that much of statement because as far as expenditure is concerned, if our economy cannot withstand the expenditure on nuclear weapons, we need not take the stand of giving priority to nuclear weapons. But at the same time, the options must be kept open. In this respect I would request the Prime Minister of our country not to go on declaring in season and out of season that we are not going into the nuclear weapons at all. We need not go into the generation of nuclear weapons at all. But every time we need not declare that we are not going to generate nuclear weapons, we are not going to manufacture nuclear weapons. If repeatedly the Prime Minister says to the world that we are not going to manufacture nuclear weapons, probably the world may feel that the lady is protesting too much. You know, in our society the lady protesting too much is considered as half-consent. Therefore, I feel that this type of repeated protestations is not required. We can keep the nuclear options open.

There are two aspects to which I would like to draw the attention of this House within a minute. We can use the nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. But some of us feel that, if we go in for peaceful uses of nuclear technology, probably there is not much of expenditure and that if we go in for nuclear weapons, then only there is expenditure. My colleague, Mr. Madhu Limaye, in one of his brilliant articles has brought out this point very sharply and has pointed out that even the advanced countries like Russia and USA have found it difficult to develop technology for peaceful uses of atomic energy and, therefore, merely declaring every time that we are going to utilise the atomic energy for peaceful purposes is not going to be accepted by the world because they know it well—at least the experts know—that a large expenditure is involved in harnessing the atomic energy even for peaceful

purposes like dredging of docks or diverting the rivers or using in the field of medicines—even where oil and water are not available from certain places, if explosion is created we will be able to have sources of oil and water. Therefore, let it be realised by those in the House who feel that if the atomic energy is to be used for peaceful purposes it is a very cheap job, that for using it for peaceful purposes also the burden will be enormously large and therefore we have kept it at the experimental stage. Whenever it is possible economically, the technology can be developed for peaceful purposes, and if it is necessary for defence purposes, we might utilise it even for defence purposes.

I would conclude by making a request to the leader of the House. On behalf of all the members of this House let her communicate to the great atomic scientists of our country our sense of appreciation, and in that the entire House will remain united.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. members who are participating in this debate to take only five minutes each. The hon Minister will reply at 6.45 p.m.

Mr. R. S. Pandey.

श्री राम सहाय पंडेय (राजनन्दगाव) : मुझे स्वर्गीय तीन व्यक्तियों का स्मरण पहले आता है एक पंडित जी का जिन्होंने अणु प्रतिष्ठान की स्थापना की थी, दूसरे स्वर्गीय भाभा जी का और तीसरे बिजय साराभाई का जिन्होंने हम को इस दिशा में चल कर बताया है। मुझे आज बड़े मोहार्द, शक्ति समर्पण, देश की गरिमा और स्वाभिमान में मंडित सगर्व स्वर सुनने को मिला, बड़ा अच्छा लगा। कभी कभी इस सदन में अनुभव होता है कि जैसे हमारे देश में कुछ भी नहीं है और आज-ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि इस एक घमाके से हम ने सब कुछ पा लिया। कभी कभी हम निराशा के सागर में डूब जाते

हैं, कभी-कभी इतने उत्साह में आते हैं और हमको ऐसा लगता है कि उत्साह बड़ी अच्छी चीज है और उत्साह के साथ यदि हम तथाम परिस्थितियों का सिद्धान्तोक्तन करें तो हम उन से कुछ निपट सकते हैं। बंगाल जब स्वतंत्र हुआ तो प्रधान मंत्री को दुर्गा कहा गया। आज भी उनकी प्रशंसा के पुष्प बरसाए गये। यह ठीक बात है यदि अच्छा काम हो और हमारा स्वाभिमान बढ़ता हो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में तो यह ठीक ही है। लेकिन अन्य परिस्थितियों में हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग जब सरकार को आड़े हाथों लेते हैं, यदि आज के ही स्वरों में आज की समर्थन की भावना से सहयोग दें तो स्थिति बदल सकती है। संसार आज हमें कहता है कि यह तो विकासशील देश है, यह अपनी रोटी का प्रबंध नहीं कर सकता और हमने एटम बम बनाया है तो वह तो परिभाषा बदल जाएगी। शान्ति की परिभाषा शक्ति के माथ जुड़ी हुई है। मानवता की नम्रता में, युद्ध की भय से, और मित्रता की परिभाषा क्षमा से जुड़ी हुई है। इस प्रकार के परबिश में आज हमने शक्ति प्राप्त की है और हम शक्ति के साथ आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। पन्त जी का वह भाषण जो दुर्गापुर कांग्रेस सेशन में 1964 में हुआ था उसी से हमें पता लगा था और अनुभव हो गया था कि यह क्षमता और दक्षता हमारे देश में है। उन्होंने जिस प्रकार से सारी बातें बताई थीं कि इन इन इन्फेडियेंट्स से यह बनता है, उससे न सिर्फ पन्त जी के ज्ञान का प्रदर्शन हुआ बल्कि ऐसा लगा कि कोई एक समझदार व्यक्ति बोल रहा है और आह्वान कर रहा है। वह दिन भी आज इन के मस्तिष्क काल में आया जो इतिहास में जुड़ गया। प्रधान मंत्री की सूझ बूझ की भी प्रशंसा सब ने की है, मैं भी कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि यह एक राजनीतिक निर्णय था और राजनीतिक निर्णय पर जब संसार के राष्ट्रों ने प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की तो उन्होंने बड़े शौर्य और साहस के साथ कहा कि हमारा देश विकास शील है, हमने शान्ति के लिए यह प्रयत्न किया है लेकिन जैसा कि श्री मिश्रों ने भी कहा कि

[श्री रम सहाय प डेय]

अगर शान्ति के साथ सुरक्षा की भी आवश्यकता होगी तो परिभाषायें बदलती हैं, स्थितियाँ बदलती हैं। अगर उस समय भी हम शान्ति की बातें करेंगे जिस समय हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण होगा तो यह शायद ठीक नहीं होगा। अगर हीरोशिमा और नागासाकी के पास एटम बम होता तो हमरीका को कभी साहस नहीं होता कि सोती हुई जनता जो सुबह की प्रतीक्षा में तो रही थी उसके ऊपर वह एटम बम छोड़ कर भीषण तरसंहार करके लाखों व्यक्तियों को खत्म कर देता। ऐसा कभी सम्भव नहीं होता क्योंकि शक्ति से भय का जन्म होता है। आज इस बात से हम मुक्त हो गए कि अगर कभी युद्ध होगा, कभी दुदुभी बजेगी, कभी पाकिस्तान या चीन आंच दिखाएगा तो आप यह निश्चिन्त रूप से समझ लें एटम बम हम पर नहीं गिरेगा। यह है शक्ति का बोध, संकल्प का बोध, आप ने जो एक बड़ा काम करके दिखाया है, जो स्थिति उत्पन्न की है अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में उस का यह बाध है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारे वैज्ञानिक उस के लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं।

अन्त में मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री पंत जी को इस अच्छी सुखद घटना के उपलक्ष में फुल फ्लेज्ड मिनिस्टर बनाया जाय और इन दोनों वैज्ञानिकों सेठना और रामन्ना को पद्म-विभूषण से विभूषित किया जाय।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am participating in this important debate in all humility. I am not a scientist much less a technical expert. I am only an ordinary citizen. But perhaps on behalf of millions of such ordinary citizens of this country I would like to venture to speak and add my own voice to the many speeches already made so ably.

I want first to congratulate very warmly all the scientists who have

been responsible for this significant and substantial achievement. At this stage not only one should congratulate Dr. Sethna and his colleagues and the team of a number of scientists of the day but this is also a moment when one should pay one's tribute to India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and also to the first two Chairmen of the Atomic Energy Commission, the late Dr. Homi Bhabha and the late Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. This House will pardon me if I inject a personal note for a moment or two and refer to Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. He is one of the great citizens of Ahmedabad and Gujarat who by his hard work and devotion and with his catholicity of outlook was truly an Indian and truly an internationalist. Only a few days hence, on August 12, his birthday is going to be celebrated in Ahmedabad at a public function and a few publications by him are being released formally on that day and I am sure the House would like me to convey the good wishes of all sections of the House to those present at the function to say that Dr. Sarabhai's work has been well appreciated. I have no hesitation whatsoever in congratulating Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi who is knowing for her courage and for her determination and she is known throughout the world for her shrewd sense of timing, in important decisions that she takes. I also want to congratulate the scientists as well as the Government for keeping this Atomic explosion as a well-guarded and close secret till the last moment.

It is not merely an underground experiment of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. With this underground experiment carried out so successfully the faith and confidence of the people has been regenerated. Now, this faith and confidence had been shaken for a variety of reasons in the recent past. But this shows that in the midst of all round frustrations, hope still persist in our country, and

that free Indians will be and are able and ready to explore the universe at large.

It is a fact that India has joined the nuclear club by this experiment. We are the sixth power in the world in this regards, besides the five major powers, permanent members of the UN. Now that we have got this power, it shows, although we are at present poor, we are potentially always a powerful nation. And we need not go on telling the world, "Look, we are only for peaceful purposes." Of course we are for peaceful purpose. But I want to tell Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Shri K C Pant that we must go logically all the way, the full way, in this direction. We need not be apologetic or hesitant and entertain any complexes, inferior or superior about it. The world at large understands the language of power. Of course moral power will always be superior but physical strength should also go together with moral force. Then things will go well. For moral force to become effective, material power and physical power are equally necessary.

I cannot, due to lack of time, go into the political, diplomatic, economic, social and psychological aspects of this phenomenon. Major powers are trying to tell us as to how and why you can or should get economic aid because of such devices. How can you afford this nuclear device, and all that. But I would like to tell the House that more than developed countries it is the developing countries that need most these nuclear devices and nuclear power. What must now happen is that this self confidence must lead to self reliance. Self reliance will be something which will help us sustain and strengthen the will of the people of India to march forward in building up a modern nation with a measure of moral force beyond any doubt. If we do that I am sure we will be marching towards

a scientific, socialist, secular, just and freer society than we have had so far in this country.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): I desire to refresh the memory of the House to what happened in 1948. Pandit Nehru piloted the Atomic Energy Bill which was passed into law. He had the broad vision then that coal and other resources will not be there in future and that nuclear energy alone will meet the future need of the nation. The former Chairman the late Bhabha gave out three stages of advancement of nuclear power in this country. The first stage is the natural uranium reactor producing power and plutonium. The second stage of the reactor will be producing uranium 233, with help of thorium and with the help of plutonium produced in the first reactor. And the third stage consists of uranium 233 and thorium breeders. India has largest source of thorium in the world. In 1961 in Vienna Mr Bhabha signed an agreement on behalf of Indian Government with the USSR. The first article of the agreement says like this Sir, the first article of the agreement is that there should be cooperation between the two countries for the research and development of the atomic reactor containing the uranium and developing the plutonium breeders.

In this connection, the late Pandit Nehru had told on 1st October, 1961 that India would never use the nuclear power for the destructive purposes. But, it will use it for peaceful purposes. That will be the future Government's policy also. Next, in 1963, an agreement was signed with U.S.A. At that time also, Pandit Nehru had told that we would use it not for evil purposes.

Let me come to the explosion stage of 18th May, 1974. Before that, I want to add one more thing. When nuclear test ban treaty was signed, Pandit Nehru told all the peace-loving countries in the world that though

[Shri Mallickarjun]

the test ban treaty was a partial treaty which did not take us towards disarmament, still, this was an extremely significant treaty in the cold war that had been created.

I shall now come to the explosion stage. The nuclear explosion has been welcomed by the people of this country which has created confidence in the minds of the people, our Prime Minister and the scientists in this country. They have exploded it successfully. What is meant by peaceful purposes? The whole purpose of the nuclear energy is to use it for peaceful purposes. Let us take for example the isotopes, that are being used in the agricultural fields in industries and in health. In agricultural field, if the isotope is used, the crop pests can be sterilised. And there cannot be any further pests which damage the crops. The crops will grow. Like that isotopes are used for health. I may tell you that in the industrial field the tempering of a particular piston or a bearing can be easily found through isotope. When we take health, this is used for detecting the cancer cells. Madame Curie discovered radioactive substance. It has further been sophisticated. As Prof. Dandavate said that late Einstein was the discoverer of the theory of relativity. I do not want to touch on that. Lastly, on behalf of an ordinary citizen of this country—not as a Member of Parliament from Congress—I heartily congratulate the Prime Minister and the scientists as also Dr. Sethna for the successful explosion of nuclear device which will go in a short period if not in a later period a long way to the economic development of this country. But, since the time at my disposal is short, I am not speaking on various comments made by other countries. The particular radioactive explosion that took place on 18th, there was no radioactivity at all. That is the greatest achievement. But I heard that the Prime Minister of Pakistan and others condemned that radioactivity

had been produced and that contaminated their region. Sir, on that particular day, wind was blowing in the south-eastern region. So, there cannot be any contamination.

श्री शंकर देव (बीबर) : सभापति जी, हम इस एटोमिक एक्सप्लोजन को करते हुए कई बार यह कह चुके हैं कि हम शांतिमय परंप्रजे के लिए, पीसफुल परंप्रजे के लिए इसको इस्तेमाल करेंगे लेकिन हमको देखना यह है कि इसका इन्टरनेशनल फील्ड में क्या रिएक्शन है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि दूसरे राष्ट्र यह समझते हैं कि हम रॉकेट्स की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। हम चाहे कितना भी यह समझें कि हम पीसफुल परंप्रजे के लिए इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं लेकिन अब हम न्यूक्लियर क्लब में घुस गए हैं। आप जानते हैं क्लब में क्या परामा जाता है और क्या पिया जाता है। हम चाहे कितना भी कहे कि दूध पी रहे हैं लेकिन लोग सही समझेंगे कि हम क्या पी रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि उन दृष्टियों को सामने रखते हुए इसका रिएक्शन जो दूसरे राष्ट्रों पर हो रहा है वह यही हो रहा है कि हम हम शक्ति को अपने डिफेंस परंप्रजे के लिए इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और उसी की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। इस चीज को रिमूव करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा है मैं उस की तारीफ करता हूं। उन्होंने सबसे पहले यह घोषणा की कि यह न्यूक्लियर टेक्नालाजी यदि कोई भी दूसरा राष्ट्र चाहता है तो हम उसको सिखाने के लिए तैयार हैं जोकि इस बात का प्रमाण है कि हम पीसफुल परंप्रजे के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल करने वाले हैं, डिफेंस परंप्रजे के लिए नहीं। मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमको यह देखना है कि जो हमने एटोमिक शक्ति का परीक्षण किया है और आज तक जो हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति का उद्देश्य रहा है कि हम अहिंसात्मक कार्यवाही करेंगे, विश्व शांति के लिए हम कार्यवाही करेंगे उस के लिए लड़ेंगे उसका जो चित्र अभी दूसरे राष्ट्रों के दिलों में बना हुआ है उसको जरूर धक्का लग रहा है। अतः उस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें

कार्य करना चाहिए। अडोस पडोस के जो राष्ट्र हैं जिनमें यह भय पैदा हो गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान किसी भी समय अणु का प्रयोग कर सकता है उसको यदि हम निकालेंगे नहीं तो दूसरे राष्ट्रों पर जो प्रभाव पड़ा है कि डिफेन्स के लिए इसका हम प्रयोग कर रहे हैं उसके रहते हम अपने कर्त्तव्य से अलग हट जायेंगे। इस दृष्टि से हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ भी घोषणा की है उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ और उनसे यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे यह भी डिक्लेयर करें कि हम अन्तर्करण से पीसफुल परंप्रोजे के लिए ही इस्तेमाल करेंगे। अगर डिफेन्स के लिए घोषणा की जाती है तो मैं समझूंगा कि वह डिफेन्स के लिए नहीं बल्कि आत्मघात के लिए घोषणा करेंगे। यदि आज एटम बम का निर्माण किया गया तो आप 4-5 साल में देखेंगे अन्य दस राष्ट्र और पैदा हो जायेंगे जिनके हाथ में एटम बम रहेगा और तब हमारी आंखें खुलेंगी कि इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ। इसके अलावा जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है कि एटामिक टेकनालजी किसी भी अन्य राष्ट्र को सिखा सकता है उनके साथ साथ मैं यह भी घोषणा कर देनी चाहिए कि आगे हम कोई फर्दर टेस्ट नहीं करेंगे।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि अगर हम कहते हैं कि शान्तिमय परंप्रोजे के लिए इसका उपयोग कर रहे हैं तो अगर कोई यूनिवर्सल एजेंसी यूनाइटेड नेशनस की शुद्ध अन्तःकरण से आकर इसपेक्शन करना चाहती है उस पर हमें कोई आब्जेक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा जब हमने आणविक शक्ति प्राप्त कर ली है तो आगे आने वाले भविष्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें देखना चाहिए कि कुछ दिनों में यह बम हमारे पास ही नहीं रहने वाला है बल्कि सभी जगह पर होने वाला है। जब छोटे छोटे राष्ट्रों के हाथ में यह हो जाएगी तो एक छोटा सा राष्ट्र भी विश्व की भस्म कर सकता है। इस लिए इसपर यूनिवर्सल कंट्रोल हो उसका हमें

प्रयत्न करना चाहिए और यू० एन० ओ० में हमें इस बात के लिए लड़ना चाहिए कि एटामिक शक्ति पर यूनिवर्सल कंट्रोल के लिए एक एजेंसी बनाई जाए। तमाम राष्ट्रों के जो एटामिक एनर्जी कमीशन है वह उसकी तहत में अपने प्रयोग करें और केवल शान्तिमय प्रयोगों के लिए उसका इस्तेमाल करें। जब डिफेन्स के लिए इस्तेमाल करने का मौका हो तो जो यूनिवर्सल कंट्रोलिंग एजेंसी होगी यू० एन० ओ० की तरफ से उसी के डायरेक्शन में उसका इस्तेमाल हो।

अन्त में मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी यह घोषणा कि एटामिक टेकनालजी, यदि कोई राष्ट्र चाहे तो उसको सिखा सकती है, बड़ी अद्भुत है क्योंकि आज तक यह बात जो बड़ी-बड़ी पावर्स हैं उन्होंने भी नहीं कही है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री जी मेरे गुस्सावों का ध्यान में रखते हुए कार्य करेंगे।

डा० कौलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) माननीय सभापति जी, आज जिस प्रस्ताव को लेकर हमें प्रपने वैज्ञानिकों का बधाई देने जा रहे हैं, अच्छा होता जिस दिन हमारी लोकसभा का अधिवेशन शुरू हुआ था 22 जुलाई को उसी दिन यह प्रस्ताव आया होता क्योंकि इससे हमारे देश का मस्तक बहुत ऊंचा उठ गया था और इस कार्य के लिए हमें सबसे पहला अवसर देना चाहिए था। मैं धन्यवाद दूँ सदन की ओर उनके साथियों को उनमें पहले मैं याद करूंगा प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू को, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को और राजक प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी को जिन्होंने साइंटिफिक पर्मानेल् को, एटामिक एनर्जी की जो शाखा चली है, अपना आशीर्वाद और निर्देशन दिया जिसके कारण वे हमेशा यही सोचते रहे कि इस देश में पीसफुल परंप्रोजे के लिए एटामिक शक्ति को कैसे काम में ला सकते हैं। इसीलिए ससार यह सबसे पहला देश है जिसने अन्टरनैशनल एक्सप्लोजन को बसिस् फुल

[डा० कैलास]

करके दिखा दिया। यदि जवाहर लाल जी का यह दृष्टिकोण न होता कि केवल पिसफुल परंप्रोज के लिए ही हमें इस शक्ति का प्रयोग करना है तो शायद हमारे आज के जो साइंटिस्ट हैं वे किर्पि दूसरे रास्ते पर चले गए होते जवाहरलाल जी के डायरेक्शन में, भाभा जी के निर्देशन में और विक्रम साराभाई जी के निर्देशन में जो काम हो रहा था उसको सेतनाजी ने और रामन्ना जी ने पूरा किया है इसके लिए देश उनका सदा आभारी रहेगा।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि 18 मई को जो कुछ भी यहाँ पर हुआ उसके लिए कई देशों ने हमारी प्रशंसा की और कई देश हमसे नागज हुए। कम से कम मुझे सबसे ज्यादा दुख कनाडा की नागजी पर हुआ क्योंकि हमेशा में ही कनाडा हमारी विचारधारा में सहमत रहा है, हमेशा हमारी सदा मदद करना रहा है इसलिए उसको समझाने का प्रयत्न हमें करना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहाँ में श्री केवल मिह को कनाडा भेजा इस बात को दर्शाने के लिए कि पिसफुल परंप्रोज के लिए हमने यह एक्सप्लोजन किया है उसके लिए वे भी बधाई का पात्र है। हम कनाडा जैसे मित्र राष्ट्र को खाना नहीं चाहते।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमने जो एक्सप्लोजन किया है उसको मटे-नजर रखने हुए पिसफुल परंप्रोज के लिए किस प्रकार इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे। हमारे यहाँ खासकर बह्मपुत्र जो हमेशा इतना विनाश करती चली जा रही है क्या उसके लिए भी हम कुछ कर सकेंगे या नहीं जिससे आसाम में पावर जेनरेशन भी हो सके और बह्मपुत्र को दूसरी तरफ मोड़ भी दिया जा सके? इसी प्रकार टाटा मैमोरियल हॉस्पिटल में मुझे कई बार जाने का काम पड़ा वहाँ पर एटमिक एनर्जी से जो ब्राइसोटोप्स बनकर आते हैं उनका कैसर के इलाज में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार

से एपीकल्बर या दूसरी जगहों पर जो पिसफुल परंप्रोज के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा उसके लिए, मैं चाहता हूँ, जितने भी धन की आवश्यकता हो वह धन प्रधान मंत्री जी देकर उस काम को और आगे बढ़ायेगी ताकि सारा संसार यह जान सके कि एटमिक एनर्जी केवल पिसफुल परंप्रोज के लिए भी इस संसार में प्राप्त रहने वाली है, विच्छस के लिए नहीं। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि आज के राजपुरुष या राजनेता एटम बम बनाकर किसी भी राष्ट्र को डरा या दबा सकेंगे। यदि हम एटम बम बनाये तो चाहना हम पर आक्रमण नहीं करेगा—ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। आज रूस और अमरीका के पास इतने एटम बम हैं लेकिन वे उनका उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं और न करेंगे। वह दिन आने वाला है जब इस शक्ति का उपयोग केवल पिसफुल परंप्रोज के लिए ही होगा।

आपने मुझे जो समय दिया उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। मैं पुनः अपने सान्तिस्ट्स को इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो यह जो परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के वैज्ञानिकों ने विस्फोट किया उसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या अभी जो आणुविक विस्फोट हुआ है वह आज में कई साल पहले बनकर तैयार नहीं हो गया था ?

और क्या जरूरत आ पड़ी कि आज ही इसका विस्फोट किया जाय ? क्या इस के पीछे कोई राजनीतिक चाल नहीं है ? आज ग्राम जनता को जो तकलीफ हो रही है, जो बर्द हो रहा है उस बर्द को नया मोड़ देने के लिये चाहे सरकार के खिलाफ हो या किसी और के खिलाफ हो, यह कदम नहीं उठाया गया ? और अगर सही है कि यह कदम उठाया गया तो मैं भारत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मचलते हुये बच्चे को खिलौना दे कर फुसलाया जाता है, लेकिन भूखे बच्चे को

खिलाता दे कर नहीं फुसला सकते हैं, उसे तो रोटी चाहिए। इसलिए अगर आज आप का मकसद हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता में जो तकलीफ के कारण दर्द है, एक तरफ देश में बच्चे बेचे जा रहे हों, एक तरफ साबुन की टिकिया के बगैर लोग तरस रहे हों और दूसरी तरफ आणविक विस्फोट की बात अंगत और निरर्थक लगने लगती है। और यह हमलिये कि आज दुनिया की होड़ में आणविक विस्फोट बहुत पीछे है। आज का युग प्रक्षोभ का युग हो गया है और ऐसा लगता है कि जो गर्व करते हैं वह बेमतलब है क्योंकि हथियार आज की दुनिया के सामने निरर्थक हैं क्योंकि यह—हथियार अब इस्तेमाल नहीं होंगे। और हम को तो ऐसा लगता है कि या तो यह हथियार कूड़े के भाव बिकेंगे या इन्सानियत मिट जायेगी। आज आइन्सटीन और महात्मा गांधी में होड़ चल रही है—एक इन्सानियत को मिटाने वाला आइन्सटीन रहा और दूसरी तरफ दुनिया को बनाने वाला गांधी रहा। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस होड़ में हम लोग भी भाग्ये। भारत के कोने कोने से मांग चल रही है कि हम को ऐसे हथियार बनाने चाहिए। लेकिन मान लीजिये जिस समय हमारा झगड़ा होगा, पाकिस्तान के पास यह बम नहीं है, लेकिन चीन के पास है, आप ने अगर 10 बम बनाये और आप को पता है कि चीन के पास 200 बम हैं तो आप का हाथ बम चलाते वक्त कांपता रहेगा।

मुझे तो डर लगता है कि अपने देश में जो लोग 27 साल से सरकार चला रहे हैं इन्होंने अपने से मजबूत के ऊपर कभी हाथ नहीं उठाया है। अगर पीटा है तो अपने से कमजोर को ही पीटा है ताकत में और तादाद में तो अपने कमजोर पर जो हाथ चलाया करता है उस हाथ में अगर कोई मजबूत हथियार आ जाता है तो वह राखस हो जाता है। महात्मा गांधी आजादी के बाद कहा करते थे कि पलटन की क्या जरूरत है। उस समय यह कहा जाता था कि पलटन की जरूरत इसलिए है कि अगर दूसरा मुल्क कोई हमला करेगा तो अपनी संहार की हिफाजत करेंगे। आज वही पलटन

सत्याग्रहियों को पीटने के लिए इस्तेमाल में लायी जाती है। जिन लोगों के हाथ में पलटन आज है वह देश के लोगों को पिटा रहे हैं। अगर देश की आम जनता या एक सूबा का सूबा इनके खिलाफ हो गया तो उस पर भी यह बम गिरा देंगे, यह मेरे मन में डर है और हम बात को मैं आज जाहिर करना चाहता हूँ।

प्रो० मधु बंडवते : अगर बम हिन्दुस्तान में डाला जायगा तो अपोजीशन और कांग्रेस दोनों मारे जायेंगे।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : माननीय बंडवते जी ने एक बात कही है कि दुनिया के देश आज दो हिस्सों में बटे हैं, एक द्विज हिस्सा है और एक अछूतों का हिस्सा है। द्विज हिस्से को यह गर्व है कि हथियार हमारे हाथ में आ गया है और हम को अछूत इसलिए समझने थे कि हम कमजोर थे। इस समय भारत में द्विज और अछूत की लड़ाई है। तो मैंने देखा है कि अछूत भी जनेऊ पहन लेते हैं और समझते हैं कि वह ब्राह्मण हो गये। क्या हिन्दुस्तान उसी तरह से बनना चाहता है कि जनेऊ पहन कर द्विज बनना चाहता है ?

आखिर में मैं हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता था, लेकिन एक दिन अचानक में पड़ा कि कोई मीटिंग हो रही थी कांग्रेस की और उस में प्रस्ताव आया कि वैज्ञानिकों को मुबारकबाद दिया जाय। तो संशोधन आया कि वैज्ञानिकों के साथ साथ शायद प्रधान मंत्री को भी मुबारकबाद दिया जाय और उस पर वोट होने लगा तो सबसे पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने अपना हाथ उठा दिया। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जब खुद ही अपने को प्रधान मंत्री मुबारकबाद दे रही हैं तो मेरे जैसे आदमी के लिये कोई जरूरत नहीं है मुबारकबाद देने की। क्योंकि जो उपलब्धि है वह वैज्ञानिकों की है, सरकार की कुछ नहीं है। इसलिए अगर मुबारकबाद देना है तो वैज्ञानिकों को दिया जाना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता ।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to hail the first peaceful nuclear underground test by India. I strongly disagree with what Shri Mishra has said. On the one hand, he attributes that the timing of the nuclear explosion is politically motivated. On the other hand he says that he congratulates the scientists for doing it at this moment.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How is it contradictory?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: It is contradictory in the sense that if it is an

achievement of the scientists, then it is not politically motivated. Therefore one should not blow hot and cold in the same breath. The type of arguments that he advanced I could not find even in Japan.

While India exploded the nuclear device, by a sheer coincidence I went to Tokyo and I went to Hiroshima. I should say that the people of that area remember with gratitude and affection both Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter, Shrimati Indira Gandhi because they were the first statesmen of the world, of international stature who visited Hiroshima. As was stated by one of the Japanese, their Emperor had no time to visit Hiroshima but Nehru visited them. They appreciated that Jawaharlal Nehru was the first world leader of a sovereign nation that visited Hiroshima to express his anxiety for the people of Japan.

Coming to peaceful use of nuclear energy, there is nothing good or bad. It is the use that would make it. I congratulate the scientists of India that they have brought to fruition one of the greatest and eternal dreams of mankind to harness all the natural resources for the prosperity and progress of mankind. It is now believed that nuclear fission releases a tremendous amount of energy, and that energy can be used for peaceful purposes. I met the Members of Parliament and even

leaders of Government in Japan and found that they were sincerely appreciative of the peaceful role that India had played.

The only thing that needed to be explained to them was that it was not a sudden step, that it was not a hasty decision on the part of the Government, we were able to explain to them step by step that it was long back in April 1948 that the Atomic Energy Act was passed, it was long back on 10th August 1948 that the Atomic Energy Commission was set up, these things were done about 25 years back, it was a graded scheme and that it came to a successful fruition on the 18th May 1974.

Then, another question that was put to me there as well as here was this. When the Indian people are facing drought and famine and there are not enough resources to give them relief how is it that the Indian Government is trying to have a nuclear explosion which will cost quite a good sum of money. I answered it by saying that India wants to remove drought, India wants to wipe away the difficulties created by drought by nature, by exploiting the energies of nature for the progress and a bright future of mankind. That argument convinced them. Then I asked them another question. I ask them why they did not criticise the United States' imperialism which destroyed the innocent millions of Hiroshima, which destroyed the mothers, daughters and sons of Hiroshima and why they are protesting only against India, which is the first country in the world to declare unreservedly its opinion that it will use this energy for peaceful purposes.

When we have invited international nuclear scientists to come and examine our atomic reactors to convince themselves, it is a strange sight that our own persons are becoming bitter critics of the Government just for the sake of criticism. The atomic scientists from far off lands say that India is using nuclear energy for peaceful pur-

poses. But it is unfortunate that some of our friends at home should find some sinister move in it.

19 hrs.

The Atomic Energy Act, when it was revised and passed by Indian Parliament clearly outlined and stipulated that the control, development and use of nuclear energy will be only for peaceful purposes. It was this undercurrent that was able to remove all misgivings of foreigners.

Even in Japan, the people there understood it. It was a time when the Japanese people were going to have elections. The Japanese Parliament had not ratified the non-proliferation Treaty which had been signed by them. So, the Opposition parties had launched a campaign that they would move a motion in Parliament that it should not be ratified. It was in order to counteract that propaganda that slogans were given. The ordinary people in Japan were clear in their mind that India is a peace-loving country. When I asked "Why did the Parliament of Japan pass a resolution against India?" the answer was, "That was not against India. That was against every atomic explosion." When China did it, they passed a resolution; when Canada did it, they passed a resolution; when America did it they passed a resolution. It was a matter of ritual and routine. It was not a matter of great concern for India. I found sincere admiration for India's policy.

I happened to visit Hiroshima on the sacred day of Nehru's death anniversary on the 27th May. I saw that a doctor brought a beautiful photograph of our late Prime Minister Nehru and distributed some sweets and some other things to the patients. They sincerely felt that India will always be the country that will stand for peace, that India will be the country in the world to give a clarion call for atomic energy for peace and that India will bring an era of hope and peace

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for mankind, and not destruction. Everybody is chary of destruction, everybody is afraid of destruction. Therefore, we hail the first successful underground nuclear test of India as a symbol of man's determination to harness all the energies for peace progress and prosperity of mankind.

With these words, I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Krishna Chandra Pant. It is the guidance of Shakti of Indra that symbolises it and the wisdom of Lord Krishna that symbolises it and the great work of scientists of India who are the great sons of India deserve this congratulation. We hope, India will March forward. I can visualise the moment when I saw the Indians in Japan dancing and saying that India has brought hope and peace of mankind.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Chairman Sir, it is a privilege for me to reply to this debate on a subject which has been very close to my heart for many years.

There are certain national achievements which bring the parties in this House together and the debate in this House reflects the joy and pride of the people throughout the length and breadth of this land in that national achievement. I regard this debate as one such debate. The way in which it has been conducted has transcended the normal divisions between parties and the polemics that go with those divisions. There was one incorrigible exception in the course of the debate. But I do not think I need take notice of that. Even he congratulated the scientists.

Every single Member who spoke expressed his appreciation for the whole team of scientists and for the wonderful achievement in exploding this peaceful underground nuclear device. I would like to join them if I may in conveying the congratulations and thanks of the House to the scientists of our country.

[Shri Shyam andan Mishra]

Sir, behind this achievement lies many years of dedicated effort. Above all, this has been made possible because of the foundational work in the policy-making sphere done by Shri. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He had a very wide perception and the historian's sweep and he was conscious of the dangers posed by science and technology in general and nuclear energy in particular, but at the same time he was a man who had basic faith in the future of man, the basic faith in the possibility of using science and technology as a tool to remove want and fear from the face of this earth. It was this vision and foresight which shaped our policy both in the field of science and technology generally and in the field of atomic energy in particular. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who followed him continued with the same policy, and more recently it has been the guidance inspiration and the decisive impetus which our Prime Minister has given to science and technology in general and to nuclear energy in particular which has led to this achievement.

Many hon. friends, Shri Pandey, Shri Samar Guha and others referred to the fact that the decision to go ahead with this explosion did require a certain amount of courage. Sir, we have seen that, in decisive moments like this the Prime Minister has always shown the courage and boldness to lead the nation in the right direction. Therefore, I have no hesitation in saying that it is to the Prime Minister above all that we owe this momentous achievement. I cannot fail to record the pioneering work that was done by Dr. Bhabha. In him India was fortunate to find not only a great scientist but a great administrator and a man of great vision, and it was a combination of the political and scientific sides of Panditji and Dr. Bhabha which laid the foundation for the development of nuclear science in this country. The work of Dr. Sarabhai has been mentioned by my friend

Shri Mavalankar. And today we have Dr. Sethna, Dr. Ramanna and his colleagues; it is only who have actually directed this experiment and the great success with which this has been made is attributable directly to their guidance and their efforts. So, Sir, I am sure that the House would like me to convey to them in particular the congratulations of the House.

I am sure you will be very glad to know that this was an entirely Indian effort; our scientists and engineers worked very hard and perfected the experiment which to all of us is a source of very great satisfaction and joy as has been seen in the course of the debate today.

This experiment is an important land-mark in the development of nuclear technology for peaceful and economic uses and here I would not like to repeat what my hon. friend, Prof Parashar very ably said in the course of his speech in setting this particular nuclear explosion in the wider context of harnessing the forces of nature for the service of mankind. But this is an important land-mark and it is an event which has undoubtedly had an electrifying effect on the morale of the people of this country. It has been said rather prosaically by me and it has been said very poetically by some hon. Members like hon. Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, hon. Shri Daga and others but behind it all has been a realisation that this explosion has added to the self-confidence and self-reliance of this country. Behind it all one can discern a sense of pride and achievement. The great significance of his experiment is that it represents a further major step in our resolve to develop our indigenous resources of energy for the benefit of our people.

Some hon. Members made a particular reference to a very important scientific aspect of this explosion and that is that it was totally contained. In fact, our scientists who have been working there ever since 19th May that is one day after the explosion in

the actual crater created by the experiment have not seen so far any traces of fission product radioactivity. The drilling has commenced and at the moment, we have just completed a bore-hole to a depth of 100 metres approximately 200 metres from the point of experiment. We have not been able to pick up any radio-activity of fission products. I must congratulate the scientists, the engineers and technicians again who participated in this experiment for the remarkable degree of containment they have achieved. There was no venting of any radio-activity. Our scientists went as near as 300 metres immediately after the explosion and a helicopter flew 30 metres above the site. This was a remarkable achievement considering the fact that some underground nuclear weapon tests conducted by the great powers have vented. It is against this background that I have drawn particular attention of the House to this aspect of the experiment.

I would also like to underline the fact that we have been the first country which has carried out its first nuclear explosion underground. There have been other explosions the world has seen, many explosions in the atmosphere in utter disregard of the outcry that has been raised about the hazard of radio-activity and the fallout and explosions which have been meant to develop weapons and here our explosion was underground and the radio-activity was fully contained and its object and purpose was entirely peaceful.

Many hon. friends have referred to our policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and I would like to emphasize that our policy has been a consistent one over the years. It was a well-thought out policy and we adhere to it. As Prime Minister stated in Parliament in 1968:

"India has repeatedly announced that she is not making an atom bomb and that she is developing her atomic energy programme exclusively for peaceful purposes. Our pro-

gramme of atomic energy development for peaceful purposes is related to the real needs of our economy and would be effectively geared to the same."

The experiment of 18th May was part of the research and development work carried out by the Department of Atomic Energy for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. As I have said earlier drilling of the site of this experiment has commenced. According to present estimates the compilation and analysis of data may take up to six months or so. For the sophisticated intelligence of Prof. Guha this seems to be a very long time. What has to be found out is the extent of rock-cracking and the extent of radio-active contamination underground and there is no way to measure these unless we drill and drilling in a radio-active area is hazardous operation. Therefore one cannot lightly go about sending people and sending equipment into an area knowing that there is radio activity underneath. It has to be done carefully and I doubt if he would like any unnecessary haste to push our scientists into this faster than they would like to go in this matter. Our scientists will carefully study and assess these results. And subsequent programme of further utilisation of this technology for developmental applications will be determined by us when the findings of the recommendations of the scientists are in hand. We have already said that the result of this experiment, when ready will be published and will be freely made available to the international community including particularly the developing countries.

I would like to tell Shri Shanker Deo that it is to this aspect that Prime Minister referred to in her statement earlier. The experiment conducted by India cannot by any means be regarded as an example or a source of encouragement to others to go in for nuclear weapons. There is no change in our consistent policy of striving always and together with other peace loving countries for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear

[Shri K. C. Pant]

weapons in the real sense namely, both vertical and horizontal so that the growth in nuclear arsenals can be arrested and reversed. I am sure the House appreciates the full significance of the success of this experiment. It is not merely an isolated feat of excellence in a particular field. It signifies an important technological breakthrough and will undoubtedly serve as an important stimulus to our rapid technological progress in various related fields. The problems of development facing us are indeed immense. After all India is not a small country; there are more than 500 million of us. As time goes on we should need a far larger and ever increasingly supply of food and fuel, of clothing and of energy. And all these things in the years to come will tax our resources and so we have to grasp all the tools that modern science and technology can provide to grapple with these problems. It is our determination to demonstrate that this new technology of explosion is not used for destruction but is made to subserve the cause of peace as an instrument of development.

And, as some friends pointed out, we perhaps need this technology even more than developed countries who have already a large infrastructure on which to build.

Sir, the interest that the experiment has evoked abroad is also indicative of the importance of the event. The reaction among the developing countries, by and large, has been one of satisfaction and even pride that a developing country like India has achieved such a significant breakthrough in a sophisticated technology. The affirmation of our determination to use this technology for peaceful purposes has also been welcomed. Some of the advanced countries of the West have not, however shown equal understanding. There has been criticism that our experiment will lead to further proliferation of nuclear weapons. I have partially dealt with all the points. But,

here, I would just like to make a reference to a statement that one hears often nowadays, namely that there is no difference between nuclear weapon test explosion and peaceful nuclear explosion. This sort of an argument has been advanced and I would like to refer here to Article I, sub-paragraph 2 of the Partial Test Ban Treaty, that is the Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. It reads and I quote:

"Each of the parties to this Treaty undertakes furthermore to refrain from causing, encouraging or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosions anywhere which would take place."

The point that I am making is that even the Partial Test Ban Treaty does not merely say 'nuclear explosions' but it says 'nuclear weapon' test explosions or any other 'nuclear explosions'. What is the meaning of 'any other nuclear explosions'? It can only mean 'peaceful explosions' either it is a weapon test explosion or a peaceful explosion. There cannot be any other third type of explosion. Since only outer space atmosphere and water—these are the media are excluded, this can only be underground explosion and, therefore, even in the Partial Test Ban Treaty a distinction has been made between these two types of explosions. And I think this distinction is worth noting.

My hon friends said that we should remove the misunderstanding. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even in the weapon test, if it is to be undertaken, preceding that, at some stage ordinary device test has already been operated. So, one is related to the other. Either one might be followed by the other or one might not be followed by the other. Those who have undertaken the tests at some earlier stage much have also undertaken an ordinary test like ours. So, the link is there.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am afraid all those who have undertaken explosions in atmosphere, this Partial Test Ban Treaty excludes. And whoever is a signatory to this test is excluded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: These are ordinary tests.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think on further thought you would come round to my point.

It has been suggested that we should remove the misunderstanding. I think that there is little scope for misunderstanding after all explanations and clarifications that have been given. We would certainly like our significant achievement to be understood in the proper perspective.

The Chairman of our Atomic Energy Commission has explained in unequivocal terms the purposes and objectives of our experiment. Only a few days ago, the Prime Minister reiterated in her statement in the House on this subject that there was no change in our consistent policy of utilising nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. She has also addressed letters to several Heads of Governments including Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan. The Government has done extensive briefings both in Delhi and other capitals abroad at the diplomatic level. I am sure, the House is aware of the statement of the External Affairs Minister on the subject.

Our representatives in various international forums where this subject has been raised by Pakistan or other such as the Disarmament Committee at Geneva—have clarified the policy of the Government and put on record our official declarations. Sir, I must say with confidence that there is now a growing understanding abroad of our principled position in regard to this matter. In conducting this experiment India has not violated any international agreement. We have not violated any obligation assumed

under our bilateral agreement with Canada or with IAEA. The materials and technical know-how used for conducting the experiment were entirely indigenous. These are important facts to be noted.

Before I go on to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to which many Members made a reference I would like to say briefly I have taken note of the anxiety of the several members about security arrangements in our plant and some suggestions which they have put forward relating to the location of the plants. I can assure them that the Government will consider this aspect in particular and, in fact, if I am not revealing a secret this aspect has been engaging the attention of the Government.

Before this explosion we were often told by countries which are continuing with these underground explosions that they have lot of potentiality for practical application in the field of technology and if this is so then one fails to understand why if others can take advantage of this technology India should be denied of the same under its own conditions.

The International Atomic Agency organised panel discussions in 1970, 1971 and 1972 on peaceful nuclear explosions. In the panel discussions in 1970 in which many countries including Japan, Sweden, U.K. and the USA participated the first conclusions in the summary of the discussions reads as follows:

"There is general agreement that the results obtained in experimental projects on the application of nuclear explosions to industrial projects justify continuation, even, an intensification of the programme".

Even more pointed is a reference in the foreword PNE. 1970. I quote:

"In addition, the use of cavities created by such explosions (nuclear explosions) appeared to have an

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economically attractive future for projects such as underground gas and oil storage, and the storage of radio-active wastes from nuclear power stations and chemical plant, for *in situ* leaching of low-grade ores broken up by the explosion. The latter application is of particular interest to one Member State, India, who could by this means use her very low-grade non-ferrous metal ore deposits, thus making her more independent of imports of these metals and furthering the national economy."

The Third Non-aligned Summit at Lusaka, in its Declaration on Disarmament, underlined its awareness of the tremendous contribution which the technology of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including peaceful nuclear explosions can make to the economy of the developing world.

Prof. Guha, Shri Bhattacharyya and later in a far more pointed way Shri Indrajit Gupta and Prof. Dandavate wanted to know what practical use could be made of the peaceful nuclear explosion technology. In fact, Shri Indrajit Gupta raised the question why have advanced countries not used this technology so far? I should like to assure him that many advances have been made since we last had a debate on the subject in the House; I think the debate was an half an hour discussion raised by Prof. Samar Guha.

I should like to give some concrete examples of the peaceful uses of nuclear explosion. Two countries which have done a lot of work on peaceful uses of nuclear explosion are the United States and the USSR. The experience of the USA is more limited in the types of applications and the geological materials which they have investigated. The Soviet programme, however, is very broad based and is used to assist in the development of their national resources with a number of technical areas being develop-

ed simultaneously. The technical results that the USSR has reported are very encouraging and in general more favourable than the United States' experience. One of the highlights of the USSR experience which I should like to bring to the attention of the House is the control of a runaway gas well at Urta Bulak.

When a well was being drilled in Southern Uzbekistan, control of the well was lost at a depth of 2450 metres, resulting in uncontrolled release of over 12 million cubic metres of gas per day. The problem was further complicated by the presence of hydrogen sulphide, almost 8 per cent weight in the gas. Conventional methods using high explosives proved to be ineffective and therefore a thirty kiloton nuclear device was set off in an appropriate manner near this well whereby the gas flow was completely stopped. Now this is a direct application which the USSR has proved and which it again carried out in a nearby gas field when another well had a similar problem. This time the original leakage was around a million cubic metres of gas per day.

The USSR has also carried out experiments on oil stimulation. In one experiment where they used two 2.3 kiloton and one eight kiloton device in an oil field, they were able to increase the oil yields considerably. Many hon. friends know about it; it was discussed earlier.

The experience of the United States however has been in the field of gas stimulation. Project 'Gas Buggy' was one of the projects where the yield of gas by the use of a nuclear explosion increased supply of gas considerably. The USSR has also created underground storage for oil or gas and tested it with oil and gas with a pressure of 60 atmospheres. They are in the process of looking at methods of developing water resources by creating shocks, i.e., explosions which produce large sized

craters and they produced an artificial lake with a storage of approximately 13,000 acre feet. They are now proposing to form a 24,000 acre feet reservoir by using two 150 kiloton devices. Another interesting experiment which the USSR is working on is the proposed Pechora-Kama canal. Here the proposal is to use approximately 200 or so explosions to divert the Pechora river into the Kama river and then into the Caspian sea where the entry of this water will help to stabilise the level of the water in the inland Caspian sea. In the field of mining they are working on a project which would remove something like 900 million cubic metre of overburden to reach the ore which they wish to exploit. This shows that there are definite uses for peaceful nuclear explosion and both the USA and the USSR are deeply interested just as we are in developing this new technology.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you got the estimate of expenditure for these techniques?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I thought I had given you enough for today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can give us at a later stage; they are interesting; the figures are quite high.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The point I was making was that the use of this technology has gone beyond theoretical stage and the stage of conjecture into practical field, practical work has been done. These were some of the examples that were cited in that context.

I do not want to take more time. Reference was made by Dr. Kailash to the reaction of Canada. We have always valued our cooperation and collaboration with Canada in the nuclear and other fields. Therefore our Foreign Secretary went to Canada and held high level talks. I should

like to inform the House that the talks have resulted in clearing some of the misunderstanding and a better appreciation of each other's point of view. We expect to hold further consultations with them when their representatives come to Delhi in the near future. The Canadians have agreed that we have not violated any agreement that we have entered into with them. This also is a point to be noted. There are certain points to be sorted out with them, but notwithstanding these differences, we respect each other's point of view. Because we have had good relations with Canada for a number of years now ever since independence, we do not take our friendship with them lightly and we hope to arrive at some understanding of our mutual position which will prove satisfactory to both of our countries.

Reference was made to some exaggerated reactions which have taken place in the world. We have never concealed our intention to explore the possibility of underground nuclear explosion. There have been questions in Parliament and answers given by the Prime Minister, which have been published in newspapers and which have been taken note of. It has been said quite clearly and plainly that we are exploring the possibilities of an underground explosion. There was no secrecy about it. It was not a cloak and dagger affair. It was a scientific and technological experiment which has potentialities for peaceful application and which we thought would be helpful to our country. We never made a secret of it. I have here a list of questions and answers given on various dates and I do not want to take the time of the House by reading them. I would only say that as far back as 15th November 1972 in answer to a question, Government had stated:

"The Atomic Energy Commission is constantly reviewing the progress in the technology of underground nuclear explosion both

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from the theoretical and experimental angle"—

I would like to emphasise the word "experimental"—

"and also taking into account their potential economic benefits and possible environmental hazards."

Therefore, quite clearly in 1972 we had talked of an experimental angle of the underground explosion. Against this background, it is difficult to appreciate Pakistan's somewhat hysterical reaction to this explosion. We know that Pakistan has its own internal difficulties, but if it wants to divert the attention of its people, we would be grateful if Mr. Bhutto would find something more credible. The way he has ever-reacted to our explosion almost suggest that Mr. Bhutto feels that India made all the efforts of exploding a nuclear device underground with the sole object of impressing him! He seems to be looking round for assurances against threat. But the basic question is, threat from whom? We have already declared categorically that our experiment was for peaceful purposes and our Prime Minister has conveyed this assurance to Mr. Bhutto. Therefore, there is in fact no danger or threat from India to Pakistan. The need to seek assurance or support against a non-existing threat is not there.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Prime Minister Bhutto has said that due to the radioactive fall-out contamination has occurred on his land, though actually there was no radioactive fall-out. Will you kindly say on 18th May what was the direction of the wind?

SHRI K. C. PANT: This point has been clarified. The direction of the wind was away from Pakistan. But apart from that, I have mentioned today how the scientists themselves were near the crater, how the heli-

copter flew near the crater and how they went next day to the crater and so on. So, I need not explain it further.

Like other developing countries which were under colonial rule, we could not help the fact that the first industrial revolution passed us by in an earlier era. But, I think, this country has resolved that we have no intention of letting the same thing happen in the technological revolution in this century. We shall not be deterred by criticism or pressure from any quarter from our purpose. In the past, we could not prevent a time gap developing in many fields of science and technology and industry. But there is no reason why we should today allow a time gap to develop in such fields of science and technology where we can keep abreast of the latest developments. This applies as much to electronics and space science as to nuclear energy. We have some of the best scientists in the world. We have the organisation and we have the motivation. It is, therefore, only natural that we do not allow ourselves to be bypassed by the new industrial revolution and take up new technologies where we have the necessary capabilities.

This explosion is a symbol of our determination that in spite of all our difficulties, we shall forge ahead in the task of national construction. The nuclear explosion is necessarily an event which attracts a great deal of public notice. But behind it lie countless hours of effort of a very large number of scientists, technologists and others. There are so many other fields of national endeavour which do not get the same notice but in which likewise countless number of people are working day in and day out in the task of national construction. Therefore, in spite of our current economic and other difficulties, this explosion, if I have understood the mood of the House correctly, has been a symbol of faith and hope for the country. It is also a

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Explosion conducted by A.E.C. *Explosion conducted by A.F.C.*

symbol of our determination to use all our natural resources for the development of our country, for raising the standard of living of our people and for developing our science and technology. On this question, the independence of our judgment is final. This is a basic point of principle, an attribute of our sovereignty

on which there can be no yielding to pressure and on which there can be no compromise.

19.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 9, 1974|Sraavana 18, 1896 (Saka).