

**USE OF SOPHISTICATED
WEAPONRY**

*129 SHRI D. P. SINGH :
SHRICHANDAR SHEKHAR: SHRI
KRISHAN KANT :f SHRI GULAM
NABI UNTOO : DR. Z. A.
AHMAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been no reduction in the use of sophisticated weaponry by the nuclear powers who have signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any initiative to convene a World Conference of non-nuclear weapon States to reconsider their attitude to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Not to the knowledge of Government.

(b) No, Sir. Not at present.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Is it not a fact that because of the no reduction of sophisticated weaponry, the whole idea of big powers seems to be to keep the Nuclear Club a closed monopoly of some powers and that is why rightly we did not sign the treaty. May I know whether the Government of India will try to take steps to strengthen our nuclear capability so that the big powers are not in any way to take action which goes against India and other under-developed countries ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : My reply to the first question is that the reason given by the hon. Member is one with which I agree. That is the main reason why we did not sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty because it did not at all move towards lessening of the number of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the nuclear power countries and it is for this reason that we thought that it does not move towards reduction of nuclear danger to the world. About the second question, I would request the hon. Member to address it to the Minister in charge of nuclear development.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Your advice can be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That does not arise.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Krishan Kant.

SHRI GULAM NABI UNTOO : May I know the names of the countries which have signed the Treaty of Non-proliferation and whether India will take the initiative to convene a meeting where the reduction of nuclear will be discussed ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, this is a published material. The number of countries is large. If you contact me outside, I will ask my office to prepare a list for you. In regard to the second point, there is no proposal at present.

*130. [The questioner (Shri T. V. Aiyandam) was absent. For answer vide col. 15 infra.]

**PRODUCTION TARGET IN PUBLIC SECTOR
STEEL PLANT**

*132. SARDAR AMJAD ALI :
DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI :f
SHRI KRISHAN BAHADUR
CHETTRI: SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR
MUKHERJEE :

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

(a) whether Government have ascertained the possibility of reaching production target for the year 1972 in Public Sector Steel Plants ; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGLAM) : (a) and (b) : The production target of Hindustan Steel Limited for the year 1972-73 envisages production from the three integrated steel plants of nearly one million tonnes of ingot steel more than in 1971-72. The authorities of Hindustan Steel Limited are taking all possible steps to achieve this target.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : From the Bulletin of Statistics prepared by the United Nations in February 1972 it is seen that the most important constituents for steel production namely, coal and iron-ore, are going down in production. The figures show that coal production was 5200 thousand tonnes in 1954, rising to 6000 thousand tonnes in 1969 and then dropping to 5600 thousand tonnes in 1971. Similarly the production of iron-ore was 1700 thousand metric tonnes in 1964 rising to 2600

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. R. K. Chakrabarti.

metric tonnes in 1970 and then falling to 2,500 thousand metric tonnes in 1971. May I know from the hon. Minister how does he expect to increase production of steel when there is no increase in production of the constituents necessary for steel production ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : During the last three years our steel production has not been reaching the levels which we had originally put before us in the form of targets. But a number of measures are being taken in the three integrated steel plants in the public sector as a result of which we are hopeful of achieving the targets this year.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Chettri. Not here ? He is not asking any question. All right, Yes, Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether with the present rate of progress in the public sector steel projects, it is feasible to reach the production target fixed by the honourable Steel Minister himself in his New Year message, that is, the 7.2 million target in the public sector steel projects and, if not, may I know from the hon. Minister what would be the import of steel in the current year ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : The targets that have been put before the integrated steel plants both in the public sector and the private sector this year have naturally been put on the basis of our assessment of the feasibility of the targets and we do expect to attain them and every effort will be made to attain them and if we do that, there should be substantial reduction in our programme of import of steel.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Mohta.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA : Sir, some time back the honourable Prime Minister stated that strikes and lock-outs have no place in the Indian economy. May I ask the honourable Minister whether this principle will be applied at least in the steel sector, in the public sector ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : I am not able to follow your question. Could you please repeat it ?

SHRI M. K. MOHTA : Sir, some time back the honourable Prime Minister has stated that strikes and lock-outs have no place in the Indian economy. I want to know whether this principle is being applied or is going to be applied in the public sector steel projects so that more production can be achieved.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : Naturally, all of us desire that there should be no strikes and lock-outs in any part of our economy so as to ensure the most rapid industrial development and this applies to the steel sector as to every other sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Goray.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA : Sir, my question has not been answered. It is only a statement of principles. Is it going to be applied in the case of the steel sector ? Are you going to ban strikes and lock-outs in the steel sector ? That is my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all right.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : The honourable Member is aware that so far as strikes and lock-outs are concerned, banning is not always the method by which you can avoid strikes and lock-outs.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : Sir, steel being one of the key industries, all of us are very much concerned about steel production. Sir, the honourable Minister has told us that the two problems that have been facing this particular industry are (1) inefficient management and (2) bad labour relations. How far have we progressed in making the management more efficient ? How far have we succeeded in seeing to it that there are less of labour troubles ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think this is the last question.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Sir, I want to put a question.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : Sir, so far as improving the managerial performance of the Hindustan Steel is concerned, the House is aware that emphasis is being placed more and more on the promotion of experienced managers from inside the organisation to leading positions. Along with this, we have laid great emphasis during the last

year on improvement in the maintenance setup in the Hindustan Steel, because that is the crucial area where we have failed to a considerable extent in the past. Certain technological steps have been taken to improve the performance of all the three plants and I hope that we would be able to benefit from the results of taking these different steps.

Then, Sir, the matter of labour relations is in a sense perhaps more difficult because of the presence of the multiplicity of the unions in the different plants and the fact that steel-making is a continuous process where even a very small number of workers can hold up the progress of the work of the entire plant and this presents certain additional difficulties. But, as a result of the functioning of the Joint Negotiating Committee for the steel industry and the continuous discussions we have been having with the representatives of labour, here also we hope that there will be some improvement during the coming year.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Next question.

INDO-BURMA BORDER

*133. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MALHUR : SHRI S. A. KHAJA
MOHIDEEN : SHRI M. K. MOHTA :
SHRI NAGESHWAR
PRASAD
SHAHI : SHRI
SITARAM SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nagaland have expressed their resentment to the Centre over the border demarcation agreement between India and Burma ; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that 50 villages belonging to Nagaland are affected under said agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Boundary Agreement signed between India and Burma on the 10th March, 1967, merely formalises the traditional boundary between them. A representative of the Nagaland Government

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Jagdish Prasad Malhur.

has been associated with the border demarcation work in the Nagaland sector of the border and their views have been given due consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : नागालैंड सरकार के जो प्रतिनिधि थे अथवा उसके पश्चात् आप ने जो संधि की है बर्मा सरकार के साथ उस के संबंध में सर्वे किया है या वहाँ के प्रतिनिधियों ने आप से कोई विरोध प्रकट किया है उसके बारे में क्योंकि अखबारों में आप ने रिपोर्ट पढ़ी होगी कि नागालैंड सरकार ने इसके बारे में विरोध प्रकट किया है कि हमारे 50 गाँव बर्मा में चले गये हैं। तो इस संबंध में नागालैंड सरकार ने सरकार को कोई लिखित प्रोटेस्ट भेजा है या नहीं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने जवाब में पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि इस बाउंड्री का डिमार्केशन होने से हमारी तरफ की कोई भूमि या जमीन बर्मा को नहीं चली गयी है और न बर्मा की कोई भूमि हमारी तरफ आ गई है। बाउंड्री बही है जो पहले से चली आ रही है, सिर्फ डिमार्केशन हुआ है। यह बात जरूर है कि जब यह काम शुरू हुआ था तो नागालैंड सरकार ने हमारे इलम में इस बात को लाया था कि इस तरह से बाउंड्री का डिमार्केशन होने से जो उनके ट्राइबल रिलेशन्स चल रहे हैं बर्मा की तरफ के लोगों के साथ उसमें कुछ बाधा पड़ेगी, कुछ हानि होगी और कुछ दिक्कत आयेगी। लेकिन उनको इस बारे में हम ने बता दिया है कि उनके ट्राइबल रिलेशन्स वैसे ही चलते रहेंगे और उनको कोई बाधा नहीं होगी। यह तो फारमलाइजेशन हो रहा है बाउंड्रीज का।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : जिन 50 गाँवों का चर्चा है कि यह गाँव कभी भारत के पास थे और डिमार्केशन करते समय यह बर्मा को चले गये, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में ये गाँव उधर चले गये हैं या नहीं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि हमारी कोई भूमि या कोई गाँव बर्मा की तरफ नहीं चला गया है।