

श्री बलजीत सिंह : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ । यह जो नुकसान हुआ है यह तो सारे देश का हुआ है । इसलिये . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should resume his seat. I have called Dr. L. M. Singhvi now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It seems that the pipe-line of information from the State Government is very seriously choked. The hon. Minister must tell us the extent of damage in these areas and the amount of grant given by the Central Government and the amount of assistance which has already been extended in these areas. But none of this information is forthcoming.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have just now mentioned about the damage that was caused to shops and industry. The entire information that I have given is based on the information supplied by the Governments of Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. As regards assistance that is being given, I have already mentioned that Rs. 50 lakhs have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government. So far, the Punjab Government have distributed about Rs. 55 lakhs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The question is not restricted to the Punjab only.

Shri D. R. Chavan: So far as Rajasthan is concerned, I have mentioned that no industrial units of major significance were located in the Rajasthan area; one production centre belonging to the Khadi Commission had been destroyed, involving a loss of Rs. 16,500. I have mentioned that already.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि 16,500 रुपए का नुकसान हुआ । लेकिन वहाँ दो तीन इमारतें ऐसी गिरी हैं जिनकी कीमत पांच लाख होगी । क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है और अगर मालूम है तो उस के लिए क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have already mentioned that this information is

based on the information which relates to shops and industry only supplied by the Rajasthan and other Governments.

Manufacture of Aircraft parts in Public and Private Sector Industries

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*506. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kānā Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to manufacture aircraft parts in the public and private sector industries in the country;

(b) whether other light defence equipment will also be manufactured in the public and private sector industries to meet the Defence requirements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how far it has proved successful?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The equipment for Defence Services proposed to be manufactured by the civil industry includes tractor engines, vehicles accessories, optical, electronic and aircraft instruments, line communication equipment, pumps, motors, compressors, generators, etc.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि इस मामले में हमारी कुल जरूरत कितनी है, कितना हम अपने आप पैदा कर रहे हैं और कितना बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to this matter, the Department of Def-

ence Production had set up various technical committees and gone into this question; those reports have been submitted to the Planning Commission. The Study Groups have made recommendations on the investment for each particular item of importance. For example, for the manufacture of electronic equipment, the Study Group is of opinion that in the public sector about Rs. 34 crores worth of investment would be necessary and in the private sector about Rs. 20 crores in the next Five Year Plan. Similarly, for the other items also, studies have been made and the outlay has been indicated.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यू० पी० के इण्डस्ट्री लिस्ट्स की तरफ से जो सुझाव आया था उस पर सरकार ने अमल किया है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या अमल किया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: To the extent possible, suggestions made by industrialists which are possible of acceptance have been accepted. We have also taken into consideration some of the major industrial units like TELCO, Walchand Industries and Hind Cycles who have offered to manufacture tank and vehicle components. We are taking their assistance and also rendering them requisite technical advice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it not possible for the Defence Ministry undertakings in the public sector to produce these vital items of defence requirements so that they may avoid going to the private sector for these? Is it not possible for Government to raise the investment of Rs. 20 crores the hon. Minister mentioned so as to have entirely autonomous units of production in the public sector itself as has been the policy of Government so far as defence requirements are concerned?

Shri A. M. Thomas: To the extent possible, we are utilising various defence establishments. They are working to capacity. They are being expanded and modernised also. Additional factories are also being set up.

The hon. Member would agree that in a time of emergency with a hot war, we will have to draw on all sources of supply in which the private sector would have a very important part to play. But I may assure the hon. Member that production in various defence factories will not be affected to any extent; in fact, it would only be enhanced because of the capacity released by reason of some components being manufactured elsewhere

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I do not want such a long answer which does not relate to my question. My question is something entirely different. I simply wanted to know this: Is it not possible for Government in their defence undertakings to produce these things rather than depend on the private sector? Why this policy deviation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the Rs. 20 crores mentioned, it relates to the electronics industry. I have said that as much as Rs. 35 crores would be invested in the public sector undertakings. As the hon. House knows, the main public sector undertakings we have in this respect is the Bharat Electronics. It would be utilised to the utmost capacity. We are also putting up another factory in Hyderabad; also a third factory is under contemplation. So that, to the extent possible, public sector units would certainly be commissioned.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the difficulties faced in importing spares for aircraft and defence equipment due to the stoppage of supplies by UK and USA during the recent conflict, Government organised some industrial exhibition to attract pioneer industrialists to this field. What has been the result of this exhibition and has any response come from private industrialists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): About 12,000

items were exhibited in different places and it has been possible to locate sources for about 5,000 of these from the civil sector.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि रक्षा के सामानों के उत्पादन के लिये सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों के कारखानों में विमानों के पुर्जे बनवाने का विचार किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने किन-किन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों में विमानों के पुर्जे बनाने का चुनाव किया है और किस आधार पर किया है।

Shri A. M. Thomas: They are so many, e.g., in the last three years, for manufacture of components of arms and ammunition itself, we have placed an order worth about Rs. 15 crores with several firms. It will not be possible to mention the names of the hundreds of firms with which the orders have been placed. This question relates to maximisation of production both in the public sector and private sector, so that the question is comprehensive enough. To the extent possible, we are utilising both public sector and private sector in this matter.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार कि जो डिफेन्स इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग हैं उनकी स्पेअर कैपेसिटी का उपयोग करने के लिये क्या भारत सरकार अपने रक्षा सम्बन्धी सामानों को बनवाने का उपाय नहीं कर रही है। यदि नहीं, तो क्यों तथा जो काम सिविल इण्डस्ट्रीज को दिया जा रहा है, उसकी पब्लिसिटी के लिये क्या काम किया गया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the defence factories are concerned, it cannot be stated that there is spare capacity. In fact, it is working to capacity in almost all the factories. Perhaps there may be a little loss of workload in certain sections some-

times, but it may be a matter of a transitional nature. As far as the defence factories are concerned, they are now being utilised to the maximum extent.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I asked what arrangements were being made for publicity in the civil industries so that they may work.

Mr. Speaker: When the Members join so many questions, it becomes difficult for the Minister to answer all of them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That matter has been answered by my hon. colleague, Shri Hathi, with regard to the exhibition and other things, so that the co-operation of the private sector is taken.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what percentage of various parts of MIG-21 will be supplied by USSR and what percentage is being manufactured here or will be manufactured here in the near future?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think it would be advisable to give details about the components that we are going to manufacture and those that we are going to import.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We would like to know whether the Government is aware that by bringing in TELCO, Tata, Walchand and others, and giving them orders both for this manufacture of aircraft parts and other items a war psychosis is likely to be created by America, because each businessman will spend more than Rs. 50 crores. If they are aware, I want to know the reason why 12,000 items have been selected for giving to the private sector when the ordnance factories are already suffering because of no work and not even 40 per cent capacity is being utilised?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I thought my hon. friend had better information with regard to the working of the ordnance factories. In fact, all the ordnance factories, I may assure him,

are working to capacity. With regard to aircraft accessories, we have not entrusted to TELCO or anybody else. We have entered into two agreements, one with Dunlop Rubber Co., and another with Bentex Corporation, by which an accessories division would be set up in Bangalore at the Bangalore unit of Hindustan Aircraft Factory, which is a public sector enterprise, as the hon. Member knows. With regard to less of work in the ordnance factories, in fact by parceling out these things in a way there would be more work, because ordnance factories can concentrate on very critical items in which specifications are very stringent, and sophisticated and other parts can be taken up. In a way, there would be more of work.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The first part of my question was whether Government is aware that by bringing in private sector men like Tata and Walchand, and by their spending Rs. 100 crores, they will never allow us to go in for peace, they will only establish a war psychosis. I want to know whether Government is aware. My question is pointed to the Prime Minister.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, this association of TELCO and other things is not really a matter of new item as such, because they are, as the hon. Member knows, manufacturing vehicles now, so that it is automobile components mainly that would be parcelled out to them. They have got the necessary capacity, so that it is not a matter of parceling out new items of equipment. Of course, there would be some addition.

Shri R. S. Pandey: With regard to the question of parts to be produced indigenously, may I know whether a line is drawn and the time limit is fixed, by what time we are going to be self-sufficient so far as parts are concerned?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is very difficult to indicate that. As I have indicated a study has been made with re-

gard to the capacity to be set up and the requirements during the Fourth Plan, and we have taken into account the question of self-sufficiency regarding various items. It is not possible to indicate by which time we would be self-sufficient in all items. We still may have to import certain items.

Shri Bade: In continuation of the questions put by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and Shri Banerjee, I want to ask whether all these private companies are more efficient than the public sector companies and they are more nationalist, and there is no question of war psychosis which is a thing that is created by Pakistan and China, and is it not a fact that by giving these items of work to the private manufacturers—the manufacturing of these defence spare parts—the Government is creating more national spirit in the mind of the companies?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I think there is inadequate appreciation of the role played by them. At the time of hot war, it is well known that the requirements would be 60 to 100 times more than at the time of peace. At the time of hot war, the production in the ordnance factories may not be sufficient to meet the situation; so it is in our interest to see that some capacity is built up in the private sector so that it will be in the overall interests of the country's industrial development. We have to welcome this move.

I may also say that even in the ordnance factories which we are now putting up, we are as far as possible utilising the general purposes machinery. At certain times,—it may perhaps be a distant time—we may have to switch on to the civil purposes also.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The ordnance factories have been producing many vehicles, such as Shaktiman and Nissan, etc. In order to bring down the prices, which is one of the important factors, and also to meet the defence requirements, and these objections could be achieved by standardising the equipment, may I know

whether any efforts have been made by the Defence Department to standardise the components required for the various vehicles manufactured in the country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir. As far as the defence requirements are concerned, it will be mainly Shaktiman and Nisan, that is 4X4. Standardisation will be on that basis. The vehicles which are required for defence purposes need a special standard, mainly these 4X4 vehicles, and specification, so that the question of standardisation will always be kept in view.

Violation of Kutch Agreement by Pakistan

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*507. **Shri Maheshwar Nalk:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan in violation of the Kutch agreement of June, 1965 has been digging bunkers, concentrating military vehicles in the Kanjarkot area and sending out patrols across the Ding-Surai track; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter and the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). During November-December last year, Pakistan had, on a few occasions, been found to have violated the terms of the Kutch Agreement of June 1965, in so far as sending out of patrols, military vehi-

ciles, and digging of bunkers is concerned. A protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan in regard to these violations. No reply has been received. However, no violations have been noticed since the signing of the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri Maheswar Nalk: May I know whether any good has come out of this matter having been referred to the Geneva tribunal?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There was one meeting, which was more or less a preliminary meeting.

Shri Maheswar Nalk: May I also know whether the Tashkent Declaration has got any pervasive effect over this Kutch dispute?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It cannot be said whether on the dispute itself it would have any effect, but as I have indicated in the main answer, no violation of the agreement on the Rann of Kutch has come to our notice after the Tashkent declaration.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि हमारी संचार व्यवस्था वहाँ मुश्किल हो गई है और हमने सड़कों को ऐसा इन्तजाम कर लिया है कि ताकि दलदल हमें आइन्दा परेशान न करे ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think it advisable to mention the details with regard to the communications that we are just having.

Mr. Speaker: Some satisfaction should be given.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly we have kept that in view.

Shri Hem Barua: India has accepted the Kutch agreement, although it is unfavourable to us in many respects, in the hope of good relations with Pakistan, and that is Mr. Wilson's hope also, but as late as 30th November, 1965, Pakistan sent units of irregular troops in the Ding-Surai patrol