

or revised, there are no mistakes in the list.

MACHINE TOOL PROTOTYPE
FACTORY, AMBARNATH

5 p.m.

Mr. Chairman: It is 5 p.m. Shri M. L. Dwivedi to raise a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of answers given on the 22nd August, 1955 to Starred Question No. 991 and Short Notice Question No. 7 regarding Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी (खिला हमीर-पुर) : सभापति जी, जैसा कि अभी आप ने बतलाया, मैं मशीन टूल प्रोटो-टाइप फैक्टरी, अम्बरनाथ के विषय में प्रश्न संख्या ६६१ और जलहाली की मशीन टूल फैक्टरी के सम्बन्ध में अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या ७ के उत्तर से जो बातें उत्पन्न होती हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा सा विवाद विवाद इस सदन में प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर में सरकार की ओर से यह बतलाया गया था कि अम्बरनाथ और जलहाली की फैक्टरीज के सम्बन्ध में जो आलोचना मशीन टूल कला के विशेषज्ञ श्री जे० डी० स्केफ ने की है, उस में कहां तक तथ्य है, इस बात के आधार पर सरकार ने अपनी नीति निर्धारित की है । इस प्रश्नों के उत्तर में जो बयान सदन-पटल पर रखे गये हैं, उन से जाहिर होता है कि सरकार ने श्री स्केफ की रिपोर्ट को कोई मान्यता नहीं दी, क्योंकि उन में यह बतलाया गया है कि इस नवजात उद्योग के प्रति श्री स्केफ के विचार ईर्ष्या और द्वेष के भावों से भरे हुए थे । इस कारण यह पहले से ही सरकार को ज्ञात था कि श्री स्केफ इन फैक्टरियों के विरोध में अपना मत देंगे । श्री स्केफ भारत में आये भारत सरकार के बुलाने पर । इन को कोलम्बो प्लान के अन्तर्गत यहां आने का निमंत्रण दिया गया था । यह बात बड़ी रहस्यजनक है कि जब सरकार को ज्ञात था कि भारतीय मशीन टूल उद्योग के प्रति श्री स्केफ के विचार ईर्ष्या और द्वेष

से भरे हुए हैं, फिर भी ऐसे शस्त्र के हाथ में उस ने इस उद्योग की जांच पड़ताल करने का काम सौंप दिया ।

इसके अलावा रोल्स-रायस के प्रतिनिधि भी यहां आये और उनकी रिपोर्ट डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के हाथों में है । सदन को अभी तक ज्ञात नहीं हुआ है कि उन लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार प्रकट किये हैं । इस बारे में भी प्रकाश डाला जाना चाहिये । सदन को मालूम होना चाहिये कि क्या श्री स्केफ के ही विचार इस प्रकार के हैं या दूसरों के भी ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं सरकार का ध्यान पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—यह चौदहवीं रिपोर्ट है—, जिसमें इस उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण बातें दी गई हैं । इस के अतिरिक्त १९५४ की डिफेंस आडिट रिपोर्ट में भी बहुत से तथ्य दिये गये हैं । एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि धोलीकन्ज से जो करार हुआ था, उसमें यह निश्चय किया गया था कि अठारह महीने में फैक्टरी का काम शुरू हो जायगा और २४ महीने में यह उद्योग पूरी तरह से काम करने लग जायगा यानी इसका उत्पादन अपनी पूरी कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक होने लग जायगा, लेकिन जो काम १९५० में चालू होना चाहिये था और १९५१ में जिसका पूरा उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जाना चाहिये था, उसका उद्घाटन १९५३ में होता है और उद्घाटन होने के बाद भी केवल थोड़ा सा सामान बनने के अतिरिक्त वहां पर कोई विशेष कार्य नहीं हुआ है । मान लीजिये कि श्री स्केफ के विचार ईर्ष्या और द्वेष से भरे हुए हैं, परन्तु क्या संसद की प्रतिनिधि समिति, लोक सेवा समिति, के विचार भी द्वेष से भरे हुए हैं ? क्या रोल्स-रायस के प्रतिनिधियों के विचार भी द्वेष से भरे हुए हैं । मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री हम को बतलायेंगे कि इस धोलीकन्ज कम्पनी के एन्टेसीडेंट्स कैसे थे, उन्होंने कहां कहां काम किया और कहां कहां अच्छी

[श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी]

नीयत से और ठीक तरह काम किया। जिन माननीय सदस्यों को इस विषय में ज्यादा जानकारी है, वे अन्य प्रश्न उठाएंगे, लेकिन मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि करार के अनुसार इस कारखाने के खोलने में निश्चित अवधि से दो वर्ष का विलम्ब हुआ और अभी तक इसमें केवल दो प्रकार के टूल ग्राइन्डर, मोटराइज्ड ग्राइन्डर, पालिशिंग मशीन और मोनो-ड्राइवर ही बन पाये हैं। पूर्ण उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में उतरना तो दूर, अभी तक आंशिक उत्पादन की परिधि के बाहर भी कारखाना नहीं जा सका है। इस से स्पष्ट जान पड़ता है कि कारखाने की प्रगति सन्तोषजनक होने से अत्यन्त दूर है।

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का सदस्य होने की हैसियत से मैं इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक सब-कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जिसके सदस्य हमारे लीगल एफेयर्स के मंत्री, श्री पाटस्कर, श्री य० सी० पटनायक और मैं थे। हम तीनों आदमी अम्बरनाथ गये थे और वहाँ हम ने इस फैक्टरी की पूरी देख-भाल की थी और उस के दौरान मैं हमें बुलाया गया कि जो आदमी विशेषज्ञ की हैसियत से स्विटजरलैंड से बुलाये गये थे, उन्होंने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आ कर हमें इस बात का अच्छा मौका मिला है कि हम मशीनटूल और डिजाइनिंग का काम सीख सकें। जो लोग वास्तव में इस काम को जानते ही नहीं थे, उन को विशेषज्ञों के रूप में हमारे ऊपर थोपा गया और उन को बड़ी ऊंची तन्खर्चे दी गईं। जरा विचार कीजिये कि इस तरह से कहां तक इस उद्योग की प्रगति हो सकती है और उसको सफलता मिल सकती है।

सरकार के वक्तव्य में यह बताया गया है कि सरकार का ध्यान विशेष तौर पर इस बात की ओर है कि हमारे यहां से जो

लोग स्विटजरलैंड जायें, वे विशेषज्ञता में ट्रेनिंग पा सकें। किन्तु अभी तक सिर्फ़ अठारह आदमियों को शिक्षा मिली है और उनका चुनाव इस प्रकार से किया गया कि उनमें से भी किसी ने कोई विशेष दक्षता प्राप्त नहीं की। या तो उन लोगों की शिक्षा ही ऐसी मिली कि वे कुछ सीख न सके और या आदमी ही ऐसे भेजे गये, जो इस योग्य ही नहीं थे। इस सब का नतीजा यह है कि अभी भी वहां पर तेरह स्विटजरलैंड के विशेषज्ञ काम कर रहे हैं, जब कि करार का यह छठा साल है।

ट्रेनिंग स्कूल के बारे में कहा गया है कि उसकी मुक्त कंठ से प्रशंसा की गई है। इस विषय में मेरे निजी नोट में यह कहा गया है:

"The party were then taken to the training workshop. The building and equipment is very costly. The party had no opportunity of knowing the progress made by the trainees, as the second and third year students were said to have been let off on the previous day, and only the pupils of the first year were engaged in their first lesson. The instructors in this institution had also been sent by the Oerlikons. It was stated that the instructors did not possess university degrees but were only technicians. Some were said to have left, and some were removed by the administration. The party were informed that there was no examination of the trainees by any outside agency. Only the principal, a German technician and his staff (mostly Swiss) who handled the classes conducted the examinations. As the expenditure in this training centre must be justified by the training imparted to the trainees and the standard of efficiency tested by some out-

side agency, it is held that an institution of repute like the Engineering College, Kirkee, should be entrusted with the work of conducting the trade test with a view to judge the efficiency of the trainees from time to time."

हमारे ट्रेनिंग स्कूल के बारे में कहा गया है कि हर साल उस में एक सौ प्रशिक्षणार्थी भरती किये जाते हैं और वह बहुत ऊंचे स्तर का प्रशिक्षण-केन्द्र है। मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है लेकिन जब मैं ने वहां के काम को देखा और उस जर्मन एक्सपर्ट को देखा, तो मुझे ज्ञात हुआ कि छोटी छोटी बातें बतलाने और सिखाने के अलावा कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण बात वहां पर नहीं सिखाई जाती है, जिससे कि प्रशिक्षणार्थी मशीनटूल और डिजाइनिंग में कोई विशेष योग्यता प्राप्त कर सकें। छोटे छोटे माडल वहां पर जरूर बनाये गये हैं जिन को बनाना हमारे मैट्रिकुलेट्स प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन में ही सीख जाते हैं।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जिस संस्था पर करोड़ों रुपया व्यय हुआ है सरकार उस पर विशेष ध्यान नहीं देती, और उसमें अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिली यह बड़े शोक की बात है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में दो एक बातें कह कर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करूंगा।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member must realise that this discussion is only for half an hour. He has already taken ten minutes, There are about 10 or 11 Members who want to put questions. At least ten minutes should be allowed to the hon. Minister. I do not know how many of those 10 persons who want to put questions are in the House; many of them are not present, but still there are some who would like to put questions.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : I will finish in two minutes.

भारतीय कम्पनी को करार के अनुसार ४२.३६ लाख पेशगी दिया गया। जब कि मशीन आदि का मूल्यांकन ही नहीं हुआ था, इस रकम का अनुमान कैसे लगाया गया ?

फारवार्डिंग एजेंट की रसीद के बिना, और करार की शर्तों के प्रतिकूल १५७.६५ लाख की रकम कम्पनी को क्यों दी गयी। इस नियम के विरुद्ध भुगतान के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है तथा उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गयी। यदि नहीं की गयी तो क्यों ?

कारखाने के काम का अन्य सामान क्रय करने का मनमाना अधिकार कम्पनी को क्यों दिया गया, जब कि नियमानुसार सामान के क्रय करने में किफायत की जा सकती थी और बहुत सा सामान इसी देश में उपलब्ध हो सकता था। इस कम्पनी ने इंग्लैंड से भी कुछ सामान खरीदा था। उस पर उसने २५ पर सेंट और लिया था। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने विदेशी कम्पनी द्वारा क्रयों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रखा जब कि ऐसे नियंत्रण के लिये करार में व्यवस्था थी।

१९५४ की प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की आडिट रिपोर्ट और लोकसेवा समिति के १४वें प्रतिवेदन से स्पष्ट है कि करार में विवेरण पूर्ण उत्पादन कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा का अभाव इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि करार दोषयुक्त था जिसका फल यह हुआ कि कम्पनी ने करार की रस्मी तौर पर खत्म कर देने की मांग की है जब कि यह शंका थी कि उत्पादन पूर्ण परिधि तक पहुंच सकता है।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I do not know how the hon. Minister will be in a position to reply to all these questions. He is reading at such a fast pace that it is not possible to follow.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I will hand over the note.

रक्षा मंत्री (डा० काटजू) : सवालोंने जवाब की उनको तमन्ना नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: Has this note been handed over to the Minister?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I will hand over this note to him.

Mr. Chairman: Then he will consider it and then reply? This note should have been given to him earlier so that he could make a reply. Or he must read it rather slowly.

डा० काटजू : मैं सवाल नोट कर लूंगा और उनका जवाब बाद में दे दूंगा ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : I will read slowly.

इन अनियमितताओं में यह तमाशाई रूप से प्रकट है कि यह योजना अवास्तविकता के आधार पर स्थापित की गयी और गैर जिम्मेदारी से कार्यान्वित की गयी । कमेटी का यह मत है कि व्यावहारिक रूप में कम्पनी का करार समाप्त हो गया है । फिर भी वे जानना चाहेंगे कि जितने उत्पादन के लिये कारखाना खोला गया उसे पूरा पूरा काम में लाने के लिये सरकार क्या कुछ कर रही है । इस बात का जवाब दिया जाये ।

इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा न कह कर सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस कम्पनी पर जनता का रुपया व्यय हो रहा है । हमें आश्वासन मिलना चाहिये कि इस कम्पनी को बहुत ठीक तरह से चलाया जायगा और प्रबन्ध में जो कमी होगी उसको पूरा किया जायगा और जो खर्चा इस पर होता है उसको जस्टी-फाई किया जायगा तथा कारखाने से पूरा उत्पादन करने की ओर कदम उठाया जायगा ।

Dr. S. N. Sinha (Saran -East): I would like to know only one fact whether it is not the same firm of

Oerlikons which supplied about Rs. 2½ crores worth of ammunition to the Egyptian Government during their war with Palestine, that ammunition did not work and a large number of soldiers were killed, which ultimately brought about the fall of King Farouk. Knowing that this firm has such a dealing with other countries, why did our Government sign a contract for this Ambarnath project with the same firm?

Second point is: it was a patent fact that the Oerlikons could not supply all the machinery needed for our Ambarnath project. They bought perhaps the major part of the machinery from Germany, paid for them in German marks and charged 115 in Swiss francs which made a difference of from 10 to 30 per cent. This way they made an extra profit. What was the justification for paying them in Swiss francs?

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): I had an opportunity to see the Machine Tool Factory at Bangalore when the Public Accounts Committee visited it. All the remarks that were passed by the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee are quite correct. I regret to say that the Government have failed to consider the views expressed by these two valuable Committees in the practical sense. Of course, we want the industry certainly to be established on a very firm basis. While we recognise the value and the need for this industry, the history of the past 3½ or 4 years over the implementation of this scheme is lamentable. Twelve crores of rupees are considered to be the share capital of the institution and the responsibility of the Government in this matter is a matter to be greatly thought of. The U.K. expert....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order; the hon. Member can only put questions.

Shri Vallatharas: I will put the questions now. The U.K. expert's views are couched in very strong

language. The Government may be pleased to answer one point. The U.K. expert says:

"To attempt machine tool manufacture before the specification covering productivity and quality performance are known is to risk the expenditure of capital on unwanted machine tools and waste of skilled labour."

This is a matter which the Government should have been able to consider and acquaint the House with their views.

Shri Rane (Bhusaval): Let us know the question.

Shri Vallatharas: You have to put it in the question form. What consideration has the Government given to the suggestion of the U.K. expert, the suggestion that I have stated above?

The other point I want to submit is this. The Engineering Capacity Survey Committee had stated that it is imperative and very urgent that reliable statistics are obtained as to the machine tool requirements of this country as without that information it will be impossible to estimate the demands, and the progress of the factory depends to a large extent on the progress of the other industries. This is on page 138. Of course, they have made comments that the Government have not been helpful in providing them with full particulars to consider the matter. I want to know, after the publication of this report, what attempt the Government have made to satisfy these requirements which the Committee had mentioned.

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): May I put a question, Sir?

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I had given my name, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: I do not find his name.

Shri Kamath: Yesterday, I had given my name.

Mr. Chairman: Then, he can put the question.

Shri Kamath: Just half a minute, Sir. The sorry tale unfolded by my hon. friend Shri Dwivedi is only a repetition on a much larger scale of the folly of an earlier ill-conceived project, particularly in regard to unqualified and under-qualified experts and technicians, the project of the Prefabricated Housing Factory, where the expert who was regarded as an engineer was ultimately found out to be a mere landscape architect, where the whole thing had collapsed and become an ignominious fiasco. I want to put only one question. It has been pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee in their Fourteenth Report, Defence Services, Volume I, 1954-55 page 15 in concrete terms that they would like to be apprised as to how far the factory in its present state could meet the defence requirements and what steps Government propose to take for utilising the installed production capacity fully. Have Government taken any steps in this direction? Have they appointed a Committee, departmental or otherwise, for going into this matter and when will they apprise the PAC of this—whether it will take a long time or whether it will be shortly?

Dr. Jaisoorya: What applies to the Machine Tool Factory also applies to the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. I want to ask only one question. Why was the Messerschmidt report not accepted? Is it not a fact that the present managing director has no technical qualifications except, according to my information that he was only an instrument repairer?

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara — Reserved — Sch. Castes): What about the Secretary there?

Dr. Katju: It may not be possible for me to refer and answer to each question *seriatim*, but probably the purpose would be served if I gave a short history of this factory.

[Dr. Katju]

The House is aware that the basic policy of the Government has been, during the last 7 or 8 years ever since the advent of Independence, to attain self-sufficiency in production of armaments and ammunition of all kinds as quickly as possible. It may be that we thought that the progress should be much quicker and we, therefore, advanced at a very rapid pace. We should have advanced at a lower pace, but that was the object. When the Ambarnath Factory was designed and constructed, the idea was mainly to attain self-sufficiency in the designing and production of prototypes. As you are aware, prototype is a very complicated affair and it takes years and years to design and to perfect. Let me be quite candid here that we have been very good lawyers and very good or competent doctors, we have produced very fine engineers, but so far as ballistics is concerned, so far as armament business is concerned, we Indians have been kept completely away by the British rulers of the day. We had nothing to do with it and, therefore, our attainment in this direction was poor. We are rapidly making ground, but yet we are not so well versed in this branch as we ought to be. The result is that the progress, not only in Ambarnath but everywhere else too, is a bit slow.

The House is aware that Rs. 5 crores were spent upon this Ambarnath Factory. It may be because it was a very ambitious plan and sometimes the aim is to build a sort of show on the most modern lines, and the most modern thing costs you much. Rs. 5 crores were spent upon it, and out of this Rs. 2½ crores were spent on the prototype section, Rs. 70,00,000 were spent upon the provision of an artisan school to which my hon. friend just now referred, and the remaining Rs. 1.7 crores were spent upon the machine tool side of it. It was then thought that while the prototypes were going to be slow,—there was not going to be any return, so far as prototypes were

concerned, quickly and it must take years and years—the machine tools may be able to yield return much quicker. That was the expectation I am free to confess here that that expectation had not been realised—and for a very simple reason. The machine tools which we wanted to produce in this factory were for our ordnance factory, for our ordnance purposes. It was not thought that the orders of the ordnance factory may not be equal to our requirements to keep this factory going, and, therefore, we concentrated upon ordnance orders. The result was that the output was small because the number of orders was not as large as we expected. The House may be glad to know—my hon. friend wanted it—that we have now changed our policy. We have asked other Ministries—the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Railways—and even private dealers to give us orders so that the factory may be fully employed.

So far as the prototypes are concerned, I do not want to go into details and it will not be proper for me to do so, but the factory is employed to a large extent. I hope that in the years to come when our designing talent and production talent has developed from experience and an Indian becomes as good in designing as persons who are to be found everywhere, this factory will be found useful. Let—the House please not take a—what may be called—rupees, annas, pies attitude in this matter. It is true that Rs. 5 crores had been spent—you may say. I am not complaining of that. You may say that the country should have waited another five years or ten years before starting this factory. But whenever this factory had been built whether it was 1948 or 1949 or 1950 there was bound to be a timelag. If you were to consider that from the very first day after the factory was built, there would be full production and profit to the extent of five per cent or six per cent or the net profit would be to that extent, it was absolutely impossible. You may

this from me also that a prototype factory would never give a profit and loss account about it.

My hon. friend Dr. Sinna has travelled a great deal. He has got a great advantage over me. He asked some questions about the Swiss consultants. So far as that question is concerned I can only go by the information which I receive from my expert advisers. These Swiss people were consultant engineers of world-wide fame. As to whether they should have been consulted after consulting my hon. friend Dr. Sinha is a different matter.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The Egyptian Government might have been consulted.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: As your First Secretary in Bonn at that time I should have been consulted.

Dr. Katju: I am entirely in his hands. (Interruptions) And I will be in his pocket.

Shri Kamath: A capacious pocket.

Dr. Katju: But the difficulty is that Government business is not carried on these lines that we go about consulting every hon. Member of Parliament; I may say that everything that he says is tendentious. I do not want to go into that. But the fact is this. At the time when they were employed they were considered to be very competent people, skilful and experienced engineers and I think it is not proper for us to say that they deliberately misled us in any way.

Mr. Chairman: The point is not that they deliberately misled. The point is whether what he says is true; then it will follow Government did not take full care in selecting these people. That is his point.

Dr. Katju: I really do not know. He said something about German fighting. In this half-an-hour discussion, it may be a good thing—if the

hon. Members who propose to take part in it, let the Minister have half-an-hour or one hour beforehand the precise questions which they want to put so that information may be available. You can realise my difficulty. It is a matter which happened five years ago and I have not got even the files. It will be difficult for me to discover the files.

So far as Scaife is concerned, I do not want to cast the slightest personal reflection upon him. He is a gentleman who is closely associated with the machine tool industry. We know that in the West, America and United Kingdom, there is a tendency for these industries to be capitalistic. He came here. According to my information, he spent not more than two hours in the Ambarnath factory. Some people say he spent even less. Then he came out with the most strong condemnation of the factory itself which shows that he had preconceived notions. It may be that if he had been consulted beforehand he would have strongly advised, as he says in his report, that no machine tool factory is required at all. With this particular proposition, I am not willing to agree because if this country is going to be independent then there must be self-sufficiency in armaments, in firearms and in everything—no matter how much money we may have to spend.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: But good firearms—not those which will not fire when we use them.

Dr. Katju: There is no agreement between me and my hon. friend upon the basic principles. What he says is: "What you are going to manufacture is worthless. It will not fire." I say, it is going to fire. Let us go to Ambarnath Factory and see what is going to be done. He may be a good anti-Communist; he may be a good traveller, but I never knew that he is a good fire-arms man, an authority about armaments.

Now, the net position today is this. We are carrying on manufacture of

[Dr. Katju]

prototype machines. Many projects are in hand and they are being rapidly developed. The artisan school.—I do not know what happened when my hon. friend went there and when the German professor or teacher was instructing them—from the report I have received, is carrying on fine work. Everybody who visits it says a good word about it. So far as the Machine Tool Factory is concerned we are doing our best to enlarge its operation. We are asking for orders not only from the Ordnance Factory but we are also asking for orders from other Government departments and from civil trade. We want to make the Machine Tool Factory as useful as we can, so that it may not merely earn profit but, because it is a national asset, it may be of advantage to all.

Mr. Chairman: What about the report of the Rolls Royce people? Some engineers went there and gave some opinion. Shri Dwivedi wanted a specific answer to that question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The Rolls Royce engineers have also given a report to the Defence Ministry. What about that report?

Dr. Katju: I will look into that matter. If my hon. friend will send in his questions I can give the information. I am very happy if hon. Members take interest in the Defence Ministry...

Shri Vallatharas: Will it please the Government to have a full discussion on this question?

Dr. Katju: If hon. Members will let me have their questions I will let

them know privately what the matter is.

Shri Vallatharas: In view of the seriousness....

Mr. Chairman: No question of any seriousness. The hon. Minister has stated that if any hon. Member wants to put any question he will be pleased to answer them. If there is any information to be obtained it can take the form of a question to the hon. Minister and thereafter if the hon. Member is not satisfied then at another time the same question can be raised.

Dr. Katju: You put me questions and I will let you know.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: If you leave it like that, he won't answer..

Mr. Chairman: Now, the time is up.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I just make a suggestion in view of what the hon. Minister has said?

मैंने जो अपना एक नोट तैयार किया है वह मिनिस्टर महोदय को दे दिया है। उसमें जो प्वाइंट्स हैं उन का जवाब टेबल पर रखने की क्या मिनिस्टर महोदय कृपा करेंगे?

Dr. Katju: I must have time to read and digest it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Yes, but.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is past 5-30 now.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday the 22nd September, 1955.