

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know from the hon. Member which astrologer told him of the atrocities committed in the university, which astrologer told him....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not a matter for laughter. It is a serious matter to be considered. Of course, when the information is contained in an accessible document...

Shri D. C. Sharma: Which document?

Mr. Speaker: That is the question which I put to the hon. Member. Why should he borrow it from me?

Shri Surendramath Dwivedy: Can he sit and speak?

Mr. Speaker: No, he cannot; but some are privileged. I have already pointed it out to him and, therefore, that is over. Why drag it again now?

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं इस के लिये धारा बतलाने के लिये भी तैयार हूँ। मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो बयाना दिया कि व्यवस्था और कानून राज्यों के अधिकार में आता है। उसी के संबंध में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। संविधान की अनुसूची 7, फेडरलिस्ट 1 (63) है जिस में कहा गया है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, धलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी वगैरह केंद्र के अधीन हैं। लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन संबंधी जो नियम हैं उन में नियम 41 (16) में लिखा हुआ है कि जो विषय केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन हैं उन्हीं के बारे में प्रश्न भा सकते हैं। अब मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में जो दफा 144 लगाई गई है उस के कारण सधा टकराव आता है विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता में, जो कि हमारे मातहत है, और कानून अथवा व्यवस्था के मामले में। इस लिये

उन का यह कहना कि इस के बारे में हम नहीं कह सकते हैं और हमारा अधिकार चल नहीं सकता है, यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में पुलिस राज कायम करना हमारे कानून और संविधान की अवहेलना है। इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय जरूर राज्य सरकार को लिख सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपने सलाह दी है, उसको लिख सकते हैं, तो उसको सोच लेंगे। अगर आपका सबाल प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है तो वह कोई प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं उठता। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मुझे सुनने भी नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप अपना फेसला भी दे देंगे क्या? ... (व्यवधान) उनके लिये नहीं मेरे लिये हैं। A point of order is between a Member and Speaker and not between two Members.

प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर आपने उठाया है, यह सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड भी है और उनका अधिकार भी है तब भी जो ला एंड आर्डर का क्वेश्चन उठेगा वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना है, चाहे एडमिनिस्टर सेंटर भी कर रहा हो तब भी ... (व्यवधान) ...

12.41 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
 —Contd.

FOOD SITUATION AND SUPPLY OF KEROSENE IN WEST BENGAL AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

Mr. Speaker: There is an adjournment motion pending. The Minister of petroleum and Chemicals has to make a statement about the shortage of kerosene in Calcutta.

Shri Ham Baspa (Gauhati): When is the Prime Minister making the statement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): On the 17th February 1966, reference was made in the Lok Sabha to difficulties over the supply of kerosene in West Bengal and the unfortunate incidents that have taken place there. Some Hon'ble members from both Houses have given Calling Attention Notices and some others wish to ask Short Notice and other questions on the subject of kerosene supplies. I wish to place before the House information on the kerosene situation in that State and also in the rest of the country.

The Government of India has been taking steps to ensure that adequate supplies of kerosene are arranged at all the main supply points in the country either from the indigenous refineries or from imports. Upto May 1965, the indigenous production of kerosene, which was less than 2/3 of our need, was supplemented by imports mainly from free foreign exchange sources arranged through the private oil companies. From May 1965, however, due to the severe stringency of free foreign exchange, imports through these companies were stopped. Simultaneously, arrangements for substantially increased imports from rupee sources were made by the Indian Oil Corporation; these amounted to about 450,000 tonnes during July to December, as against 188,000 tonnes from rupee sources and private oil companies in the preceding 6 months. The Government of India also arranged that the private coastal refineries moved sufficient quantities each month by coastal tankers to other ports of supply and that imports fitted into well-adjusted and equitable supply plan for all the supply areas.

Judging from the trends of kerosene consumption during the past 3-4 years, the requirements for 1965 and 1966 have been assessed at around 200,000 tonnes per month. The level of kerosene supplies during the period July to December 1965 has been averaging

200,000 tonnes or slightly more, except in September 1965 when supplies for civilian use had to be curtailed substantially so as to subserve Defence needs.

When supplies are more or less equal to the requirements, it is obvious that some regulation of distribution and prices is called for. The Government of India had, therefore, in September 1965 advised State Governments to place restrictions on the quantity of kerosene which may be sold to an individual family/household in urban areas, and to adopt price control measures to prevent black-marketing. We also arranged to supply information about stocks at installations and depots every week to the concerned State Governments and Collectors of districts; the object was that this would facilitate measures that the State Governments may wish to take to ensure the maintenance of supplies to dealers and the general public. Some State Governments have already taken steps to ensure equitable distribution, particularly in the cities, and also enforced price control measures in terms of the Kerosene (Price Control) Order, 1963. But in several States, no such steps appear to have been taken, with the result that there seems to be no proper distribution of kerosene (a) among different categories of customers in large cities and (b) as between urban and rural areas. It is not unlikely that the dealers/agents may find it more advantageous to sell kerosene in or near large cities rather than in the rural areas. It is desirable that State Governments should introduce suitable schemes of control over distribution in large towns, such as those with a population of 1 lakh and over and also enforce price control effectively.

As regard supplies of kerosene to West Bengal, I find following quan-

titles were sold in the State from June to December 1965:

June 1965	21,126 tonnes
July 1965	24,480 "
August 1965	19,382 "
September 1965	14,771 "
October 1965	22,221 "
November 1965	24,210 "
December 1965	20,123 " (Estimated)
	—————
December 1965	20,123 "

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): This is IOC?

Shri Alagesan: All. The average monthly supplies during these months compare favourably with the bonafide demand of about 21,000 tonnes per month in previous years. Though actual sales figures for the State for January 1966 are not yet available, the opening stocks and the receipts for the month were sufficient to meet the normal demand.

Stocks of kerosene at the main port installations in Calcutta (from where supplies are made to West Bengal and other areas in the hinter land) were 12,500 tonnes on the 1st February 1966. Eight tankers, coastal and foreign, have been programmed during the month to bring a total of about 28,100 tonnes of kerosene to Calcutta. Of the eight tankers programmed, seven are reported to have arrived already, and only one with a supply of about 2,000 tonnes is yet to arrive. This total availability ex-Calcutta of about 40,600 tonnes during the month should be adequate for the entire Calcutta Supply Area, whose daily requirement has been worked out at about 1,000 tonnes in addition to supplies from the refineries at Digboi, Gauhati and Barauni which are around 20,000 tonnes per month. Available supplies at Calcutta are, therefore, adequate; a regular flow of supplies from company installations and equitable distribution arrangements would avoid hardship to consumers. Nevertheless, in order to ease the current difficulties, the Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation

who met the Chief Minister of West Bengal last week at my instance has offered to supply additional quantities of kerosene immediately from the Corporation's stocks so that the State Government can arrange for its orderly distribution. Additional releases have accordingly started. I am informed that the State Government intends to license dealers, regulate distribution and control prices almost immediately. In addition, we have also asked the private oil companies to play their part by putting in sufficient quantities of kerosene in the market so as to relieve shortages wherever they exist.

My attention has been drawn to the supply and price difficulties experienced in the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Average monthly supplies to Punjab during June to December 1965 were 8,936 which compare favourably with the monthly demand of about 8,700 tonnes during 1964. Supplies to U.P. during the said period averaged 16,081 tonnes (except in the month of September 1965) against the demand of 16,900 tonnes/month during 1964. Except in the abnormal months of September & October 1965, when supplies to Bihar State were 7323 & 7153 tones, Bihar received an average of 10,300 tonnes per month in the months since June 1965. This is about 5/6 of previous supplies. We have accepted the need for improving the position and are taking necessary action.

On the question of kerosene prices generally, I would like to mention that the Government of India had, under the Defence of India Rules, issued the kerosene (Price Control) Order in 1963; this lays down the basis for calculating the ceiling selling price of kerosene at any point of sales. The State Governments can, in terms of this Order, fix the prices on a per bottle per litre and/or per tin basis and prosecute persons selling at rates higher. We are aware that a few States have already taken action to fix prices of kerosene.

[Shri Alagesan]

In order to ensure adequate supplies of kerosene to all the States and also ensure that supplies are available to consumers at reasonable prices, we propose to take the following steps immediately:

- (i) The present practice is to earmark supplies of kerosene on the basis of individual supply areas which, in most cases, consist of areas falling in more than one State. It is now intended to fix State-wise quotas along with each company's share of supply to fulfil these quotas. This arrangement will ensure an even more equitable distribution of supplies among the States.
- (ii) The Kerosene Price Control Order, 1963 is being amended in order to remove certain doubts that seem to have arisen about its interpretation.

I also propose to invite Ministers in the State Governments in charge of Civil Supplies to a discussion aimed at evolving procedures for implementing decisions with regard to State-wise programmes of supply, distribution arrangements within the State and price controls.

I would also like to inform Hon'ble members that with the commissioning of additional refining capacity in the middle of 1966, substantially increased quantities of indigenously produced kerosene will become available and the kerosene supply position will thereby become much more comfortable in the second half of this year. Even before that time, we are considering how kerosene production can be increased within the existing refining capacity. Meanwhile, our import programme will take care of the gap between our requirements and internal production.

Several hon. members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Now I can allow Mr. Banerjee or Mr. Daji or Mrs. Kenu Chakravarty—only one might speak—just to satisfy myself on two points. The other members should sit down.

One is that there has been a failure in face of this statement; the second is that there is a bar on account of anticipation because we are taking up the President's Address today. I might satisfy myself only on these two things because there will be a regular discussion and opportunities are there to discuss all these subjects.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I would like to speak with regard to kerosene first and then with regard to food where, I feel, the Centre has failed.

With regard to kerosene, the responsibility of the Centre was not only to serve out an edict to the State Governments in September, which was never implemented. Neither the question of distribution was implemented nor was it really given out in quantities in which it would have avoided this crisis. The Central Government say that they gave whatever quantities they have stated. But the fact remains that they have never ensured as they did in May—opening of the centres of IOC—that that which is being supplied centrally is also distributed.

Secondly, I shall give specific examples of the amount of kerosene which is held back by British companies. I have not got the IOC figures and I would like that he should tell us this. In West Bengal, the Burmah Shell has a big quantity coming in at Budge Budge. In Budge Budge the kerosene position is that there was a total of 18,558 metric tonnes in February. As far as the Burmah-Shell is concerned, they have these 18,558, but they have decided to release only 8,500 metric tonnes and the stock in hand is 10,058 metric tonnes. I would like to know whether it is not the job of the Central Government which knows exactly the quantity that has been sent to the various States, to see as to what exactly is being released, what is being withheld and how much is going into the black market. In the villages of West Bengal, there is not an iota of kerosene, not a drop of kerosene. All the villages are dark. The students are

not able to prepare themselves for examinations. The kerosene is selling at Rs. 2, 2½ and 3 where it is available. That is why I say that the Central Government has just left the entire stock to go into the black market. They are not working—they have closed down—some of the IOC depots which they opened during emergency. This is a big failure.

May I also speak about the question of the rice position? I have got particular figures. Mr. Subramaniam misled this House to a certain extent,—he certainly misled me—when he said that they are going to give tentatively one lakh tonnes. I was under the impression that he had given one lakh tonnes of rice. Only 10,000 tonnes of rice have gone to West Bengal. In a situation, where there has been absolutely no rice given to even landless labour in the vast countryside, this is the position.

Even with regard to wheat, the promised quota was one lakh tonnes. Last month, he has said, he has only given 80,000 tonnes.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I may clarify here that, last month, the quota was only 80,000. This month they wanted an increased quota of one lakh tonnes and that has been given.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I know what he would say.

My information from West Bengal sources is that one lakh tonnes were promised. This is almost the end of February and they have not yet got it. Ours is not a wheat-eating province and let me make that clear. Our people in the villages are not eating wheat; it is with very great difficulty that they can take two 'roties' and they cannot take more.

With regard to another situation, there is scarcity of rice. We all know that there is scarcity of rice in the

intentional market. We have no foreign exchange. Our State has started procurement. What type of procurement it is, I do not know; I shall go into it later and not now. The question is that they need money to buy the paddy which is given to the rice mills. The rice mills were supposed to be nationalised by the Bhubaneswar Resolution, but nothing has been done yet. Now you have to pay the rice mills to get rice which is being milled there and then it has to be taken to the government godown. Prior to that there can be no loan. The Central Government had promised earlier that, if we procured, they would give Rs. 8 crores and then later there was a stock and they went up to Rs. 15 crores. Uptill now the West Bengal Government have invested Rs. 18 crores. Now they cannot buy the rice mill stock. The Reserve Bank sticks to its rigid rules.

Mr. Speaker: She should finish now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The Reserve Bank is under the control of the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: I will request the member to satisfy me with regard to Rule 58(vi) on anticipation.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): Enough facts have been given by Mrs. Renu Chakravarty. These should be admitted and the House should adjourn to discuss this burning question. The situation in West Bengal is very grave.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is a very specific issue. We want really to censure Government. It has been telling us confidently that they have done everything. But here the young children are being shot dead.

Mr. Speaker: I am doubtful about this question. I want to be clear about it—this anticipation. The plea made here is that, because that would be a general discussion and this is a specific issue, it should be allowed.

[Mr. Speaker]

Can any hon. member from the Government speak on this to satisfy me?

Shri Daji (Indore): May I add a word?

Mr. Speaker: I can allow only one.

Shri Daji: Just a word.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Just now the Minister in charge of Petroleum & Chemicals has indicated the supply position with regard to kerosene. With regard to rice, the position was discussed and it was indicated to West Bengal and the Chief Minister, West Bengal, is quite aware of it that the availability for 1966 will be one lakh tonnes of rice and the rest, they will have to manage from within their own production . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How can that be possible?

Shri C. Subramaniam: . . . particularly because, compared to the other States, the production in West Bengal has been almost normal. I am saying, "compared to the other States". (Interruptions).

Shri Mohammad Elias: The people of West Bengal will not be satisfied with these wrong and misleading statistics. Let the question be discussed here openly.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear him.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as that is concerned, we have indicated that we would be able to give one lakh tonnes from outside sources to West Bengal. Five thousand tonnes were allotted last month and fifteen thousand tonnes, during this month. This is more than the proportion which will have to be allotted for the two months. Therefore, as far as we are concerned, with regard to the supply

of rice, we have kept up the undertakings that we have given.

With regard to wheat, it is not as if there was a quota. Last month we gave 80,000 tonnes and this month also we gave only 80,000 tonnes, but the Chief Minister wanted that there should be an additional allocation of 20,000 tonnes which was immediately given and these allocations are being worked out. Therefore, I do not see where we have failed us far as our supply position is concerned. Whatever might be happening in the State, there is an Assembly there; a government responsible to it is there and it is being discussed there. As far as we are concerned, we have fulfilled all the undertakings that we have given.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): We are not concerned quite so much with the details of what Government has done or has not done. The fact remains that the West Bengal Government rightly or wrongly has asked or the immediate despatch of 1 lakh tonnes of rice

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, no; I want to correct the hon. Member, because he is proceeding on a wrong report in the newspapers. I have not received any request from West Bengal for one lakh tonnes, and even for 10,000 tonnes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We can only proceed on the information we receive. But apart from that, the difficulty is that the Governments at the Centre and in the States together have created situation in West Bengal where not only shooting has taken place on a large scale, and young children have been killed and shot through the heart, but also the community life seems to have come to a standstill. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was there for two days. I have been here and I read in the papers that schools are to be closed for a whole week from the 21st February to the 28th February, that

is to say, community living of a normal sort appears to have come to a full stop; on account of the food disturbances about which the leading Bengali writer who is nominated to the other House by the President, Mr. Tara Shankar Banerjee writes in the Bengali daily *Jugantar* and the right-wing Congress newspapers quote statements by Congress-minded headmasters of schools in the Basirhat area where the shooting had taken place and all that kind of thing, there is dislocation and there is apprehension in the minds of the people, and Government give here a certain kind of statistics.

My point is that quite apart from the discussion with regard to the President's Address which is an overall discussion, which is a matter where we may not consider, on certain points or on certain considerations, to go against the Government, quite apart from that, in regard to this particular matter, the failure of the food administration, and the failure of the distribution and despatch of kerosene, which is a Central responsibility, and the consequential results of that in West Bengal, in the Calcutta region and elsewhere in that State, have created a situation where it is up to us to take notice of it and it is on that basis that we want to censure Government on the foundation of this adjournment motion. That would be my submission to you.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I just make one submission? During the last session, again and again, our friends from Bengal had asked for a discussion and also warned Government in regard to the impending shortage of kerosene. At that time, the Minister concerned said that there could be no such apprehensions at all, and there would be no difficulty and everything was looked after well. But just now, we have had the confession on the part of the Government, from the hon. Minister himself. . . .

Shri Alagesan: I do not know how my hon. friend considers it as a confession.

Shri Ranga: Even if you were to consider the discussion on the food side of it unnecessary in view of the general discussion that we are going to have, so far as the kerosene question is concerned, it is a specific one; there is an obvious failure on the part of the Government in the face of the warnings repeatedly given by hon. Members from various parts of this House, and all these riots which are taking place there.

Therefore, I would plead with you to allow us to have a separate discussion on that alone, on kerosene at least, on this adjournment motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I say a word about the question of anticipation? . . .

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): May I just make one submission?

Mr. Speaker: I am feeling rather nervous that we have spent so much time on the preliminary thing itself.

Shri Nath Pal: I quite agree; I shall be very mindful of this. You, Sir, have raised two questions about the admissibility. I venture to plead with you that you should be pleased to admit it. If you point out that there is debate pending, in the first place, it contradicts your own earlier decision, which I think was a right one, in admitting the adjournment motion on Kerala, because the same arguments could have been advanced then also that a debate was pending. Therefore, I submit to you that to say that we are going to discuss the President's Address under which everything under the sun can be brought in, and, therefore, matters of routine, public importance should be kept away will not be very health. That is my first submission.

Secondly, I plead with you very earnestly that if every time on the eve of the discussion of the President's Address which gives the House an opportunity of discussing the

[Shri Nath Pai]

whole gamut of governmental policies, this privilege is to be used against another right of ours to table adjournment motions, I do not think that it will be a very healthy precedent.

Thirdly, there has been a clear and definite failure on the part of the Government, particularly with regard to the food position, and, therefore, my interest is there, because it is a widespread calamity; partly it is the failure of nature, but very largely it is the failure and incompetence of Government, and we must get an opportunity to bring it to the notice of this House. We know the fate of adjournment motions here; none-the-less they serve a useful purpose.

In the light of this, therefore, I plead with you that the fact that we are going to discuss everything under the President's Address should not come in the way, and you should not be oblivious of the urgency and seriousness of the situation which is not limited only to Bengal but which extends to Maharashtra and other States too.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot open out the discussion on the adjournment motion now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have something to say in addition to what has been stated.

Shri Daji: I want to make one submission to you.

Mr. Speaker: If the submissions are to continue for an hour and a half, and then the adjournment motion also comes, then it would mean three to three and a half hours. Therefore, I had said that I would call only one Member, and I had allowed one Member to speak. Earlier I had asked either Shri S. M. Banerjee or Shri H. N. Mukerjee or Shrimati Renu Chakravarty to stand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to supplement the information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वल से कोई सदस्य नहीं बोधा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि माननीय सदस्य क्या चाहते हैं। जब मैं इस को मानने के लिये तयार हूँ, तब भी मुझे प्रागे बढ़ने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा रही है।

Always I have found that there are obstructions put even when I am just supporting the Opposition; the fact that I had allowed an adjournment motion once is used now as an argument against me saying that I had allowed earlier the discussion on the Kerala food situation. Is it fair to use that argument now? At that time we had not known when the Address was going to be taken up. But today we know definitely that we are taking it up today. Therefore, the two adjournment motions are distinct from each other. But in any case, I find that it is a serious situation, no doubt, and there had been much of damage. Therefore, I would ask Shri S. M. Banerjee to ask for the leave of the House.

श्री मधु लिवये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि करोसीन प्रायल के प्रभाव का सवाल केवल बंगाल तक ही सीमित नहीं है। इसलिये प्राय माननीय सदस्य को इस बात की मुविधा दें कि वह अपने स्थान-प्रस्ताव को थोड़ा बदलें और उसको व्यापक बनायें। हमने भी स्थान-प्रस्ताव दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: Those who are in favour of leave being granted . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some Members have just now gone out . . .

Mr. Speaker: . . . may rise in their places. मैं देखता हूँ कि सिर्फ 37 मेम्बर खड़े हुये हैं। चूँकि पचास मेम्बर खड़े नहीं हुये हैं, इस लिये इस की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some hon. Members have gone out.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Why should it be insisted every time that 50 Members should rise in favour of an adjournment motion? If one Member tables an adjournment motion, why should he be required to have 49 supporters?

Mr. Speaker: Would the Leader of the party ask the Member to resume his seat? Is it fair to continue like this?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No.

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some end.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some hon. Members have gone out; that was why I wanted to request you to take it up later.

Mr. Speaker: Should I go and call them in? Is there any such rule?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister was making a long statement, and, therefore, thinking that he would take some time, some hon. Members had gone out.

Mr. Speaker: There are some other adjournment motions also but they are generally about the food situation and the shortage of kerosene oil. They could be taken up during the discussion on the President's Address, and, therefore, they cannot be taken up separately now.

Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the statement about the talks with the Naga hostiles?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister would make that statement at 3 P.M.

13.03 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री राम सेवक यादव: (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार—प्रवहलना के प्रश्न के बारे में आप को लिखा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने पेपर को लिखा है। उस का जवाब देने दीजिये। फिर मैं आप को दिला दूंगा।

13.08½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVY (PAY AND ALLOWANCES) REGULATIONS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pay and Allowances) Regulations 1966, published in Notification No. SRO. 1-E in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1966 under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5492/66].

RECORD OF DISCUSSION BETWEEN CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF, INDIA AND C-IN-C, PAKISTAN ARMY.

Shri A. M. Thomas: On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Record of discussion at Rawalpindi on 9th and 10th February, 1966, between Chief of Army Staff, India and C-in-C, Pakistan Army. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5493/66].