

last three years by these three concerns?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have not got those figures here, but surely, if foreign capital is invited here, they will be entitled to take away their profits and some other items.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It has been the policy of the Government, as we understand it and as we are given to understand it, that in future there would be no more expansion of the private sector in the field of oil industry and that all stages would be left to the public sector, refining and so on. May I know why there is this sudden change in the policy on the part of the Government in order that this private sector can come into almost all stages of the oil industry? What has necessitated this kind of thing when it was rejected by the Planning Commission and, I think, also by the Government?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is a long question. If I understand the question correctly, it is, why the private sector is being allowed to expand the refinery capacity which already existed. My answer to this question, if I have understood it correctly, is that there was some installed capacity left unused in these refineries. It is in the interests of the country and further of saving foreign exchange that all those installed capacities should be fully utilised, and permission for that was given.

SHRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR: Apart from these foreign refineries may I know, Sir, whether there are any Indian companies which have asked for setting up refineries in India?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, if an Indian party applies for a refinery in the private sector, it does not make much distinction from an application from a foreign party. Both are inconsistent with the Industrial policy Resolution, which the Government and Parliament are bound to follow so long as it is not changed.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: May I know, Sir, when the public sector refineries are expanded, whether, with their production together with the production in the private sector, there will be a stoppage of imports of refined petroleum products?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, it is a difficult question. Perhaps theoretically I can say, "Yes". But always there is likely to be a marginal imbalance. The more we consume, the more we have to arrange for refining and the more there is the likelihood of some product remaining in excess. Therefore, in order to maintain a balance and save foreign exchange we sometimes import some products. It is in the normal course of things.

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND  
PAKISTAN ABOUT INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY,  
LONDON**

"475. SHRI M. S. OBEROI: Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been entered into between India and Pakistan about the India Office Library, London; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Sir, I should like to know whether there has been correspondence with the Pakistan Government on this subject and, if so, what is the nature of the objections which the Pakistan Government might have advanced for the conclusion of an agreement?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Correspondence has been going on. There have been also discussions. There have been no objections as such, but we have not yet come to an agreement.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: From various reports, from time to time, we gather, even though after so many years no agreement has been reached over this simple matter, that many Ministers and officers have gone there involving a lot of foreign exchange, I believe, to talk with the authorities concerned. May I know, Sir, what exactly is coming in the way and how the British Government comes into the picture with regard to this matter. All these things should be clarified, because for many years we have been waiting, for ten years now we have been awaiting an agreement over this simple matter. If the Ministers are not in a position, Sir, to come to an agreement, let the other Members of Parliament be assigned the task.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With greater hope of success perhaps.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: The hon. Member's question has more of assumptions and innuendoes; it is not a positive question. The only point for discussion is that this is a matter which has been now pending for almost 15 or 16 years. Certain tentative agreements with Pakistan were reached when the Education Minister for Pakistan came here, and certain things were to follow from that. There has been no rejection of anything so far; neither has there been any confirmation. Our position is that the India Office Library belongs not to India or to Pakistan but to undivided India, that is, the two Governments have joint ownership of that library. The U. K. Government challenges that ownership itself. The two Governments have to press jointly. They have pressed jointly. Further progress will be made when the two Governments are able to come to an agreement and press their demands.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is the point. Now I have got it and let me ask a question. This should have been said in the answer before. The

U.K. Government—not the U.P. Government is good although big-sized—the U.K. Government objects to the very ownership. The U.K. Government has no title to the library; it is the business of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan to settle among themselves. I want to know whether the U.K. Government have made it explicitly clear to the Government of India and to the Government of Pakistan that they do not have any title to this library and would not question the ownership and would not come in the way of any settlement that may be arrived at between Pakistan and India with regard to this matter. Sir, a clear categorical answer should be given. No evasion should be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And I hope a briefer one than the question.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Sir, the stand of the India Government has always been that the ownership of this library vests in undivided India, and India Government has never deviated from that position.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: What is the attitude of the U.K. Government?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We want to know the U. K. Government's position. They are holding us to ransom. Do they or do they not believe that it is the joint property of India and U.K.?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: I have said this in this House before. This is the point of dispute between the two, and certain steps have been taken which I am not free to divulge at this moment ....

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: . . . because the three Governments have agreed, at the highest level, that till the negotiations are completed we will not divulge anything.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I seek your protection under the rules. No military secrets are involved in this matter; no security- risks are involved. Yes, Sir, for the last fifteen years negotiations are going on and we are being given the same answer every time we ask this question. You were not here but you know everything. The same answer has been given. Where do we stand and why are you not taking it up, if necessary, in the court of law, against the U. K. Government, saying that they have no business to come in the way and stifle our and Pakistan's title? Why are you not approaching the Government of Pakistan to make a joint declaration that we do not recognise the claim of the U. K. Government with regard to the India Office Library, that it is the property which exclusively belongs to India and Pakistan and that the U. K. Government have no locus standi in the matter?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: There is hardly anything to answer. My hon. friend is standing there; the British Government is standing where it stands, and they will go on standing till there be any further progress.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are in the midst of negotiations pledged to confidence, and therefore the matter cannot be divulged at the moment.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The fact of the matter is that the U. K. Government is holding us to ransom; they are pressurizing both Pakistan and India. They want us to quarrel while they themselves are the villain of the piece.

SHRI M. S. OBEROI: May I know, Sir, if there are any further prospects for a joint meeting to be held between India and Pakistan to settle this question amicably?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Sir, as I said, some progress has been made in the last two years and the communique

which was issued in February 1961 is the last one to which, the Pakistan Government has also agreed. We have no indication that there has been any change in the stand of the Pakistan Government but we have not gone further forward. Sometimes it is better to wait a little than press a point before it is ripe. Hon. Members are aware that this question is not an isolated question. It depends on the general atmosphere between India and Pakistan, and in the last year and a half this atmosphere unfortunately has not been as happy as people of goodwill in both the countries would desire. We are hoping that there may be a breakthrough soon, and as soon as that happens, we shall again press our demands before the British Government.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know, Sir, if the Government is satisfied that, pending a settlement, the library is kept in tact and its upkeep is proper?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Yes Sir.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Is it not a fact that the 'Manchester Guardian' . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: SHRI Akbar Ali Khan.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: May I take it, Sir, that all the points between the U.K. Government, and the Governments of India and Pakistan have been settled and the only differences are between India and Pakistan?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: I tried to make it clear that India and Pakistan pressed certain joint claims, and as a result of these joint claims there have been some developments since 1959. As hon. Members are probably aware, up to 1959 this was a frozen question and nothing had happened practically up to 1959. Between 1959 asod 1961 some progress was made and in 1961 there

was a joint communique by India and Pakistan in which agreements were reached. Following from that, certain developments have arisen and we are waiting for the concurrence of Pakistan to go further.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA; One question, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME

\*460. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the number of students (boys and girls) separately Statewise, who are at present receiving training under the National Discipline Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of		Children Total
	Boys	Girls	
1. Delhi	51,000	17,000	68,000
2. Rajasthan	82,500	27,500	1,10,000
3. Jammu and Kashmir	17,640	5,600	23,240
4. Punjab	2,27,010	69,087	2,96,097
5. Himachal Pradesh	9,622	2,327	11,949
6. West Bengal	25,266	13,719	38,985
7. Uttar Pradesh	30,373	13,045	43,418
8. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,214	..	1,214
9. Maharashtra	2,02,500	67,500	2,70,000
10. Madhya Pradesh	39,680	17,320	57,000
11. Gujarat	88,894	29,625	1,18,519
12. Kerala	19,350	6,050	25,400
13. Mysore	(Separate figures not available)		9,200
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>10,74,022*</b>

\*In addition to this number, 630 NDS Instructors who passed out from the Central Training Institute, Sariska, Alwar, in October, 1962 are expected to impart training to about 2.5 lakh children, bringing the grand total to about 13.20 lakh children. State and sex-wise figures in respect of these additional children \* are not available.

### PIG IRON PLANT AT UDATPUR

\*472. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the establishment of a pig iron plant at Udaipur;

(b) what will be the production capacity of the plant; and

(c) by what time it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) M/s. Kamani Industrial Corporation Ltd., Bombay, to whom an industrial licence was issued in August 1962, have finalised