

rank of Lieut.-Colonels also. But their substantive rank of a Lieutenant remains because they hold a temporary appointment. They get promotions in the acting ranks. If they are personally absorbed in the Army, they may acquire higher rank. But at present their substantive rank is that of Lieutenant. They may officiate as Majors, Captains and Lt.-Colonels.

PANDIT S. DUBE: In that case, what pay do they get?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: They get the same pay as the Regular Commissioned Officers.

PANDIT S. DUBE: On the same grade?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Yes, grade of the same rank.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: After twelve years of acting service as Lt.-Colonel, is there any instance of a Short Service Commissioned Officer having been taken into the regular Army?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Sir, as I said just now, twelve years have not been over yet. So this question has not arisen.

PROF. G. RANGA: What is the intention of the Government? Is there any chance of these people rising above the status of Lieutenants in their substantive appointment?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: It has been repeatedly pointed out that it all depends on the future strength of the Army.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: If officers of the S. S. R. C. are taken on permanent Commissions, are they debarred from being promoted from their substantial posts as Lieutenants?

PROF. G. RANGA: You mean substantive posts.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Of course, their substantive rank in that case may be higher.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: But when they are taken into the Permanent Commission, are they debarred from being promoted to higher ranks?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: If they are taken in the Permanent Regular Commission they may be given the same rank that they have.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS IN INDIA

*686. PANDIT S. DUBE: Will the Minister for DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether revolvers, pistols and shooting rifles are manufactured in the ordnance factories; if so, of what bore;

(b) whether ammunition for these arms is also manufactured in those factories; and

(c) whether the arms so manufactured are available to the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR DEFENCE (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA): (a) Ordnance factories manufacture a Service pattern rifle for the Defence forces. No revolvers or pistols have so long been manufactured, though facilities for such manufacture exist partially. Attempts are now being made to establish the manufacture of Service revolvers, but it might take quite a few months to establish it.

(b) Ammunition for use in the Service rifle is also manufactured in ordnance factories.

(c) The ordnance factories hope shortly to be able to manufacture certain types of sporting rifles and shot guns and connected ammunition and to offer them for sale to the public.

PANDIT S. DUBE: How long will it take for the manufacturing of sporting rifles to materialise?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: One or two types of sporting rifles have already been manufactured by the fac-

ories and are being examined by the Home Ministry and the General Staff to find out whether they are suitable for issue to the civilians.

PANDIT S. DUBE: What is the bore of these rifles that are being experimented upon?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: One is .22 in. match rifle and the other, I believe—I speak from memory—is .315 rifle for sport purposes.

KHWAJA INAIT ULLAH: Can the hon. Minister let us know the estimated cost of these sport guns and rifles which are going to be manufactured now?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: The prices will compare very favourably with those of imported rifles; probably they would not cost half as much as the imported rifles.

PANDIT S. DUBE: Are any 12 bore guns being manufactured?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: It is intended to manufacture 12 bore guns also. Work on the manufacturing of 12 bore guns has already begun and it is hoped that production will commence very shortly.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Are we importing for the use of the Army any of these weapons which are being manufactured here, and if so what is the proportion of the import to the indigenous manufacture?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: We are not importing any service rifles. As a matter of fact, we have surplus capacity for the manufacture of service rifles. Revolvers were imported several years ago; but in future we have no intention to import them at all.

AGREEMENT SIGNED BY THE RAJA OF SERAIKELLA

*687. SHRI S. MAHANTY: Will the Minister for STATES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raja of Seraikella signed an Agreement with the Government of India on 15th December 1947, with the specific desire of merging his State with Orissa "in the immediate interests of the State and its people"; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay a copy of the agreement on the Table of the Council?

THE MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND STATES (DR. K. N. KATJU): (a) Yes.

(b) I lay on the Table of the Council a copy of the agreement.

Copy of the agreement made between the Governor-General of India and the Raja of Seraikella State.

AGREEMENT MADE THIS Fifteenth day of December 1947 between the Governor-General of India and the Raja of Seraikella State.

WHEREAS in the immediate interests of the State and its people, the Raja of Seraikella State is desirous that the administration of the State should be integrated as early as possible with that of the Province of Orissa in such manner as the Government of the Dominion of India may think fit;

It is hereby agreed as follows:—

Article 1

The Raja of Seraikella State hereby cedes to the Dominion Government full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers for and in relation to the governance of the State and agrees to transfer the administration of the State to the Dominion Government on the 1st day of January 1948 (hereinafter referred to as "the said day").

As from the said day the Dominion Government will be competent to exercise the said powers, authority and jurisdiction in such manner and through such agency as it may think fit