

major ports, and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible. The responsibility for settling labour disputes in undertakings other than those mentioned above, rests with the State Governments. Government of India have no information in regard to such labour disputes.

NAHAN FOUNDRY IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

116. SHRI C. L. VARMA : Will the Minister for PRODUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nahan Foundry in Himachal Pradesh which was State property before the merger was working on a 50 : 50 basis between the Government and the Ruler after the merger ;

(b) whether the value of the entire Foundry was assessed at Rs. 28 lakhs by an official of the Government of India and the ex-Ruler was asked to pay Rs. 14 lakhs to buy off the Government's share ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ex-Ruler failed to pay the stipulated amount within the specified period, and was paid without any further valuation, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs by Government to buy off his share of the Foundry ;

(d) whether Government have taken possession of the Foundry ; and

(e) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government was a party to this deal or whether that Government was consulted in the matter ?

THE MINISTER FOR PRODUCTION (SHRI K. C. REDDY) : (a) Before the merger there was hardly any distinction between the State Administration and the Ruler in so far as this Foundry was concerned. In settling the private properties of the Ruler on the integration of Sirmur State in Himachal Pradesh, the Nahan Foundry was treated as the joint property of the Ruler and the Go-

vernment on a 50 : 50 basis.

(b) and (c). The original valuation of the Nahan Foundry at Rs. 28 1/2 lakhs by an officer of the Government of India did not include the cost of raw materials, stores, cash balances and investments which were to be valued on the date of transfer. The power house which also formed part of the Foundry was separately valued at Rs. 1-34 lakhs. Various proposals were under the consideration of the Government regarding the future of the Foundry, one of which was that the Ruler should be given the option to purchase the Government's share within a stipulated period on the basis of the expert valuation of the fixed assets *plus* the valuation, on the date of the transfer, of raw materials, hiring stock, stores, cash balances and investments. Before a final decision was taken on this proposal, it was suggested to the Government that if the Foundry was acquired by the Ruler, he might sell it to a third party and the new owner might shift it somewhere else which would result in the unemployment of a large number of the local population and affect the State's economy. That certain items of property (particularly lands and buildings) had gone up considerably in value ; that if the transaction were concluded on the original valuation, Government would part with a valuable property for Less than its economic price ; that the Foundry was a profitable concern with considerable potentialities and that the Government rather than the Ruler should acquire this valuable asset. The whole question was again reviewed and it was decided that every efforts should be made to persuade the Ruler to sell his share to the Government. Negotiations were accordingly undertaken with the Ruler who demanded Rs. 40 lakhs for his share. The basis of a fresh valuation was further examined. The balance sheets and the profit and loss accounts of the Foundry were also examined and the value of the Ruler's share was finally fixed at Rs. 30 lakhs and he has been paid this amount.

(e) The Nahan Foundry is referable to a matter in the Union Legislative List and is therefore the 'exclusive responsibility of the Central Government. Moreover, the present Himachal Pradesh Government was not in office at the time. The question of consultation with that Government, therefore, does not arise.

GOVERNMENT MACHINE TOOLS FACTORY AT JALAHALLI, BANGALORE

117. SHRI M. VALIULLA : Will the Minister for PRODUCTION be pleased to state whether the Government propose to set up a factory at Jalahalli, Bangalore, to manufacture tools and machines that are already being manufactured by the graded and ungraded firms in India engaged in the production of machine tools or machines?

THE MINISTER FOR PRODUCTION (SHRI K. C. REDDY) : In the first stage of production of the State-owned Machine Tool Factory at Jalahalli, it is proposed to manufacture 400 high speed lathes of 8 1/2" size per annum. The production has been so planned that production in the Government factory may be complementary to and not competitive with private industry considering the estimated requirements of the country for this type of machine tool. It has recently been claimed by one of the Indian machine tool manufacturers that they are equipped for the manufacture of and are actually producing 8 1/2" lathes in their factory.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING STATEMENT ON KASHMIR

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before we take up the next business, I may announce that the Prime Minister has agreed to make a statement on Kashmir and allow discussion here on Tuesday at 10 a.m. in this House.

**CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL* 1952—
concluded.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Further discussion on the following motion moved by Shri C. C. Biswas on the 30th July 1952 :

That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as passed by the House of the People, be taken into consideration.

KHWAJA INAIT ULLAH :

خواجہ عنایت اللہ : جناب چیرمین

Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill,

1952 پر یہاں کل سے بحث ہو رہی ہے۔ مہرے خیال میں اس بل کو اپوز (oppose) کرنے والے اس اسلمنٹ کا مطلب ہی نہیں سمجھے۔ کہونکہ اس میں اس بات کی اجازت مانگی گئی ہے کہ جہاں پر دسترکٹ رجسٹریٹ کو ملٹری استعمال کرنے کی اجازت ہے وہاں پر اس لفظ ملٹری کے بجائے آرمد فورسز (Armed Forces) کا لفظ بدل دیا جائے صرف اتلے سے لفظ کے لئے اپوزیشن (opposition) نے اس ایکٹ پر ہی بحث کرنی شروع کر دی ہے اور تمام بحث کا مطلب ان کا یہ تھا کہ ان لافس اسمبلز (unlawful assemblies) کو جب ڈسپرس (disperse) کیا جاتا ہے تو ان پر ظم ہوتے ہیں۔ ان پر کولی چلائی جاتی ہے اور ان کو طرح طرح کی تکالیف دی جاتی ہیں۔ ان کا کہنا یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان میں اس طرح کی بات اب نہیں ہونی چاہئے۔ میں تو نہیں سمجھتا کہ ان لافس اسمبلز کو ملتھر کرنے کے لئے