

standards of various Indian universities the alumni of various universities experience great difficulty in entering service?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already said that there are differences in standards and Government is considering this matter very actively.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether in view of the fact that there are differences in the standards set up by various universities, Government have taken any steps to see that people who come from such universities with higher standards do not suffer from any disadvantages in the matter of entering public services?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We cannot say just now what will be our step to deal with students who come from universities with a higher standard. The whole matter is under consideration and very soon some decision will be taken.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that several students have so far been prevented from entering service owing to such differences?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They may have been prevented on account of their low standard of knowledge.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether in the Conference tomorrow of Vice-Chancellors and representatives of Government this subject will come or only the contemplated Bill of the Government of India will come?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question will also be considered.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know what is the objective of Government—to level down the standard, or to level it up?

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether Government are thinking in terms of equalising the standard or removing the disadvantages arising out of the inequalities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Both these things will be considered.

TRIAL AGENCY TO LOOK AFTER CASES IN SUPREME COURT

*1382. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** (a) Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether there is a Central Agency in the Ministry of Law to arrange and look after the conduct of cases in the Supreme Court on behalf of the various State Governments?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, which are the

States which have agreed to come under this Agency and which are the States keeping away from the said Agency?

(c) Do Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the details of contributions of the various State Governments to the Central Agency for the years 1950-1951 and 1952 and the details of payments to Counsels and Agents for the period, by the Central Agency?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the States except the States of Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, joined the Scheme of the Central Agency Section. The State of Madhya Pradesh, ceased to participate in the Scheme from 1st March, 1953.

(c) The desired Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 33.]

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact, Sir, that the Central Government have exerted pressure on the other States Governments to join this?

Shri Biswas: No pressure has been exerted. They were asked if they would join. Most of them have joined. Only these three States did not join; one State has gone out.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what is the reason for those States which had once been in the scheme getting away from it? May I also know what is the special advantage of the scheme to the States?

Shri Biswas: The special advantage is this. The cost is shared between the Centre and the State Governments. That reduces the expenses, so far as the State Governments are concerned. The reasons why these States did not join the scheme are these. The Government of U.P. wrote in 1950 that they do not consider it either convenient or necessary to set up a joint Central agency for the cases in the Supreme Court. The Government of West Bengal have written that they will prefer to work through their own Agent until a clear picture of the work before the Supreme Court can be obtained—I suppose three years have not been sufficient for them to obtain this 'clear picture'. The Government of Assam stated in 1950 that they would not participate in the scheme at the beginning but promised to inform the Government of India later if they found it necessary to do so. We have not heard from them again. As regards Madhya Pradesh they do not give any reasons; they say they will not participate with effect from 1st March 1953.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know how this Agency was chosen and also whether all the State Governments conduct all their cases through this Agency?

Shri Biswas: It depends upon the States concerned. As a matter of fact, there is no compulsion. If they choose, they can have the services of the Central Government Agent. That is all. And if they suggest that any particular counsel should be appointed, their wishes are always respected and those counsel are engaged on their behalf and they pay for them.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether the cases for the States are not being conducted by the Advocates-General of the States and, if so, how is it that the expenses of the States are reduced by paying to the Central Agency when the cases are being conducted by their Advocates-General?

Shri Biswas: Besides fees which have got to be paid to counsel, there are the charges which are required to be paid to the Agents. The participation of the State Governments in this scheme means that they share, between the Centre and themselves, the costs which have to be paid to the Agents. So far as counsel are concerned, their fees are paid by the States where separate counsel are engaged. If they choose to utilise the services of the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General, then the fees are shared between the two in proportion to the work done.

Shri V. P. Nayar and Shri S. V. Ramaswamy rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question. This question has been discussed on the floor of the House a number of times, I believe.

राज्यों में बूढ़ा कर

*१२८५. **सेठ गोविन्द बास:** (क) बिस्व मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को यह विदित है कि कुछ भूतपूर्व देशी राज्यों में "ग्रन्तर-राज्य" पार नयन शुल्क (ट्रांजिट ड्यूटीज) तथा प्राय कर दोनों लगाये जा रहे हैं ?

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बूढ़े कर को हटाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes. In certain Part B States inter-State transit duties are being levied. The Indian Income-tax Act now applies to all these States except Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) The Agreement entered into with all these States under Article 308 of the Constitution provides for the abolition of the inter-State transit duties within a maximum period of five years from the commencement of the Constitution in Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat and four years from the same date in the case of Hyderabad.

As regards income-tax, the old State laws have ceased to have effect from 1st April 1950, and are applicable only to arrears assessments of the pre-integration period. There is thus no double taxation.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether it is a fact that the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which is now a part of India, is still imposing customs duties upon goods coming to India while on the other hand India is not imposing any such duties?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have stated that there is no federal financial integration with Jammu and Kashmir. So the question does not arise.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know what the position of Himachal Pradesh and Pepsu is with regard to these inter-State duties?

Shri M. C. Shah: Himachal Pradesh is a Part C States. There is no question of federal financial integration. And these Acts, the Indian Income-tax Act and the Customs Act, apply to Himachal Pradesh.

सेठ गोविन्द बास : जम्मू और काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ स्पष्ट बात नहीं की। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सामान यहाँ से जाता है उस पर कोई टैक्स जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार लेती है और जम्मू और काश्मीर से जो सामान यहाँ आता है उस पर भी क्या कोई टैक्स है, उस की क्या स्थिति है ?

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دسٹرچ (مولانا آزاد) : مہن اے صاف