

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

- (b) G.S.R. No. 439 dated the 7th April, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 440 dated the April, 1962.
- (d) G. S. R. No. 441 dated the April, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-55/62].

RULES UNDER EXPENDITURE TAX ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Expenditure-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 444 dated the 29th March 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-56/62].

12.19 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 205

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The correct position with regard to the supplementary question by Shri Baj Raj Madhok on Starred Question No. 205 (regarding expansion of Magistracy and police in Delhi) as further clarified by the ex-Speaker is that any State Civil Service Officer, not necessarily a law graduate, can hold the post of a Stipendiary Magistrate.

12.19½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: BOKARO STEEL PLANT

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): In reply to a question asked by some Hon'ble Members in the Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 1962, I had stated that discussions were going on with the American Agency for International

Development regarding financial assistance for Bokaro and that I expected to be in a position to make a further statement on the subject shortly. I am aware of the urgency of settling this question of financial aid and connected matters regarding Bokaro so that further work on this plant may commence as soon as possible. I am also aware of the public attention paid to the subject. Our discussions with the American Agency for International Development have been somewhat prolonged, but an understanding with reference to the next step to be taken has now been reached. They will arrange for an American team of experts to come to India to undertake a techno-economic survey of the projected Bokaro plant. This procedure is by no means unusual, since in large projects the loan giving authority usually satisfies itself on the techno-economic aspects of a project before committing itself to aid. The American team is expected to examine the position regarding availability of the raw materials and transport and other facilities. The actual decision on the aid will, however, be taken only after the Report of the team is available and satisfactory agreement has been reached on other important aspects of the project. The cost of the survey is for the present being met by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the survey will be directed by the United States Steel Corporation who are the largest producers of steel in the world.

In view of the interest shown on certain allied aspects of the projected Bokaro Steel Plant, I may mention that, as at present, the United States Steel firms have not raised the question of equity participation in the project. I should also mention that it is the Government's intention to associate fully Indian resources and skills in design and engineering of steel plants with the further stages of the project.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): May I ask one question?

What has happened to the project report which had already been submitted through HSPL for the Bokaro steel plant by Indian experts?

Shri C. Subramaniam: A preliminary report has been submitted, but perhaps it is advantageous also to have it checked up so that the facts and other things which have been taken into consideration are correct.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): This project report by M. N. Dastoor & Co., was the first Indian project report for this kind of undertaking, and there is a certain prestige element attached to it. May I know if Government would give its mind to that aspect of the matter, so that this Indian enterprise is encouraged and not put down because of certain other overbearing considerations?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Indian enterprise is given full scope for participating in this, and it is always kept in mind by the Government.

12.22 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and seconded by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 26th April, 1962, namely:

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th April, 1962.”

Also further consideration of amendments. Shri Mahatab.

Shri Mahatab (Angul): Mr Speaker, Sir, the President's Address gives an opportunity to the Members of Parliament to speak on various problems of the country. I have been listening to the speeches for the last several days, and I am now acquainted with the scope which this Address provides to the Members for discussion, but I am constrained to observe that since the country is very much in the midst of a plan, so many changes are taking place all over the country, and these changes need not require to be proved through statistics. It is proved by the evidence of the eye.

In view of these changes, I wonder whether the time has not come when the pattern of this Address and the pattern of discussion also should be changed, because if we want to focus on the Plan itself, the problems which arise out of the working of the Plan should be very much before Parliament. Therefore, it is most important that the President's Address should contain more of these problems besides general statements, and also the discussion should centre round only those problems, so that the Government may know how Members of Parliament are reacting to these problems as they arise. Necessarily various problems will arise, and these problems have to be solved in consultation with the representatives of the people.

Then, mention has been made by some Members of this House that the Congress Party has received less percentage of votes than all the Opposition parties put together. This is a question of statistics, but the very same statistics could be interpreted in a different way also, and I interpret it in this way that the vast majority of the electors have voted for those who believe in democracy, socialism and planned development, and a small minority have voted for those who do not believe in these. On this basis I ask whether the time has not come when those who believe in democratic socialism and planned development should come nearer in spite of differences in details, thus isolating those