

Scheme and have deputed two of their technical experts to assist and advise the factory authorities.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know if it is conditional and, if so, what are the conditions?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: There is no condition. The plant and equipment are a gift from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund to the Government of India.

SHRI K. C. REDDY: Sir, may I add that the agreement regarding the plan of operations between the world organisation and the Government of India has already been placed on the Table of the House? That agreement contains in detail certain aspects which perhaps the hon. Member has in mind. With regard to the supply of Penicillin manufactured at this factory, there are certain conditions that have been stipulated.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Is a stated production output one of the conditions?

SHRI K. C. REDDY: I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to that agreement a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know whether India is expecting some more assistance from the United Nations?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: There is going to be some expansion of the Penicillin factory and both UNICEF and UNTAA have promised to co-operate in the expansion.

*35. [Postponed from the 25th April 1956. For answer, vide cols. 1393-95 infra.]

†DISPOSAL OF "WAR SURPLUS" STORES

*81. DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Will the Minister for WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate value of the 'war surplus' stores left by the United

†Postponed from the 1st May, 1956.

States of America and the United Kingdom to be disposed of by the Government of India;

(b) the amount realised by the disposal of such stores until the end of the year 1954-55;

(c) whether the period of notice for inviting tenders is shorter these days than it was three or four years ago; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for reducing the period?

THE MINISTER FOR WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) The actual value has not been estimated.

(b) The account has still to be finalised.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: What is the period required for giving notice for disposal of these stores?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Normally three to four weeks.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Is Government aware that during the month of November last year the notice about the disposal of certain stores by the Defence Ministry was given in very few papers which had a limited circulation—some vernacular papers in Bombay—and the announcement was made only two to three days before on the radio about the disposal of stores?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I cannot answer that off-hand, unless a specific question is put with regard to any particular transaction. There are thousands of such transactions and I do not remember any individual transaction. If the hon. lady Member

puts down a question, I shall collect the information.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Sir, a letter was sent to the Defence Ministry in this respect and the reply said what I am stating here that the advertisement was given only about ten days earlier and that too in two or three papers, the circulation of which was limited.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: If the reply has already been given, then there is nothing for me to add to that. It may be argued as to why it was done in that case and I will look into it if it is specifically directed to me.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: May I know what percentage of the stores is still remaining undisposed?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Which stores?

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: To which the question relates—left by the United States of America.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I have already replied that the accounts have not been gone into and the percentage can be worked out only after the accounts are known.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Sir, it is almost eleven years since the war ended. May I know if during these eleven years most of the surplus stores left by the U.S.A. have been damaged by exposure to the atmosphere?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir. I think a good part of it must have been disposed of.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: May I know, Sir, if the war surplus stores that have been left to us for disposal are by way of gift or we will have to pay something for it?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir. There was a regular agreement about that. It was not left as a gift.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: May I know from the hon. Minister, as against the price paid for these war surplus stores, how much amount has been recovered by the Government of India from the sale of the war surplus stores?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: As regards the price paid, I think the hon. Member is under some misapprehension. These stores belonged to the United States Government and also to the Government of U.K. They had paid the price.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants to know the amount you have realised by the sale of these articles.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I said the amount had not been worked out..

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: May I clarify my point?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Accounts have not been worked out.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: I wanted to know if we are selling these surplus stores on behalf of the U.S.A. and the U.K. or by mutual agreement, a fixed price has to be paid by India for the surplus stores, and then we may recover by way of sale proceeds as much as we can from the market. I want to know this.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: We have not paid anything by way of price to the two Governments. Agreements were entered into and certain percentages were to be paid if the realisations were beyond a certain level.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: And if the realisations were below the expected level, who will bear the loss?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: We do not incur any loss even if we do not touch the agreed level of realisations.

under the agreement, as we have not spent anything on the stores

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Is Government aware that a large number of stores, for example, vehicles—looking apparently intact—are lying in dumps in various places, e.g., near Kirkee? And, if so, what is the reason for either not disposing of them or bringing them into use?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: 'It will be very difficult for me to give an opinion about the quality of any particular stores lying in any particular depot. But the departments which use those various stores have declared those stores to be surplus and then disposal action has to be taken, either by auction or by tender, depending upon the nature of the stores. We will normally accept the advice of the declaring department. If they say it is surplus, that is surplus. But then we circularise those stores to various other departments so that if any other department is interested—and it is of good quality—then they can take it on very concessional prices. It is as a last resort that the stores are sold.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know, at this rate, how many more years it will take to dispose of the surplus?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Declaration of surplus is an annual process, every year. Certain things become surplus and the annual declarations by Defence alone are of the order of about Rs. 20 crores book value.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: My question is about the surplus stores of U.S.A. and U.K.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I have already said that a good part of it must have been disposed off.

भारत की आर्थिक उन्नति

*१२६. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

हाल ही में बंगलौर में एशिया और दूरपूर्व सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्र आर्थिक आयोग की जो बैठक हुई थी, उसमें भारत की आर्थिक उन्नति के लिये क्या क्या महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें की गई थी ?

†[ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

*129. SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Will the Minister for PLANNING be pleased to state the main recommendations made for the economic development of India at the recent session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East held at Bangalore?]

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० कर्मकर) : बंगलौर में एशिया और दूर पूर्व सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्र आर्थिक आयोग की जो बैठक हुई थी उस में भारत की आर्थिक उन्नति के लिये कोई खास सिफारिश नहीं की गई। माननीय सदस्या जी शायद कुछ गलत समझ गई हैं कि इकाफे का क्या उद्देश्य होता है तो मैं उनको यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इकाफे का आम तौर से यह उद्देश्य होता है कि एशिया और माउथ ईस्ट एशिया के सामान्य एका-नामिक सवालों के बारे में चिन्तन करे न कि यह कि खास तौर से किसी एक मुल्क के बारे में ।

†[THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): No specific recommendations relating to the economic development of India, were made at the ECAFE session held at Bangalore.

Hon. Member is perhaps, somewhat mistaken as to what is the object of ECAFE. I may inform her that the object of ECAFE, broadly speaking, is to deliberate on general economic problems relating to Asia and South East Asia and not relating to any particular country.]

†English translation.