

(b) how many of them have returned after completion of their training;

(c) how many of them have been provided with employment;

(d) what response the private industry has given in absorbing the returned scholars; and

(e) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure the proper utilisation of the training of such of those scholars as have not been provided with any employment so far?

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD): (a) 26.

(b) All.

(c) At least 17; 3 are known not to be employed; the rest have not kept in touch with us.

(d) 5 scholars are employed by industry.

(e) Government have been bringing and will continue to bring their cases to the notice of likely employers.

MANUFACTURE OF DEFENCE REQUIREMENTS

108. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to encourage the manufacture of defence requirements by private enterprise;

(b) what are those requirements which were hitherto manufactured by Defence Department, or other departments of Government, but are now proposed to be handed over to private enterprise; and

(c) which are the private firms that have been selected for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR DEFENCE (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA):

(a) It is the general policy to encourage indigenous production by private enterprise of certain items of

defence requirements which are hitherto imported from abroad.

(b) None, so far as the Ministry of Defence is concerned?

(c) Any firm which has the necessary equipment or potential capacity for the manufacture of imported items is welcome to do so. The question of a selection does not arise.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL, 1953

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the Council the following message received from the House of the People, signed by the Secretary to the House:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1953, which has been passed as amended by the House at its sitting held on the 29th April 1953."

I lay the Bill on the Table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS

(1) SHRI S. GURUSWAMI.

(2) SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA.

(3) SHRI BENIPRASAD AGARWAL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received a letter from S. Guruswami:

"I am leaving Delhi for a tour in China and some South-East Asian countries. I shall be obliged for the favour of the Council granting me leave of absence due to my tour."

Is it the pleasure of the Council that leave be granted?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Leave is granted.

I have to inform the Council that I have received the following letter from Shri Bhupesh Gupta:

"I had to leave India last month in order to attend a conference in Vienna. After the conference, I came to London where I have been under some medical treatment. For the above reasons, I could not attend some of the meetings of the current session of the Council of States. May I, therefore, request you to obtain for me the leave of the House for the period of my absence?"

Is it the pleasure of the Council that leave be granted?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Leave is granted.

I have also received a letter from Shri Beniprasad Agarwal:

"I have not been keeping good health for some time and consequently I have been unable to attend the meetings of this session, and I find that it will not be possible for me to attend the rest of the session for the same reason. I shall request you to kindly grant me leave of absence from attending the meetings of the current session."

Is it the pleasure of the Council that leave be granted?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Leave is granted.

POINT OF ORDER WHETHER THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1952 IS A MONEY BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Certain enquiries were made yesterday of the Secretary of the House of the People with regard to the discussions which took place here, and following reply is received:

"I write to say that the question of whether the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill as passed by the House of the People was a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India was raised by the Speaker himself and he took a decision which was later embodied in the certificate entered in the Bill."

The matter has been pending since yesterday. There was a good deal of discussion about it. Article 110(1) states what a Money Bill is. 110(2) states what a Money Bill is not. 110(3) says that, if a doubt arises, the decision taken by the Speaker of the House shall be final. This doubt may arise in different ways: first, in the House of the People when the Bill is initiated, the question may be raised: "Is it a Money Bill?" Or when a Bill is initiated in the Council of States according to rule 162(2), doubt may arise whether it is a Money Bill, and then the matter will have to be referred to the Speaker. Or, a doubt may arise within the Speaker's mind itself as now we are informed that a doubt had arisen in his mind, and then he decided that it was a Money Bill. The relevant article which governs this point is 110(4). When a Bill is transmitted to the Council, it is transmitted with a certificate by the Speaker who says that it is a Money Bill. In this particular matter, we are generally governed by the procedure in the British Parliament. There, it is put down in section 3 of the Parliament Act that a Money Bill, when it is sent up to the House of Lords, must be endorsed with the Speaker's certificate that it is a Money Bill. Such a certificate is conclusive for all purposes and is not to be questioned in any court of law. That is how the procedure is there which governs us.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Madras): That is sub-section (3) of the Parliament Act. Section 1 says...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a general thing. The question whether the decision is final or the certificate is final