

(a) the number of ordnance factories in India in 1946 and in 1952;

(b) the number of such factories closed during 1946 to date; and

(c) the number of such factories started during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR DEFENCE (SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA) : (a) The number of ordnance factories in India in 1946 was 27. The number existing in 1952 is 20.

(b) 7, of which 6 were not actually independent production units but were fabricating centres for components of clothing items and leather items received from other factories. The seventh was closed down, but was not actually in production even during the war.

There were three other factories of which 2 were transferred to other departments of the Central Government and one to a State Government. One Factory went to Pakistan on partition. This was the Parachute Factory, Lahore.

(c) 3 new factories have been started and one factory has been taken over from another Ministry and put in full commission.

STERLING BALANCES

*292. SHRI B. GUPTA : Will the Minister for FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent up-to-date out of India's sterling balances accumulated during the war years in Britain;

(b) the exact amount utilised for meeting the deficit in India's trade balance; and

(c) the amount spent on—

(i) the import of machineries, and

(ii) the import of consumers' goods, out of the such sterling balances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FINANCE (SHRI M. C. SHAH) :

(a) Between 5th April 1946, i.e., shortly after 1st April 1946, the official date of termination of hostilities, and the 5th December 1952 an amount of Rs. 1,035 crores has been spent out of India's sterling balances.

(b) It is not possible to say how much has been utilised for meeting the deficit in India's trade balance, as separate accounts of sterling balances utilised individually for meeting trade deficits and invisible transactions on current and capital account are not maintained. However, the deficit on trade account from January 1946 to September 1952, for which period alone figures are available, was approximately Rs. 657 crores.

(c) Imports are financed not merely from accumulated sterling balances but also from current foreign exchange earnings. It is also not possible to say how much sterling has been spent on the import of machinery or consumer goods, as trade accounts are not classified into such categories as consumer's goods and non-consumer's goods. However, a broad survey indicates that payments for import of machinery during January 1946/August 1952, for which period alone figures are available, amounted to approximately Rs. 445 crores and consumer goods of the value of Rs. 1,074 crores were imported during the period July 1948 to September 1952.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS

*293. SHRI T. D. PUSTAKE : Will the Minister for EDUCATION be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take to bring back monuments and pictures of archaeological importance which were taken away by the British Government from India and are at present kept in the British Museum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (SHRI K. D. MATAVIYA) : During the last hundred and fifty year

innumerable objects of art belonging to India were taken to England and other countries. Our first need in this connection is to compile a comprehensive list of all these objects. Government are trying to prepare such a list.

CONCESSIONS TO POLITICAL SUFFERERS

*294. SHRI B. GUPTA : Will the Minister for HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the rules that are generally observed in granting concessions to political sufferers ; and

(b) the number of political sufferers with their party or political affiliations, if any, who have been granted concessions ?

THE MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND STATES (DR. K.N. KATJU) : (a) No specific rules have been prescribed but executive orders specifying the concessions admissible to political sufferers and the conditions governing the grant thereof have been issued from time to time. Summaries of the concessions are contained in the " Reviews of the Activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the years 1948, 1949 and 1950-51", copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(b) The information is not readily available. The time and labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved. No party or political affiliations have been recognised for the purpose of concessions.

I.A.S. OFFICERS

*295. SHRI H.C. MATHUR : Will the Minister for HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Administrative Service officers are divided into 3 categories and if so, how these 3 categories are differentiated in

the matter of selection, responsibility and salary;

(b) how many, officers in each State are in categories I, II and III respectively and on what basis the strength of each category is determined ; and

(c) what is the name, date of entry in service and the present salary of each officer in each of the three categories in Rajasthan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR) : (a), (b) and (c). I.A.S. Officers are not divided into categories. On appointment to the service they are all treated as members of the service without any further distinction. The misunderstanding has perhaps arisen out of the fact that for purposes of selection for the I.A.S. Officers of Part 'B' States and Vindhya Pradesh were arranged in three lists. These lists were prepared in accordance with the Indian Administrative Service (Extension to State) Scheme. A copy of the relevant paragraphs of the Scheme is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

• Extract from the I.A.S. (Extension to States) Scheme

(i) Each State Government should set up a Selection Board, in consultation with the Government of India. The Selection Board should ordinarily include the Chief Secretary and the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission where such a body exists. The Selection Board should review the cases of all the officers of the State Government of the description given above and make a preliminary selection from among them of all such officers who, in its opinion, are suitable for inclusion in one or the other of the three lists referred to in sub-para (i) below.

(ii) The Special Recruitment Board will thereupon interview the officers selected by the Selection Board and take such steps as it may consider necessary to assess their claims for inclusion in one or other of the following lists, viz. —

The First List. — This will contain names of officers who are considered suitable for immediate appointment to the Indian Administrative Service subject to probation, with reference to the