

accountants. The Institute of Cost Accountants is expanding its activities and I may assure him that it is our endeavour to see that during the Third Plan the industries of this country become cost conscious, quality conscious and productivity conscious. We have come to a stage when the foundation of industrial development has been squarely laid and the edifice and super-structure are going to be raised in a very fitting way during the Third and Fourth Plan. That is one important aspect on which the Tariff Commission and all of us are laying emphasis.

My hon. friend from Kerala referred to the question of tapioca. I can assure him that we are trying to encourage this very important raw material by conversion to starch, glucose, power alcohol and various other things. The question of dispersal of industries was raised by my hon. friend from the Punjab as also by Shri Tyagi. The Tariff Commission is not really involved in it. Taking into consideration the overall industrial development of the country, it is the policy of the Government and this House to see that all the under-developed areas are brought up in the industrial map as fast as possible.

In regard to the value of the products of industries, so many industrial units make different products, with the result that it is very difficult to give a uniform value. To lump up the value of all the products of an industry throughout the year and try to assess its value is almost impossible. What we may provide in future is that the valuation of a few representative ball bearings or cycles may be given so that an overall picture may be available as to how the cost works out.

As I mentioned in the earlier part of my statement, when Shri Tyagi was perhaps not here, actually speaking the Tariff Commission always looks into the profits earned by protected industries. By and large most of the

industries which are under the protection shelter have made only reasonable profits, barring perhaps one or two units in some sector. Ultimately the quantum of protection is going to be determined by the return which the entrepreneur gets. As a matter of policy, it is our endeavour to deprotect an industry as early as possible. We reduce the quantum of protection all along the line as we go alone, so that before it is deprotected it is reduced to the minimum possible amount and lastly to give only the necessary protection which it deserves by efficient running.

It was said that we were importing a lot of things. We have come to a stage when we are able to produce a very larger number of things. It is not that an alkaloid grown in Malaya can be regrown here. No Country can ever claim—not even the United States of America, which is the most industrialised country in the world—that everything under the sun could be made by it; nor is it our intention. But to the extent possible, all indigenous raw materials are being properly processed and finished and all the qualitative aspects of most of the products are developed. We hope that in the next decade or two we will be one of the well industrialised countries of the world. I am grateful to the House for the support it has given to this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS

SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members

[Sardar A. S. Saigal]

Bills and Resolutions, presented to the House on the 14th December 1960."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th December 1960."

The motion was adopted.

14.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF GENERAL INSURANCE—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the first item in the List of Business, namely "Submission to the vote of the House the following resolution moved by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao on the 18th November 1960:—

"This House is of opinion that General Insurance should be nationalised."

The House will recall that on the 2nd December 1960 after the discussion had concluded, the House wanted to divide on the resolution. It being past 5 P.M. then the Division was postponed till today. I will now put the resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House is of opinion that General Insurance should be nationalised."

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: Ne.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Noes' have it.

The Resolution was negatived.

14.38 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NEW MARKING SYSTEM OF VOTING—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra on the 2nd December 1960:—

"This House is of opinion that the new marking system of voting tried as an experimental measure during recent bye-elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies has not proved successful and hence it should not be adopted in future elections."

Shri Bibhuti Mishra may continue his speech. Does he want to continue even after 34 minutes? He may conclude in two or three minutes.

जी बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले 2 दिसम्बर, को मैंने अपने न्यू मार्किंग सिस्टम औफ वोटिंग संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर सदन के सामने जो निवेदन किया था उसके आगे आज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अखबार में तो नहीं देखा है लेकिन कुछ समालोचकों ने यह कहा है कि इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव इसलिये लाये जाएं हैं क्योंकि वे चुनाव में जीते नहीं हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर इस भरी सभा में चैलेंज करता हूँ कि जिन्दगी में मैंने चार चुनावों को लड़ा है। दो बार डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का और दो बार लोक-सभा का चुनाव लड़ा है। मेरा कोई भी अपोनेट अथवा हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी आदमी जाकर ऐसे चुनाव क्षेत्र में जूँचे कि कितना मैं चूमा हूँ और कितना मैंने सच्चा किया था क्या मैंने किया, ऐसी तो कोई बार छिपी नहीं है और सारी