

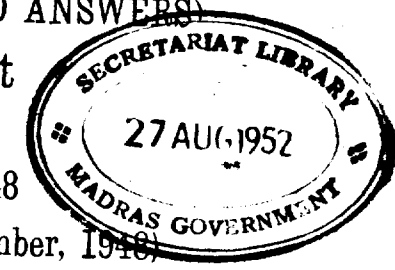
THE
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
(LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Official Report

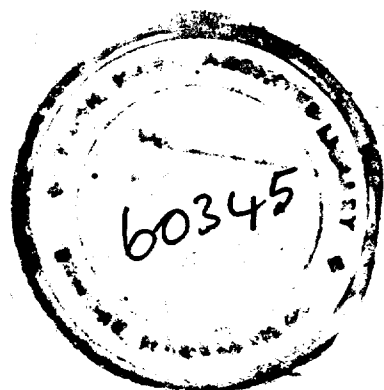
VOLUME VII, 1948

(1st September to 7th September, 1948)



THIRD SESSION
 of the
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
1948





D

V2,31⁶N48

N48.7.1

CONTENTS

VOLUME VII—1st SEPTEMBER TO 7th SEPTEMBER, 1948

	PAGES
WEDNESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1948—	
Starred Questions and Answers	711—60
Unstarred Questions and Answers	761—67
Short Notice Question and Answer	767—69
THURSDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1948—	
Starred Questions and Answers	771—820
Appendix	821—70
FRIDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1948—	
Starred Questions and Answers	871—910
Short Notice Questions and Answers	911—18
SATURDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1948—	
Starred Questions and Answers	919—62
Unstarred Questions and Answers	963
Short Notice Questions and Answers	964—68
MONDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1948—	
Statements laid on the Table	969—1006
TUESDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1948—	
Short Notice Question and Answer	1007—11

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY* OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.)

Wednesday, 1st September, 1948

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR CARS AND TRACTORS IN INDIA

676. *Mr. R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any firm which has declared its intention to manufacture motor cars in India with immediate effect has been registered?

(b) If so, what is the name of the firm, when was it registered and when did it start manufacturing engines of motor cars in India?

(c) Have any firms made any offer to Government for investment of share capital for such a concern?

(d) If so, which firms and with what result?

(e) Has any concern started the manufacture of tractors in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). Messrs. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta and Messrs. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay were incorporated under the Indian Companies Act in 1944, for manufacturing motor cars in India. They are at present assembling cars received in completely knocked down condition. They have not yet started manufacturing engines or any parts of motor cars. It is anticipated that they will produce complete cars by 1953-54.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Do not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Barring these two concerns which the Honourable Minister has stated, may I know if there is any other concern which has got an assembly plant in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There are at present nine plants in India which are capable of assembling motor cars; two more are going to be set up shortly.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Sir, the Honourable Minister stated that the plants are capable of assembling. I want to know whether there are any other plants which are actually assembling?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Yes, there are the General Motors Ford and a few others.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that the Motor House Gujarat Ltd. is a recent concern started in Bombay?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Motor House Gujarat has been started in Bombay. It was anticipated that they will also manufacture cars. Their assembly plant has not yet come. It is just coming into operation, but they have no programme for manufacturing motor cars now.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that these assembly plants, under the name of manufacturing motor cars, get concessions from the Government of India and the Government of that Province in all matters such as land and other things?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The general policy of the Central Government and the Provincial Government is to encourage it.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Do Government consider this a national industry where all the parts come from foreign countries and they are merely assembled here?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is the first step; if the factory starts on an assembly basis, then of course it will start manufacturing. We want to give greater preference to those who have a definite programme for manufacturing here.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Is there any assembly plant which manufactures any part of a motor car here?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered already.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He has stated it in the beginning.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: He has stated merely about assembling of parts. I want to know whether apart from the engine any other parts are manufactured by these plants.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have programmes for two companies, as I said in my answer, viz., Messrs. Hindustan Motors Ltd. and Messrs. Premier Automobiles Ltd. So far as the former is concerned the construction of the first part of the factory is complete and they have now commenced installing the machine tool equipment received by them. They intend to manufacture the fast-moving parts including engines of cars in the near future. Their cylinder boring machine costing about rupees twenty-five lakhs will arrive in the country by October 1948 and then they intend to take up the manufacture of the engines.

So far as the Premier Automobiles are concerned, they intend to commence the manufacture of radiators, cushion springs, exhaust pipes and stamping by the end of this year, and differential transmitters, propellers, shafts, universal joints and leaf-springs for both cars and trucks by the end of 1949.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Why does not Government propose to nationalise this key industry of the manufacture of automobiles?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I would refer the honourable member to the statement on the Industrial Policy already announced by Government.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it not a fact that Messrs. Gujerat Motors misrepresented to the Government that they have got an assembly plant and on that account got a very big quota for import of motor cars?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I shall not say misrepresentation, but certainly there were certain facts which did not prove true.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: I want to know whether they were shown special consideration on that account.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: Is it not a fact that before a full-fledged motor manufacturing concern can be established, in the beginning it is necessary that it must start as an assembly plant, and as such if the Government wish to encourage the motor industry in our country it becomes necessary that they should give encouragement to these assembly plants?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is exactly what I stated. The policy of the Government is to insist that cars in knocked down condition—unless there are any exceptions allowed by Government—will alone be allowed to come into this country. Between January and June 1948 about 12,000 such cars in completely knocked down condition had come, which are being assembled or have been assembled in this country. That is the policy of the Government.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What percentage of the sale price of a car is retained in India as a result of this assembling in India itself?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Well, I could not get the figures for all cars, but for one or two which I have got here I can give approximate figures.

F.o.b. price for, say, Hindustan 10 is Rs. 3,620. Freight by sea, insurance, etc. Rs. 500. Duty paid to Government 50 per cent., that is Rs. 2,060. Assembling cost of each car Rs. 400.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Regarding the statement on industrial policy to which the Minister referred, is the manufacture of automobiles one of the Industries included in the scope of private enterprise?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid it is outside the scope of the question.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: May I ask in this connection what type of encouragement Government proposes to give to these concerns that are supposed to be industrial concerns for the manufacture of motor cars?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: In fact we called a conference of the representatives of these different firms in Delhi about a fortnight ago and I have in my hands the recommendations which they have made and which are now under consideration of the Government. One is that they would like to have special preference shown to them for importing a larger number of cars—which should come through them rather than through other companies working here. Another is that they would like that the automobile power units should be standardized in India; instead of having engines of various horsepowers, we should confine ourselves to three types: 10 h.p., 22 h.p., and 28-30 h.p. They would like Government to set up a factory for the manufacture of ancillary parts in India from which the different factories can draw their share. Also, they would like that the policy enunciated by Government that all cars should be imported in completely knocked down condition should be scrupulously adhered to. There are certain other recommendations also which we are now examining.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: May I know if price regulation will receive any special consideration—that is the fixing of prices of the motor cars which they assemble here?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: As the honourable member is aware there is no price control over motor cars or trucks.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister assure the House that this industry will be subject to strict Central regulation and control as laid down in the statement on industrial policy? I am referring to the statement on industrial policy which is now in my hand.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The policy of the Government, as announced, will be implemented.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether there is a difference of import duty on the parts for assembly and the imported motor cars?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The duty is on the parts. I have given the total—it is about fifty per cent.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: And on the motor cars?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Between forty and fifty per cent. I believe.

LIGHTING IN RAILWAY COMPARTMENTS AND AIR OF ROLLING STOCK

677. *Mr. R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there has been improvement in the lighting of all passenger compartments in all Railways after the last Budget Session?

(b) Have electric bulbs and switches been fitted in all compartments and lavatories?

(c) Is it a fact that 90 per cent. of the carriages require repairs, adjustments and paints?

(d) When are these repairs likely to be carried out?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) Bulbs have been fitted in compartments and lavatories but it has not been found possible, as yet, to restore train lighting to full pre-war standards. As regards switches, full replacement has been retarded on account of short supplies and continued pilferage.

(c) No.

(d) Steps are being taken to rehabilitate the existing coaching stock as early as possible consistent with the availability of material and workshop capacity.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know in reply to the Honourable Minister's statement that sufficient number of electric bulbs and switches are not available and so they are not fitted, how many bulbs and switches have been ordered for during the current year and how many have actually come in the stores?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not in a position to give an exact reply to that question, but the general position is that during the past year we found it very difficult to get supplies from local manufacturers because their capacity was hindered for various reasons, but the manufacturers of electric bulbs in India have recently been producing more than they used to and from that source, therefore, we are getting better supplies. In addition, my Honourable colleague, the Minister for Industries and Supplies, has also been able to place fairly considerable orders on which deliveries are expected from abroad shortly.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that on certain lines, no compartments—they may be even female compartments or upper class compartments—are lighted at all and for months trains have been running in dark without any light?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am quite aware that there are certain sections of some of the more important Railways, particularly, narrow gauge lines, where the situation is more or less as the honourable member has represented it to be, but we are trying as fast as materials are available to rectify the position.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know what steps are being taken to dissuade people from wanton breaking of electric bulbs and switches?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: There are two things that we are doing in that matter. As far as running trains are concerned, we have instituted a system of Conductors to be in charge of running trains with special responsibility to prevent pilferage, but the great bulk of the pilferage, I believe, takes place when the trains are on stabled on washing lines and we are strengthening the Watch and Ward staff in order to prevent pilferage at washing stands.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: If I remember aright, the Honourable Minister stated some time ago in the House that the average life of a bulb is thirty-six hours on a train—does that statement still hold good?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I think the exact figure that I gave was twenty-four hours. It has improved, I think, since then.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not a fact that thefts of bulbs show an appreciable improvement?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: What steps have Government taken to get the necessary supplies of bulbs and switches?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I said in reply to my honourable friend Mr. Sidhva that as far as bulbs are concerned we are getting better supplies from local manufacturers, particularly in Bengal, which I think is the most important centre of production and we are also expecting larger supplies from abroad; therefore, the position is improving. As far as switches are concerned, we are trying to make them in our own workshops on an "austerity" basis. What I mean is this: we are trying to get substitute material from which switches can be made—either wooden switches or bakelite switches and I think a considerable improvement can be made by that.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: It need not be answered.

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that there is a method by which these bulbs can be covered, so that they may not be pilfered?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes. What has been happening is that glass guards have been broken, so we are trying to replace those with wire guards.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES LYING AT DELHI MAIN AND NEW DELHI RAILWAY STATION

678. *Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of packages lying unclaimed at the Delhi Main and New Delhi Railway stations as on 1st August, 1948;

(b) how many unclaimed packages have been disposed of after partition and what is the total realisation from the same; and

(c) whether unclaimed packages in such large quantities as at Delhi have been found at other stations in India; if so, whether steps have been taken for their disposal?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) There were 5,228 and 5,352 unclaimed packages on 1st August, 1948, at Delhi and New Delhi Railway stations, respectively.

(b) 25,860 unclaimed packages were disposed of after partition upto 31st July, 1948, and the amount realised thereon is Rs. 9,70,316.

(c) No. Such quantities of unclaimed packages were not found at any other station on the Indian Government Railways. Wherever, there was any accumulation, the consignments were transferred to the Lost Property Office and disposed of by public auction in the normal way.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the passenger platforms of the Delhi Main Station have been cleared of these unclaimed packages?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: A very considerable improvement has been made in that direction.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that three or four days are taken in the delivery of packages which are brought from outstations by passenger, along with them?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: There has been probably delay of that kind, but the fault has not been altogether on the part of the Railways.

Shri H.-V. Kamath: Were the unclaimed packages opened and examined for contraband goods before disposal?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Not after they have been landed. I expect the Law and Order people have their own arrangements for determining whether contraband articles are carried or not.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: May I know who the owner of the sale proceeds of these unclaimed packages is?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: When unclaimed property is sold by auction, the proceeds go to the Railways, that is, Government.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: It is not a fact that in certain cases parcel trains were not unloaded in Delhi station for ten days?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: There has been a very considerable improvement of congestion in the Delhi Station and arrangements of that kind had to be made.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether all the parcel trains are now unloaded immediately on arrival and the packages are delivered to the consignees on the presentation of the Railway Receipt?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I think more space is now available in Delhi Station on account of this clearance.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that even last week the consignees went with the railway receipts and packages which had arrived fifteen days ago were not delivered till only two days ago?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: This is rather against the report that I have received, but if the honourable member's information is different, let him give me particulars and I would like to examine them.

MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC PETROLEUM

679. ***Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to implement the provisions of the Act for the manufacture of synthetic oil, as passed in the last session of the Assembly;

(b) if so, whether any expert opinion has been invited and with what result; and

(c) when Government propose to manufacture the first instalment of synthetic petroleum?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). As no legislation concerning the manufacture of synthetic oil was enacted in the last session of the Assembly, the honourable member presumably refers to the Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948. The implementation of the provisions of this Act is under consideration.

Since the honourable member has also referred to synthetic oil, I might add that the possibility of manufacturing it from coal is also being actively examined. Government have recently entered into an agreement with Messrs. Koppers Co. Inc., of Pittsburgh, U.S.A., for the preparation of a project study of a scheme for producing up to 1,000,000 tons of synthetic oil per annum from coal. The firm's technicians are engaged on the necessary investigations in India and their report is expected during September, 1948.

(c) As the scheme is still at the project study stage, the question does not arise.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know what are the terms of the agreement which has been entered into with this firm in U.S.A.?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: They will give us a complete report which will enable us to decide whether we should go ahead with the establishment of a factory in India or not after local examination.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: But will they be allowed to establish after this examination their own concern here, or will Government do it, and what will be the charges that will be paid to them for this expert opinion?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No, Sir. There is no question of their being allowed to start their own factory. They are advising Government to enable Government to set up a factory. So far as the charges are concerned, I believe it comes to somewhere between four and five lakhs of rupees for the entire preliminary report.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether three experts from foreign countries—Czechoslovakia and America—had arrived in this country for this purpose?

Mr. Speaker: If my memory is correct, I believe questions on this point were put in this House and a large volume of information was supplied. Therefore the honourable member need not repeat those questions.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: I am not repeating. I only wanted to know whether these experts.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have already said these have been answered.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: In what area are these experts carrying on their examination?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid these questions have already been asked and answered in this House.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has there been any cut recently in the supply of petrol to India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Well, recently we have got an increased quota due to the representations that we had made. I do not know whether that has been given effect to, but we have been assured of an increased quota.

Shri H. V. Kamath: On what basis is petrol allocated to various countries?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: They do not disclose to us on what basis they distribute. I cannot say on what basis they actually distribute.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How much has the quota been increased recently?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: By about twelve per cent.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Then, why was the basic ration cut?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is a matter that concerns me. If you will permit me, Sir, I will explain it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The real reason is there has been for the current quarter an increase in the supplies made available to us, but it was found necessary that the basic ration should continue at the present level for two reasons. First of all, there has been a considerable increase in the number of new model vehicles for which necessary provision has to be made.

Secondly, there are important constructional and industrial projects going on which require petrol, and in consultation with the Provincial Governments, we decided that whatever increased quantity of petrol is available, should be made available for purposes of that kind.

HEAVY MACHINERY FOR STATE OWNED ELECTRICAL GOODS MANUFACTURING FACTORY

680. *Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement for the purchase of heavy electrical machinery for the establishment of a State owned factory in India for manufacturing electrical goods;

(b) if so, what the details of the agreement are; and

(c) if not, whether any negotiation is in progress towards that?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are considering the possibility of establishing the manufacture of Heavy Electrical Plant to meet the growing demand in connection with Government and non-Government development schemes. For this purpose, preliminary discussions are going on with certain foreign manufacturers.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know the lines on which these negotiations are going on with foreign countries, Sir? Is there any condition attached that if the foreign countries are given any contract, they will train Indians particularly, for this purpose?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have got here, Sir, two estimates which were handed over to me last week, one from the International General Electric Company (here is a bulky report) and the other is from the English Electrical Company. We have got reports also from Westing House and General Electric Company and some others. We expect also an offer from a well-known Company in Switzerland. The whole matter is now under very careful examination of Government and I will not like to discuss details which are now discussed with different parties. But I can tell the House that their representatives have already arrived in New Delhi with final powers to settle with Government whenever Government is in a position to make such final settlement.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether Government will make one condition that they will train our nationals before any contract is given to them.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Obviously that need not be asked. That is an obvious condition.

KEY INDUSTRIES STARTED BY GOVERNMENT

†681. *Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what key industries of national importance Government have started or propose to start in the course of the next one year?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Government are already controlling or operating certain factories for the manufacture of Aircraft, Scientific Instruments and Salt. A Government factory for the manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate is nearing completion at Sindri and proposals for the development of the following industries are being examined:—(i) Iron and Steel, (ii) Machine Tools, (iii) Ship-building, (iv) Heavy Electrical Plant and Machinery, (v) Penicillin and Sulpha drugs, (vi) Telephone cables and High Tension Insulators, (vii) Automatic Telephone and Carrier equipment, and (viii) Synthetic Petrol.

A Government factory for the manufacture of Automatic Telephones and Carrier equipment is expected to be established before April, 1949. As regards the other industries mentioned above, I am not in a position to indicate at this stage which of them will be started in the course of the next year.

[†]Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

RESTORATION OF DISMANTLED RAILWAY LINES IN BIHAR

682. *Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the Railway lines in Bihar which were dismantled before or during the last war?

(b) Was any representation made to Government for the restoration of any such line; and, if so, for which lines, and what action have Government taken in this matter so far and what do they propose to do in future?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The following lines in Bihar were dismantled during the last War: (i) Tinpahar-Rajmahal, (ii) Bhagalpur-Mandahill.

(b) Representations have been received by the Government for restoration of both the above lines. The projects were considered by the Central Board of Transport at their 12th meeting held on 29th July 1948, and it was decided that in the case of Tinpahar-Rajmahal line, the results of the preliminary investigation into the Ganga Barrage Scheme which would fix the point of river crossing and may necessitate change in alignment, should be awaited before a final decision is taken; and that in the case of the Bhagalpur-Mandahill line, there was no financial or other justification for its restoration.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Are there any lines in the O.T. Railway which has been dismantled?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Not that I am aware of. These are, I think, the two lines which are dismantled and the restoration of which has been requested.

FREEZING OF TEXTILE STOCKS

683. *Shri B. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a leaderette in the *Statesman* dated 7th August 1948, in the course of which it has been alleged, "that West Bengal apparently received instructions to freeze mills' stocks later, on July 30, than Bombay has aroused comment; but similar instructions are said not to have reached the Nagpur authorities until August 2 In Calcutta, cloth in godowns was not frozen until August 4, and action was not started until about seven hours after the matter had been discussed at a conference with the trade. What percentage of the cloth the authorities have managed to lay their hands on is doubtful; there seem grounds for thinking that a substantial quantity may since July 30 have passed 'out of sight'. If so, it will not be easy to trace";

(b) whether the allegations contained in para. (a) above are true; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, why were the arrangements made for freezing stocks not adequate?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) to (c). Both the question and the leaderette in the *Statesman* of 7th August 1948 referred to by the honourable member are based on a misunderstanding of the position. Under the scheme of control as well as under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, only the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has the power to freeze the stocks of cloth and yarn with the mills and it was he who froze the stocks of all the mills in India under his Notification No. 90/14-Tex. 1/48 issued under a Gazette Extraordinary dated the 30th July 1948. No question of freezing of mill stocks by the Provincial Governments therefore arises. All the Provincial and State Governments were also informed of the Cabinet's decisions and the measures to be adopted thereunder by a immediate secret

telegram of 29th July 1948. The Provincial Governments no doubt had to ensure that the frozen cloth did not leave the mills' premises and a telegram to secure precautions was sent to all Provincial Governments by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, on the 2nd August 1948. According to information available to us, it so appears that all the Provincial Governments acted promptly on receipt of those telegrams.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Honourable Minister sure, Sir, that police pickets were posted outside all the mills to prevent the disappearance of cloth bales underground?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I am satisfied that the Provincial Governments did take prompt action.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Were all the mills guarded by police pickets and was not a single mill left out in Delhi?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The order issued by the Government of India was carried out by Delhi also.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Why was this discrepancy in the dates and the times in the different Provincial Governments giving effect to the order of the Government of India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There might have been a difference of a few hours. I can tell the House that certain complaints were made to me against the West Bengal Government. I personally enquired into the matter with the Premier of West Bengal and the Inspector-General of Police and I am satisfied that prompt action was taken.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: May I ask whether in Delhi there was no undue delay caused in enforcing the Government's order?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Nothing has been brought to my notice. I do hope that the Delhi Administration will do its duty.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What prevented the Government from issuing orders to all the Governments and all the mills at one and the same time and why the order was not executed by the hour as well as the minute and why was the choice given to the Provincial Governments? Why did they delay it by even an hour and why was there no uniform application of this order?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I think the honourable member is under a misapprehension. Telegrams were sent out at the same minute and the same hour from Delhi and from Bombay. But there might have been some delay actually in the telegrams reaching the Provincial capitals and there might have been some difference of a few hours.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In a matter of such importance why was no arrangement made to see that there should be no discrepancy in time?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There was no discrepancy at all.

Mr. Speaker: The point seems to be that instead of sending telegrams requesting the Provincial Governments to take immediate action, why were they not informed that action should be taken on such and such a date and at such and such a fixed hour. Action may have been delayed by twenty-four hours, but the action should have been simultaneous.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Action was taken, Sir, on a particular date. In fact some provinces took action even before the Gazette Extraordinary was issued in Delhi. In fact they were asked to take action in the morning of a particular date. The telegrams reached them the previous afternoon and instead of waiting for the Gazette Notification to be issued they did take action in which I did not interfere.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of such things, does it not mean.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No questions regarding inferences and arguments can be allowed. The question has been sufficiently answered.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I ask why telephones were not utilized for this purpose?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think arguments will be permissible.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Were these telegrams sent in cypher or in ordinary form in order to prevent any sort of leakage either through the Post Office or Telegraph Office?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The important message went in cypher, then detailed instructions followed.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it not the practice of Government to ensure simultaneous action in all provinces in important matters?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: This was an additional precaution which the Government of India decided to take, which does not come really into the general scheme and Government satisfied itself that simultaneous action was taken throughout.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR PILOTS AT ALLAHABAD

684. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to start a training school for pilots at Allahabad?

(b) If so, what would be the training capacity of the school and what will be the method of selection of trainees?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) I place on the table a statement showing an outline of the scheme which indicates the number of candidates proposed to be trained and the method of selection of the candidates.

Statement

regarding Scheme for Training in Civil Aviation

A scheme for the training of commercial pilots, as briefly described below, has been accepted in principle by Government.

2. The aim is to produce up to 300 "B" Licence pilots over a period of three years. The training will be divided into three stages, as follows:

(i) *Flying Clubs*.—Suitably equipped Clubs will be entrusted with the "pre-entry" training of pilots up to A.1. Licence standard to prepare them for admission to the Government Flying School.

(ii) *Flying School*.—Instruction up to "B" Licence standard will be given in a course occupying about six months, including about 50 hours single engined and up to 75 hours twin-engined flying.

(iii) *Operating Companies*.—Companies employing pilots who have been trained under the Scheme will be responsible for converting them on to the types of transport aircraft which they operate and for giving them the requisite further training and experience as 2nd-pilots to enable them to qualify eventually as Captains.

3. All Flying Clubs which are subsidised by the Central Government and are provided with instructional and engineering staff adequate to support a definite commitment for "pre-entry" training will be asked to join in the Scheme. The participating Clubs will be offered the loan of Chipmunk or Tiger Moth aircraft, as they become available, to provide a total strength of not less than four loaned aircraft, or such other number as may be agreed upon according to the size of the commitment and the aircraft owned by the Club. Government will undertake responsibility as soon as circumstances permit for major overhauls and repairs to the aircraft employed in the Scheme and for this purpose will create a Repair Organisation and a Pool of training aircraft to facilitate rapid replacement of unserviceable machines. Club-owned Chipmunks and Tiger Moths may be absorbed into the Pool on the understanding that they will be returned or replaced on an equitable basis on the winding up of the Pool.

4. The existing terms of subsidy to Flying Clubs from Central Government Funds will remain unchanged except in the following respects:

- (a) For "pre-entry" pupils, the age limit shall be from 18 to 23.
- (b) In lieu of the bonus of Rs. 250 paid by Government for each "A" Licence, the bonus for each "pre-entry" pupil qualifying for an A.I. Licence shall be Rs. 500.
- (c) As a condition of the loan of aircraft, the Club will be bound to devote the full

allotted commitment for the training of "pre-entry" pupils until it is completed in each period set by Director General of Civil Aviation in India for the purpose

- (d) Increments to the Accident Reserve Fund of the Club in respect of flying by loaned aircraft shall be credited to a special account at the disposal of Government, and subject to such orders as Government may decide.

5. Responsibility will be placed on each Club for selecting pupils for training, eliminating those who prove unfit in the course of training and testing and passing out those who successfully complete the course. These processes will be conducted in conformity with uniform standards laid down by Director General of Civil Aviation in India. A representative of the Director General of Civil Aviation in India will be nominated to attend each Selection Board. Flight checks will be carried out by officers appointed for the purpose by the Director General of Civil Aviation in India.

6. The selected candidates will be required to join the Club as flying members and to pay for their training at regular club rates (for subsidised Flying Clubs, Rs. 15 per hour). The fee charged for the course of training at the Flying School will be Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 2,500 will be returnable for a pupil who qualifies for a "B" Licence. The general conditions for admission to the Flying School will be as follows:

- (a) *Nationality*.—Only Indian nationals will normally be admissible.
- (b) *Educational qualifications*.—Not below Intermediate Science or its equivalent.
- (c) *Physical*.—Pass the medical examination for "B" Licence pilot before commencing "pre-entry" training.
- (d) *General fitness*.—Pass a Selection Board conducted by an authorised Flying Club before commencing "pre-entry" training.
- (e) *Flying experience*.—Complete a "pre-entry" course up to A.I. Licence standard at an approved Flying Club.
- (f) *Fee*.—Deposit a fee of Rs. 5,000 of which Rs. 2,500 will be returnable to pupils who successfully pass the "B" Licence course.
- (g) *Approved Employment*.—Sign an undertaking to accept employment in Civil Aviation for a period of two years in a capacity and on terms approved by the Director General of Civil Aviation, and to enrol, if required by Government, in a Reserve or Auxiliary Service of the Indian Air Force.

7. The Flying School will be located at Bamrauli Aerodrome, Allahabad; and will be capable of an intake of 35 trainees each six months at the outset, rising to possibly 70 each six months after expansion of the School in the second year when some experience has been gained. The Scheme aims at eliminating unsuitable pupils as effectively as possible during their training at the Flying Clubs, where a wastage of 50 per cent. is anticipated. Including an allowance for this wastage, each "pre-entry" pupil trained at a Club will, it is calculated, represent not less than 150 hours flying. On this period, in the initial period, the flying to be done by the Clubs will total about 10,500 hours per annum, rising to about 20,000 hours per annum after the proposed expansion. In the initial period, therefore, if the "pre-entry" training is divided amongst six Clubs, the flying to be done by each Club will be at the rate of 1,750 hours per annum. After the expansion, the number of participating Clubs may be increased, or the commitment placed on each Club enlarged.

8. From the above figures, it will be seen that the Clubs will not be asked to make such a large contribution to the Scheme as to submerge the interests of their ordinary members. The participating Clubs will be free to offer facilities for flying by ordinary members to the extent permitted by the resources of the Club, after meeting the commitment for "pre-entry" training.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know when the school will be started in Allahabad?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Arrangements are nearly complete and before the close of the year, a section will be started.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that the Honourable Minister, in the last session, in reply to a similar question of mine said that the school will be ready for accepting students in the month of June this year?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: There have been difficulties in the recruitment of training staff and now we are training the trainers.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Who will be in charge of the school?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Mr. Katju has been appointed Principal.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know, Sir

Mr. Speaker: He need not go into the details.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Is the Honourable Minister aware that there is a great demand for pilots and whether there is a great shortage of pilots?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: That is true.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know the number of students the school will be able to take?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Our aim is to train 300 pilots within three years time.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: Are there any women applicants for pilots training?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: There is no one trained except the trainers.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: Are there any applications from women?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; next question.

ASSAULT ON RAILWAYMEN AT KANTABANJI BY MILITARY OFFICERS

685. *Shri Yudhishthir Mishra: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that two military officers of the Military Special No. P/165 which passed through Kantabanji (Bengal Nagpur Railway, Vizag-Raipur Line) on 23rd July, 1948, assaulted the Station Master of Kantabanji, a number checker and an off-duty guard;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Railway employees have reported the incident to the A. C. O. at Titilagarh, the D. T. O. and the General Manager, Bengal Nagpur Railway;

(c) what steps Government propose to take for the protection of the Railway employees in future; and

(d) whether Government propose to compensate the employees who have been assaulted while on duty?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is already a Railway Police Station at Kantabanji and the incident being an isolated one no special measures are considered necessary.

(d) The whole incident is under investigation and action as found necessary will be taken in the light of the results thereof.

Shri Yudhishthir Mishra: Is it not a fact that the military officers in question were dead drunk when they assaulted the railway employees?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I would not like to commit myself to any statement because all the facts are under investigation. Such an allegation has been made.

Shri Yudhisthir Mishra: Has the Honourable Minister drawn the attention of the Honourable the Minister for Defence, to this incident?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: What we are proposing to do is to set up a Committee composed of representatives of the Railway and Defence Ministries to go into this matter.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does Government propose to issue instructions to military personnel that they should now behave as the people's army and not as the occupation army of the British, as they have been used to for years?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I will convey the suggestion to my honourable colleague the Defence Minister.

STEEL AND IRON FACTORY FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES

†686. ***Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to instal a Steel and Iron Factory in C. P., of which mention was made by the Honourable Minister in the last Budget Session, has been completed;

(b) if not, what stage it has reached;

(c) in what district of the C. P. the plant is proposed to be installed and what the capacity of its output is; and

(d) when the plant is likely to be completed and whether orders for the import of machinery have been sent?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) to (d). I presume the honourable member is referring to the Government's proposal to set up new Steel Works for increasing steel production by one million tons. No announcement was made regarding the location of the Works as the matter is still under consideration. Consulting Engineers have been appointed for making a preliminary technical survey and report which will cover recommendations regarding the location of the Works.

MANUFACTURE OF AIRCRAFTS

†687. ***Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any attempt has been made by Government to manufacture R.I.A.F. and Civil aircrafts in India?

(b) Have any foreign concerns applied to Government for permission for the construction of factories in India?

(c) Have The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. at Bangalore any expert who could manufacture such aircrafts?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) No such attempt has been made by Government as such but Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., Bangalore, two-thirds of the shares of which are owned by the Government of India, are manufacturing aircraft for the R. I. A. F. No manufacture of Civil aircraft has been taken up yet.

(b) Yes; two or three have.

(c) The team of experts which Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. have are manufacturing and can manufacture aircraft but they need further strengthening.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

JUTE INDUSTRY

688. ***Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the following three trends in the jute industry:—

(i) rising cost of production, especially the cost of raw-material;

(ii) inability to plan ahead because of the uncertainty of obtaining steady supplies of raw jute, and regular facilities for supplying manufactured goods to customers abroad; and

(iii) accumulating evidence of consumer resistance to jute products particularly in the United States of America; and

(b) whether Government propose to call a conference of the interests concerned to consider ways and means to check these trends affecting not only the fortunes of West Bengal but of the whole economy of the Indian Union?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Yes.

(b) The questions are already engaging the attention of Government, and discussions have taken place between the various Ministries and the Provincial Governments concerned. A Conference with other interests will be called when found necessary.

LEAKAGE OF DECISIONS AT TEXTILE CONFERENCE RE PARTIAL CONTROL

689. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Conference that met on the 22nd July 1948 decided about the proposals for partial control on textiles;

(b) whether Government are aware of the leakage of these decisions in the *Statesman* before the public announcement was made by the Honourable Minister; and

(c) whether Government are aware that a large amount of cloth transactions have taken place during the one week's time that Government took for announcing their decisions?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The Conference of Provincial Premiers and States' Ministers to which the honourable member is apparently referring was held on the 21st July 1948 and certain recommendations in regard to textile policy were made to Government at this Conference.

(b) There was no leakage of Government decision which was taken by Cabinet on 28th July, 1947. Some guesses of Government's decisions may have appeared in the papers.

(c) Government are not aware of such transactions but, as the honourable member is no doubt aware, along with the freezing orders, Government have called upon all mills to furnish information in regard to all sales of cloth and yarn between the 20th and 30th July 1948. Suitable action will be taken when these lists are scrutinized.

Seth Govind Das: Are the Government aware that in many papers both English and vernacular the news has appeared that there has been leakage as far as the decisions of the Government are concerned?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I do not see how that is possible. The Cabinet decided the matter on the 28th of July 1948 and the Government took action within twenty four hours.

Seth Govind Das: Is the Honourable Minister aware that within the twenty-four hours have been certain transactions and the news appeared in various papers?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is hardly possible. I am not aware of any transaction within five or six hours of the decision of the Cabinet. As I have stated, we have already passed orders calling for information in regard to all transactions from the date of the Premiers Conference to the date on which the Government order was issued and full details of the transactions will be communicated to the Textile Commissioner which will be scrutinised by him.

Seth Govind Das: Has the Honourable Minister seen the reports in various papers, and if so, why no contradiction or communique was issued by the Government denying that there was any leakage?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have not seen any press statement that between the 28th and the 29th, for about six or seven hours before the Government decision was enforced, there were any large scale transactions. If the honourable member could draw my attention to any, I shall look into the matter.

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Is it not a fact that the decisions of Government, even most secret decisions, invariably leak out immediately?

Mr. Speaker: That is too general a question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not a fact that after all is said and done there has been considerable mismanagement so far as this matter is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That has nothing to do with this question.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Government intend to take action to recover the huge amount of profit made by the industry after the time of decontrol and before the freezing of cloth?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is a matter which, as I have said a number of times, is under the consideration of the Government.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that this thing has been under the consideration of the Government for several months now and the Government has not been able to come to any decision?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I shall myself be guilty of serious leakage if I give out any information on this point.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: May I know, in order to prevent such leakages, the Government will consider the advisability of keeping the proposals and plans of such Conferences secret?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I think in regard to this matter at any rate it has so happened that the Government decision was not known to anybody. It took the entire organisation and others interested by surprise. Action was promptly taken by the Government.

IMPORT OF FUEL OILS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF SYNTHETIC OIL INDUSTRY

690. ***Dr. Raghu Vira:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what arrangements have been made to secure an adequate supply of fuel oils from abroad and to establish synthetic oil industry in this country, with a view to reduce the demand for imports of oil?

(b) Have any attempts been made to establish trade relations with Burma and to secure the supply of petrol produced in that country?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Government are fully aware of the difficult oil position in the country and have made sustained efforts to secure increased supply. Representations have been made to H.M.G. and the principals of Oil companies who control India's main source of supply in the Middle East. As a result, the quantity of Oil that is likely to be made available during the second half of 1948 is 12 per cent in excess of that imported in the 1st half of the current year.

Government are also actively pursuing the question of manufacturing Synthetic Oil and a survey is now in progress.

(b) Our trade relations with Burma are at present regulated by an agreement signed in April 1941. This agreement does not provide for the import of any specified quantity of petrol from Burma but merely regulates the duty leviable on such imports.

According to information available with us, I do not think that the Burma Oil fields will be rehabilitated in the near future, and there is, therefore, little immediate prospect of getting supplies from that source.

Dr. Raghu Vira: Will the Honourable Minister kindly let me know if it is not in the interests of India to help Burma in rehabilitating the oil fields of Burma?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid he is asking for opinion.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How much oil did Burma use to produce before the war, before the oil-fields were devastated.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I do not know how much Burma produced. I can tell you how much we used to get from Burma. I am afraid I have not got the figures here.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How much did we use to get?

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Minister says the figures are not available here.

Prof. Shubban Lal Saksena: What is the amount of oil produced in our country?

Mr. Speaker: This question has already been dealt with at some length some time before.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable Minister think that Burma with all her grave preoccupations will be able to supply oil to India in the near future?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: So far as the position of Burma is concerned, I cannot make any definite statement. But, we did make enquiries and we were told that there is no early possibility of Burma being rehabilitated. So far as our own position is concerned, we consume about 180 million gallons of Motor oil of which we produce only 17 or 18 million gallons, we consume 18 million gallons of Aviation oil of which we produce nothing; we consume 800,000 tons of kerosene oil, 360,000 tons diesel oil, 700,000 tons of Furnace oil and 70,000 tons of oil of other products. Before the war, we used to get 75 million gallons of petrol from Burma.

RESEARCH FOR IMPROVING VARIETIES OF TOBACCO

691. ***Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what Research is being carried on to improve the varieties of tobacco grown in India?

(b) Have the improved varieties been tried on commercial scale and if so with what results?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Research work on cigarette tobacco is being carried out at the Central Research Station, Guntur which was set up in 1936, and is now under the control of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, which was created in 1945. A report on the work done during the

Seth Govind Das: Is the Honourable Minister aware that within the twenty-four hours have been certain transactions and the news appeared in various papers?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is hardly possible. I am not aware of any transaction within five or six hours of the decision of the Cabinet. As I have stated, we have already passed orders calling for information in regard to all transactions from the date of the Premiers Conference to the date on which the Government order was issued and full details of the transactions will be communicated to the Textile Commissioner which will be scrutinised by him.

Seth Govind Das: Has the Honourable Minister seen the reports in various papers, and if so, why no contradiction or communique was issued by the Government denying that there was any leakage?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have not seen any press statement that between the 28th and the 29th, for about six or seven hours before the Government decision was enforced, there were any large scale transactions. If the honourable member could draw my attention to any, I shall look into the matter.

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Is it not a fact that the decisions of Government, even most secret decisions, invariably leak out immediately?

Mr. Speaker: That is too general a question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not a fact that after all is said and done there has been considerable mismanagement so far as this matter is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That has nothing to do with this question.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Government intend to take action to recover the huge amount of profit made by the industry after the time of decontrol and before the freezing of cloth?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is a matter which, as I have said a number of times, is under the consideration of the Government.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that this thing has been under the consideration of the Government for several months now and the Government has not been able to come to any decision?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I shall myself be guilty of serious leakage if I give out any information on this point.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: May I know, in order to prevent such leakages, the Government will consider the advisability of keeping the proposals and plans of such Conferences secret?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I think in regard to this matter at any rate it has so happened that the Government decision was not known to anybody. It took the entire organisation and others interested by surprise. Action was promptly taken by the Government.

IMPORT OF FUEL OILS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF SYNTHETIC OIL INDUSTRY

690. ***Dr. Raghū Vira:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what arrangements have been made to secure an adequate supply of fuel oils from abroad and to establish synthetic oil industry in this country, with a view to reduce the demand for imports of oil?

(b) Have any attempts been made to establish trade relations with Burma and to secure the supply of petrol produced in that country?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Government are fully aware of the difficult oil position in the country and have made sustained efforts to secure increased supply. Representations have been made to H.M.G. and the principals of Oil companies who control India's main source of supply in the Middle East. As a result, the quantity of Oil that is likely to be made available during the second half of 1948 is 12 per cent in excess of that imported in the 1st half of the current year.

Government are also actively pursuing the question of manufacturing Synthetic Oil and a survey is now in progress.

(b) Our trade relations with Burma are at present regulated by an agreement signed in April 1941. This agreement does not provide for the import of any specified quantity of petrol from Burma but merely regulates the duty leviable on such imports.

According to information available with us, I do not think that the Burma Oil fields will be rehabilitated in the near future, and there is, therefore, little immediate prospect of getting supplies from that source.

Dr. Raghū Vira: Will the Honourable Minister kindly let me know if it is not in the interests of India to help Burma in rehabilitating the oil fields of Burma?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid he is asking for opinion.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How much oil did Burma use to produce before the war, before the oil-fields were devastated.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I do not know how much Burma produced. I can tell you how much we used to get from Burma. I am afraid I have not got the figures here.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How much did we use to get?

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Minister says the figures are not available here.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: What is the amount of oil produced in our country?

Mr. Speaker: This question has already been dealt with at some length some time before.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable Minister think that Burma with all her grave preoccupations will be able to supply oil to India in the near future?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: So far as the position of Burma is concerned, I cannot make any definite statement. But, we did make enquiries and we were told that there is no early possibility of Burma being rehabilitated. So far as our own position is concerned, we consume about 180 million gallons of Motor oil of which we produce only 17 or 18 million gallons, we consume 18 million gallons of Aviation oil of which we produce nothing; we consume 800,000 tons of kerosene oil, 360,000 tons diesel oil, 700,000 tons of Furnace oil and 70,000 tons of oil of other products. Before the war, we used to get 75 million gallons of petrol from Burma.

RESEARCH FOR IMPROVING VARIETIES OF TOBACCO

691. ***Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what Research is being carried on to improve the varieties of tobacco grown in India?

(b) Have the improved varieties been tried on commercial scale and if so with what results?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulattram: (a) Research work on cigarette tobacco is being carried out at the Central Research Station, Guntur, which was set up in 1936, and is now under the control of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, which was created in 1945. A report on the work done during the

first ten years by the Research Station will shortly be published by the Committee. This station has been conducting Research in connection with the breeding of improved varieties of cigarette tobacco suitable for Indian conditions. The investigations being carried on include a study of (a) the effect of various manures on the quality of cigarette tobacco leaf (b) soil conditions (c) rotation of crop on the growth and quality of the subsequent tobacco crop etc. One of the achievements of this Research Station is the evolution of a new type of cigarette tobacco called Amerelo 5.

For Bidi tobacco, a research station has been set up at Anand in Gujarat. The work in this station was started in 1947, and so far varietal trials, improvements in certain field practices and preliminary studies in wilt resistance have been carried out. A sub-station for this type has also been started at Nipani in the Belgaum area.

For research on other types of tobacco separate stations and sub-stations are proposed to be set up in different places.

(b) Only a very few new varieties of commercial importance have been evolved so far but no systematic trials thereof have yet been carried out. In the case of Amerelo 5, though it has been found to possess certain very desirable characteristics, its acceptability in manufactures has not yet been established and therefore, its cultivation on a commercial scale has not been officially recommended yet. The Indian Central Tobacco Committee is, however, aware of this aspect of the problem. Recognising the improved features of the bidi types evolved at Anand, the Committee has sanctioned a scheme for bringing larger areas under those improved types.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable Minister consider that tobacco is deleterious to human health?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I think, the vast masses of people do not think so.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know what are the varieties of tobacco in which research is being carried out?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The main variety which has been evolved is the Virginia type; and, as honourable members know, it is being exported in large quantities outside, the U.K. being a big purchaser.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: May I know at what stage is the development of the new research station sanctioned for Rajahmundry where already an officer is posted?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It will be started very soon.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Do these studies also include studies as regards improved marketing facilities for tobacco?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Not at present.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: May I know what quantities of tobacco are destroyed every year for non-payment of taxes and what quantity was destroyed on that account this year?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I cannot say without notice.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: May I know the acreage under tobacco cultivation in India?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: About ten lakh acres are under tobacco.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Since the loss of Rangpur in Eastern Pakistan are Government making any efforts to produce the rich and finer varieties of tobacco that Rangpur used to supply to India and other places?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government will consider that.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are there any pests that attack and thrive on tobacco?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I referred to one of them which is called wilt.

PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS

692. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what steps have been taken for the preservation and protection of wild birds and animals in the country, especially the types that are about to become extinct?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The necessary information asked for is being collected from the Provincial Governments and States and on receipt will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Owing to the portentous menace of the atom bomb is not man himself on the verge of extinction?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I might make one suggestion to honourable members that occasional wit and humour is certainly permissible but it is not conducive to the dignity of the House or the responsible nature of the work that we are doing, to put in absolutely frivolous questions and create waves of laughter, every now and then. I may also say that, if I find members persisting in that kind of thing, they will not be able to catch my eye for putting further questions.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is not the Agriculture Department more concerned with the destruction of wild birds and animals than their preservation?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Agriculture Department has also to consider the effect on crops of destructive action by certain types of animals.

693. [CANCELLED].

DEVELOPMENT OF A PORT BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY

694. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether a final decision has been taken on the proposal for the development of a port between Cochin and Bombay into a major one?

(b) Which are the minor ports considered by Government as suitable for development and what are the proposals of the Committee that investigated the question?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) No; the report of the West Coast major port development committee regarding the question of a deep-sea port between Cochin and Mormugoa has not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

MACHINERY ALLOCATED TO INDIA AS WAR REPARATIONS

†695. *Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what machinery has been allocated to India as war reparations?

(b) What portions thereof have been received and where are they installed and worked?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) It is presumed, the honourable member has in mind the plant and machinery allocated to India from Germany by way of reparations. Capital equipment worth Reich Marks 1,23,70,359 (the rupee value of which is about the same figure) comprising mainly general purposes machine tools, was allocated to India both before and after the Partition upto the end of May, 1948.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(b) Plant and machinery worth Reich Marks 50,98,936 has so far been received in India. None of the items constitutes a self-contained productive unit. It is proposed to utilise this equipment as far as possible in setting up factories for the manufacture of machine tools, aero-engines, etc.

SURPLUS MILITARY STORES AND STORES TAKEN OVER FROM U. K. AND U.S.A.

†696. *Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement of the surplus stores including the surplus military stores of the last war and the stores taken over from the United Kingdom and the United States of America showing: (i) machine tools; (ii) complete plants with description; and (iii) machine parts; along with information about the period or periods for which these stores have been lying surplus?

(b) Have Government considered whether these surplus stores can be utilised towards meeting the existing deficiencies in machinery?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Statements showing (1) machine tools, and (2) complete plants available in British and Indian surpluses are placed on the Table. Machine parts are not a recognised category of stores, but there is a fairly large quantity of spares and small tools available in Disposals. As for American surpluses, the lists are maintained on the basis of depots. The very short notice, which I had on this question, did not permit of the preparation of separate lists according to the nature of the stores.

American surpluses were taken over in April, 1946. British and Indian surpluses have arisen from time to time and there are fresh declarations even now. It is, therefore, impossible to make a general statement as to the length of time during which stores have been held.

(b) Yes, I would invite the honourable member's attention, to the reply I gave on the 16th August, 1948 to a question dealing with the recommendations of the Disposals Utilization Committee as also the Government's Resolution on the proposals made by that Committee.

Statement I.

Showing Machine Tools

The quantities of Machine Tools available for disposal in various categories are as follows:

(1) Lathes	...	...	...	...	340
(2) Drilling Machines	...	...	...	...	793
(3) Planing Machines	...	...	...	...	20
(4) Shaping Machines	...	...	...	...	30
(5) Slotting Machines	...	...	...	...	6
(6) Milling Machines	...	...	...	...	38
(7) Grinding Machines	...	...	...	...	362
(8) Miscellaneous Machines	...	...	...	...	647

Total 2,436

NOTE.—The detailed lists of these Machine Tools will involve 2,436 machines, and in this short period it was not physically possible to prepare such a list. If desired and sufficient time permitted, the detailed list of these Machine Tools could be placed on the table. As already stated we have not sufficient number of Machine Tools to satisfy all the Government demands against important projects in hand and proposed Government sponsored Industries.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

Statement II

List of Complete Plants available for disposal

1. Water Supply Installation Plant at Mehadrigedda (Vizagapatam District) consisting of 7 Pumping Sets, 1 Transformer complete with Motor Equipment, Distribution Mains, etc., and 1 Purification Plant with Chlorination apparatus, etc.

Estimated out turn of Plant as complete Unit 7 lakhs Gallons per day.

2. Dehydration Machinery at Meat Dehydration Factories at Amritsar, Delhi Cantt., Agra, Poona and Patna—consisting of Driers, Air Compressors, Meat Cubing Machine, Mincing Machine and Cold Storage Units (500 and 2,000 Cubic Ft.).

3. Vegetable Dehydration Plant at Government Vegetable Dehydration Factory, Fateh-gard—consisting of Boiler, Ram Pump Double Cylinder, Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Motors, Star Delta Starters and Cutting Machines, etc.

4. Cold Storage Plant 10 tons at Cocanada—consisting of Petrol Engine, Lister 5 H.P. 2 Nos. and Spares.

5. Ice Plant 10 tons at Cocanada—consisting of Oil Engine Size 9 Ruston; Air Compressor, Centrifugal Pumps and Generator 2,000 Volts.

6. Pottery Manufacturing Unit at Art and United Potteries Belghurriah—consisting of Electric Motors, Fitter Pumps Extrusion Presses, Agitators Lathes and Sewing, Shaping, Grinding and Drilling Machines, etc., etc.

7. Thermal Reclaim Plant at Bombay—consisting of 1 Refiner Line, 1 Joint Debeader with the Electric Motor, 1 Strainer with Speed Reducer Electric Motor, 1 Transformer, 2 Thermal Ovens and other miscellaneous Equipment.

8. Leak Proof Linatex and Flexatex Pipes Manufacturing Plant at Quilon (S. India)—consisting of Hose Machine with Motor, Steel Curing Tanks, Steel Mandrels, Marshall's Vertical Cross Tube Boiler, Polyvinyl Chloride Extruded Tubing, and Sundry Factory Equipment.

9. Hattersley Mill Chatkopar Plant—consisting of Electric Motor, Webbing Looms, Reeling Machine, Warping Machines, Welding Plant, Winders, Doublers, Double Shuttle Looms, Tape Examining Machine, Spindle Drilling Machine, Dynamos, Centrifugal Pumps, Steam Engines, etc.

10. Benzol Rectification Plant at Rhowra, Lodna, Loyabad and Hirapur—consisting of Benzol Agitator, Driving Machine, Condenser, C. I. Heater with top and bottom trays, Water Cooler, Scrubber Tanks, Starter Transformers, etc.

11. Hydrogen Compressing Plant located at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore comprising of six Stage Bells and Mercor Compressor with Dehumidifier, 30 H.P. Electric Motor with Starter, another 7 H.P. Electric Motor with Starter, Controlling Panel with full equipment and spares, 2,000 C. Ft. Gas Holder with Spares and Chemicals.

12. Ice Plant 8 tons at Roorkee—consisting of 34 H.P. Diesel Engine, Compressor, Centrifugal Pump, and complete with Cork insulation. 180 Ice Cans Overhead Gantry and other accessories.

13. Ice Plant 12 Tons at Kameretty—consisting of 70 H.P. Blackstone Engine Driven by Belt; Hallz ammonia Compressor and complete with Ice Tank, Ice Cans, Insulation Coils and Chemicals but without spares.

14. Ice Plant 10 Tons at Cocanada—consisting of 66 H.P. Hornsby Diesel Engine, Air Compressor, Centrifugal Pumps, Generator 200 Volts, Overhead Crane, 240 Ice Cans.

15. Hydraulic Plant capacity 500 Gallons/min at Hydraulic Pump Station, Port Commission, Calcutta,—consisting of one 180 IHP Armstrong Mitchell Slow Running Steam Engine, 2 Hydraulic Pumps, Surface Condenser, one Circulating Pump, one Air Pump, two Lift Pumps, one Duplex Tangye Pump, one Accumulator Cap about 350 gallons complete with Steam Pipes, Spares and other Auxiliaries.

16. Trailer 5 Ton 4 WHP Water Purification Plants Brockhouse NKII at Vehicle Depot, Whitefield—consisting of Engine (1 complete 1 incomplete), Switchboard (incomplete), Ammonium Chloride Tanks, Water Tank.

17. Degreasing Plants WP 301 lbs. at Dum Dum Aerodrome—consisting of Boilers complete 100 lbs. WP Exhaust Fans, Cranes Overhead. Sheet Iron Tanks, One Induction Motor 440 V, 1410 RPM, Centrifugal Separator Steam Pipes, Valves, etc.

HIGHER PAY TO REFUGEE TECHNICIANS IN B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

697. *Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the chargemen arriving from Western Punjab and appointed in these shops are being fixed on a higher scale i.e. Rs. 200-10-300, while the local chargemen in these shops, in spite of their identical duties, qualifications, length of service etc., are being relegated to lower scales?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The answer is in the negative.

LOCOMOTIVES AND WAGONS OWNED BY GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

698. *Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of locomotives and wagons of all sorts owned by Government railways in each of the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48 (giving separate figures for narrow, meter and broad gauges)?

(b) How many of each one of the above have been considered serviceable?

(c) What additions of new locomotives and wagons were made during each of the above years?

(d) How many locomotives and wagons of each kind are proposed to be added during 1948-49?

(e) How many of these have so far been received?

(f) Are there any wagons which are declared as missing?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) to (e). The information required by the honourable member is being tabled.

(f) The Government are not aware of any wagons being declared as missing.

Statement

showing the number of locos and wagons owned by Government Railways, the number considered serviceable, additions made, number proposed to be added during 1948-49 and the number received so far.

Year.	Locos.			Wagons owned (in terms of 4-whls).		
	B. G.	M. G.	N. G.	B. G.	(M. G.)	N. G.
(a) Average number of locos and wagons owned by Indian Govt. Railways.						
1945-46	5,723	2,346	252	159,917	50,487	5,966
1946-47	5,961	2,340	250	171,636	50,645	5,963
1947-48	4,988	1,995	198	152,270	37,435	5,093

Post Partition.

(b) Average number serviceable.

1945-46	4,785	1,969	201	151,983	47,636	5,717
1946-47	4,863	1,860	199	160,223	45,720	5,675
1947-48	3,964	1,560	157	140,725	34,819	4,980

(c) Additions made during.

1945-46	441	..	..	11,680	230	..
1946-47	167	351	..	14,589	120	..
1947-48	28	..	..	5,518	195	..

(d) Number proposed to be added during 1948-49.

156	33	..	3,400	..	..
-----	----	----	-------	----	----

(e) Number received so far (1st April 1948 to 31st July 1948).

2	11	..	1,496	..	..
---	----	----	-------	----	----

WAGONS FOR TRANSPORT OF ORANGES

699. *Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement of the number of wagons made available for the transport of oranges from each of the following stations along with the destinations of the wagons:

Wardha, Nagpur, Kalameshwar, Katol, Pandhurna, Koholi and Narkhed?

(b) Are Government aware that there was much confusion and loss caused to the dealers as well as the fruit-growers on account of the unsystematic allocation of wagons?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) A statement giving the information is placed on the table.

(b) There was no confusion in connection with the allotment of wagons. Systematic allotment was made according to priority of applications and station quotas.

Statement
of Orange loading as coaching traffic from Nagpur Division during 1947-48 season (Sept.-May)

Station From	Stations To																								Total	
	Delhi	New Delhi	Bombay	Howrah	Ma ras	Lucknow	Kalyan	Kanpur Cent. Goods	Kashl	Patna	Gaya	Mathura	Agra Cantonment	Trichinopoly Jn.	Katpadi	Colimatore Junction	Bangalore Cantonment	Krode	Ujjain	Asansol	Salem Market	Kyzabad	Marmagosa	Arrah		Tatanagar
Nagpur	323	60	167	791	94	103	36	5	6	9	4	...	23	17	9	21	12	17	2	1	10	...	1	2	...	1763
Wardha	20	...	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Kalmeshwar	120	10	9	23	17	14	7	24	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
Kohli	173	20	9	43	3	52	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	320
Katol	81	3	1	6	8	64	1	30	...	5	...	...	73	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	270
Mathed	160	18	3	2	...	32	14	10	15	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	269
Pandhurna	62	3	3	3	...	24	8	24	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Total	944	119	194	867	140	279	66	154	23	16	4	2	115	17	9	21	13	17	2	3	10	3	1	2	2	3023

3570

-3023

547

Total No. of wagons loaded from Nagpur Division
Wagons loaded from other stations on Nagpur Division not referred to above

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Minister aware that there have been many complaints about the way in which wagons are made available by the local officers?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As a matter of fact there has been a certain amount of difficulty in regard to the allotment of wagons for oranges destined for certain stations, but that difficulty arose not because there was irregularity in the part of the staff as because on the line leading up from Itarsi to Delhi there was a good deal of congestion at the time and most of the oranges—that is what my honourable friend is interested in—I understand, find their market in Delhi and beyond. And since that involves passage across a single line which is subject to terrific congestion there was difficulty; otherwise, as far as I am aware, there was not very much difficulty. I can say that as regards the availability of wagons for oranges I made a special effort during the last season, in view of strong representations made to me, to allot a larger number of wagons for that purpose than we would have done under the rules we had made for perishable things.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are these oranges allowed high priority for transport?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes, all perishable goods have a high priority.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that there is a regular racket going on in Bombay at present in the matter of allotment of wagons?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not know whether the racketing is on the part of the railway or on the part of other parties.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that the wagons allotted are being regularly auctioned in the Bombay market and people who get the allotments are selling them away and making a gain of Rs. 2,000 per wagon?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I have heard this allegation practically ever since I took charge of the Ministry of Railways and I have been at very considerable pains to go into the bottom of this business. It is quite conceivable that there has been a great deal of corruption of the kind that the honourable member complains of and we are very anxious to put a stop to it once and for all. But we cannot do it unless there is co-operation on the part of those people who are accomplices with the railway staff in this matter.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: Is the Honourable Minister aware that the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce have a grievance against the railway authorities that wagons are not made available to them in the cotton season when they intend to transfer cotton to Bombay, and are only made available when they do not want them?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: If the honourable member would give me particulars, I should like to have them looked into.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are the Government aware that practically all the ports of India and their goods yards are packed with goods for want of wagons?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not aware of that.

श्री राम सहाय: क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को यह बात मालूम है कि रेलवे एम्प्लॉईज (Railway Employees) आम तौर पर हर एक बोरी पर कुछ न कुछ चार्ज करते रहते हैं।

Shri Ram Sahai: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that the Railway employees usually levy a little charge on each and every bag?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The allegation made is that the railway staff concerned with this matter do charge these illegal levies. I believe that there is a considerable amount of truth in it. Now the thing is not altogether one-sided. Any question of illegal gratification necessarily involves two parties, and if honourable members who receive information of this will be, so good as to give me details of these matters, I shall be quite prepared in every case to go into them and take the severest measures possible.

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मिलता के व्योपारियों ने इस बारे में जनाब से इस किस्म की कोई शिकायत की है ।

Shri Ram Sahai: Has any such complaint been made to you, Sir, by the merchants of Bhilsa in this connection?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not aware whether that particular class of traders have made any representation but if the honourable member will give me a statement, I will have it looked into.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: In view of the well-known corruption in this Branch, will the Honourable Minister take some measures to see that it is stopped? Or will he appoint a Committee of this House to go into this matter to see that a stop is put to it?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: We have a special police establishment attached to the Home Ministry especially to look into the question of cases of corruption on the railways: and I am looking very carefully into the progress made by this particular Branch. It will interest the House to know that during the past twelve months, as far as the Delhi area is concerned, I think we reported about 200 cases and ultimately as the result of lack of evidence we were able to get convictions only in a small number of cases.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Sir, since the Honourable Minister has just admitted that the allegations had reached him that railway wagons allotted to some persons were being auctioned in Bombay, may I know as to what steps did the Government take in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: We at once got in touch with the Home Ministry of the Bombay Government. In fact I have had discussions with the Ministry. Recently when the Home Minister of Bombay was here I had a long discussion with him and he is very actively interested in putting a stop to this business as much as we are.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Is there any railway priorities committee established for each railway or important station to consider these complaints from time to time regarding wagons?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The Railway Priorities Committees do not go into the question of corruption. They deal with the allotment of wagons in accordance with the priority rules laid down for that purpose.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Would it not be convenient to extend the scope of their functions to receive such complaints from time to time where ever these privileges have been abused and for them to strike off those persons who have abused those privileges?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: There is a good deal of force in the honourable member's suggestion, but the line I am following is this. Whenever I have an opportunity of discussing this matter with the representatives of Chambers of Commerce in this country, I bring these facts to them and ask them to give me their co-operation, which is very much more effective than committee like the Priorities Committee which consists of two or three representatives of specific interests.

Shri Biswanath Das: Arising out of the statement made by my honourable friend, the Minister, in reply to a certain question asking for details, may I request him to let us know what sort of details he wants us to give him so that we may be of help to him?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The kind of information that I would like honourable members to give is this. If there is any party, with whom he is familiar and who has been offering illegal gratification to the railway staff, and he could give me the particulars, I would have the matter pursued to the bitter end.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the fact that in the mufassil the ordinary gratification for any bag is Rs. 2? It is a known thing. So what is the kind of details that he wants?

Mr. Speaker: He wants specific instances.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Is the turn-out of wagons nowadays very slow?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not know what the honourable member means by 'nowadays'. I keep a watch on the figures of the wagon turn-out. It was low on certain of the more important railways during the months of May and June as a result of the hot weather and sickness, but the latest figures have shown a perceptible improvement.

AGREEMENT WITH FOREIGN FIRM FOR MANUFACTURE OF TELEPHONES

700. *Shri O. V. Alagesan: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government have entered into any contract with any foreign firm for the purpose of the manufacture of telephone apparatus and other allied materials in India?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the name of the firm and its standing?

(c) Who negotiated the agreement with this firm?

(d) Where and when was this negotiated and where, when and by whom was the agreement signed on behalf of India?

(e) Was the agreement scrutinised by the Legal Department of the Government or by the India Government's solicitor in London?

(f) What is the financial commitment of India in this transaction?

(g) Do Government propose to place a copy of the agreement on the table of the House?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) Yes.

(b) The name of the firm with which the Government of India have entered into an agreement is Automatic Telephone and Electric Company Limited of England. This is a very reputable firm which has specialised in this line.

(c) The Secretary in the Ministry of Communications assisted by a technical expert from the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(d) The negotiations were finalised in Switzerland during April, 1948 by the Secretary, Ministry of Communications, with a representative of the Company and the agreement was signed on the 3rd May, 1948, by our Minister in Switzerland who was kept in touch throughout with these negotiations.

(e) The agreement was prepared in collaboration with the Solicitor attached to the High Commissioner's office in London.

(f) The financial commitment is about 80 lakhs in the course of first fifteen years.

(g) A copy of the agreement has been placed in the Library of the House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask the Honourable Minister why, in concluding the agreement with the British firm, the negotiations were carried on in Switzerland?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Our representatives had gone to Switzerland to negotiate an agreement with a Swiss firm. But there came a deadlock in the negotiations. In the meantime this British firm came to Switzerland and got into touch with our representatives and as it was found that they were offering more advantageous terms, their terms were accepted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Did the representatives of the Government of India visit this firm's factories to satisfy themselves that the firms are competent enough to execute the agreement?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Yes.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: How did they do it from Switzerland?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: One of our officers went to England and visited the company's factories.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Why was not the agreement concluded in England?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Because the negotiations were carried on in Switzerland.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Was the High Commissioner of India in London consulted in this matter?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I do not think so.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Will the Honourable Minister refer to his answer that the Solicitor to the High Commissioner was consulted and he approved of the draft agreement and report if it was correct?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: He was in Switzerland when negotiations were going on.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Were any finance officers attached to this delegation?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: No.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Why?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Because it was not thought necessary.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Was it a fact that certain Members of Government were not satisfied with this agreement and it was put through in spite of their dissatisfaction?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I do not know about these "certain Members", but the agreement was placed before the Cabinet and it was unanimously agreed to.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, in view of the fact that the whole transaction has been done in an atmosphere which raises suspicion, will Government appoint a Committee of Enquiry into the whole matter to apportion blame or credit to the particular officers concerned?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I do not think it is necessary: at every stage the Members of the Cabinet were kept informed.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Was the Standing Finance Committee consulted in this matter?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: But the Finance Department was consulted at every stage and it was with their approval that the.....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Does the Honourable the Minister know that this matter cannot go through without the Standing Finance Committee being consulted?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I am afraid I do not know if the matter was placed before the Standing Finance Committee but it was for the Finance Minister to place it before Standing Finance Committee before giving his approval.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Was this matter placed before the Committee representing his own Department?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Yes. It was placed before the Standing Advisory Committee of the Department.

NATIONALISATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS

701. *Shri O. V. Alagesan: Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had entered into negotiations with the Indian National Airways for acquiring their assets; and

(b) whether Government will consider that before entering into any agreement, they will put a senior officer of the audit department to examine the books of the company concerned?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) Government had some purely preliminary discussions on the subject. The matter has not been pursued.

(b) Government would certainly have the fullest check of the finances of any concern which it proposes to take over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

702. *Shri O. V. Alagesan: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently appointed an Officer in connection with the development of cottage industries; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the name, experience and record of the Officer?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Yes.

(b) Name: Mr. V. R. Chitra.

Experience and Record: (1) Educated at Santineketan; diploma in Painting and Crafts—1925.

(2) Graduated from Viswa-Bharathi University in comparative study of Oriental Art and History—1925.

(3) Joined Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, as an Assistant to the Principal in the Craft Section—1926.

(4) Conducted an Itinerant Art Exhibition in India for one year from 1928-29.

(5) Joined Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, as Head Master in 1929. Acted as Vice-Principal for some time and was confirmed as Superintendent of Crafts in 1934. During this period, was thrice deputed by Madras Government to several centres of Art-Crafts in India and lastly in 1939 was deputed to Japan to study the organisation, technique and economics of small-scale and cottage industries of Japan. Submitted a report on this in 1940.

(6) Joined the Stage and Screen Presentation, Madras, as its Chief Publicity Officer and conducted 'Kalpana' the all-dance picture by Uday Shankar.

(7) Joined Madras Government Provincial Service as Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, specially in charge of Cottage Industries in 1946 on contract. Two years completed.

RESTORATION OF RAILWAY LINES DISMANTLED DURING WAR

703. *Shri Damoder Swarup Seth: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many railway lines in India were dismantled during the war to meet the exigencies of defence, with the names of the lines?

(b) How many and which of these lines do Government propose to restore in the near future?

(c) Was the Kashipur-Ramnagar line also dismantled due to the exigencies of defence and is the restoration of the line under consideration or has it been decided upon?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) In all, thirty-one branch lines were dismantled during the War, of which six were in Pakistan territory. A list containing the names of the remaining twenty-five lines in India is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The restoration of Kanpur-Khairada line is already in progress. The Government have also accepted in principle the need of restoring Bijnor-Chandpur Siau and Utraitha-Sultanpur-Zafarabad lines, and the work on these will be taken in hand, when resources permit. The case of restoration of nine other lines is to be reviewed. Two are to be treated as separate Metre Gauge Projects, and the remaining eleven lines are not to be restored. The position in respect to each of the lines has been shown.

(c) Kashipur-Ramnagar line was not dismantled. The question of its restoration, therefore, does not arise.

Statement

Showing dismantled lines in Indian Territory.

S. No.	Lines dismantled.	Rly.	Gauge.	C. B. T.'s decision.
1	Moran Hat-Khowang	Assam	MG	No justification for restoration.
2	Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill	E. I.	BG	Ditto.
3	Tinpahar-Rajmahal	E. I.	BG	To be reviewed further.
4	Vasad-Kathana	B. B. & C. I.	BG	Ditto.
5	Dharwa-Pusad	G. I. P.	NG	Ditto.
6	Coconada-Kotipalli	M. S. M.	BG	No justification for restoration.
7	Madura-Bodinayakanur	S. I.	MG	To be treated as new Metre Gauge project.
8	Shoranur-Nilambur	S. I.	BG	The question of guarantee payable by Madras Government to be re-examined.
9	Bobbili-Salur	B. N.	BG	No justification for restoration.
10	Moreappur-Hosur	S. I.	NG	To be treated as new Metre Gauge Projects.
11	Tirupattur-Krishnagiri	S. I.	NG	
12	Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat	E. P.	BG	To be reviewed further.
13	Nagrota-Joginder Nagar	E. P.	NG	Ditto.
14	Dalman-Daryapur	E. I.	BG	No justification for restoration.
15	Akbarpur-Tanda	E. I.	BG	Ditto.

S. No.	Lines dismantled	Rly.	Gauge	C. B. T.'s decision
16	Bijnor-Chandpur Siau	E. I.	BG	Restoration accepted in principal.
17	Utraitha-Sultanpur-Zafarabad	E. I.	BG	Ditto.
18	Unao-Madhoganj	E. I.	BG	To be reviewed further.
19	Barabanki-Burhwal (Third line)	E. I.	BG	No justification for restoration.
20	Burhwal-Bahramghat	E. I.	BG	Ditto.
21	Auhadpur-Balamau	E. I.	BG	To be reviewed further.
22	Kanpur-Khairada	G. I. P.	BG	Restoration in progress.
23	Cinnamara-Titabar	Assam	MG	No justification for restoration.
24	Gosaigaon-Kakilamukh Ghat	Assam	MG	Ditto.
25	Raipur Forest Tramway	B. N.	MG	Ditto.

INCREASING PRODUCTION OF JUTE

704. *Shri Damoder Swarup Seth: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what portion of undivided India's jute growing area now falls in Pakistan;

(b) the measures taken to secure further increase in the production of jute in India;

(c) whether Government have considered the idea of utilisation of *aman* lands for the sowing of every variety of jute; and

(d) whether Government have considered the recommendation of the Indian Central Jute Committee for a survey of land in the jute growing provinces of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa to determine the stability of various varieties of jute to the soil conditions in those areas?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Nearly seventy-five per cent. of the area under jute has gone over to the Pakistan Dominion. A statement showing the area under jute in the Indian Union and in the Pakistan Dominion is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The following measures have been adopted for obtaining increased production of jute during the current year:

(1) Propaganda for the production of more jute was also carried on amongst the cultivators and a large number of leaflets were distributed for the purpose.

(2) Nearly 19,000 maunds of improved jute seeds were procured and distributed amongst the different jute-growing Provinces during the current season.

(3) 1,000 tons of fertilizers (Ammonium sulphate) were specially earmarked and distributed for jute cultivation.

(4) Nearly 1,50,000 acres of additional land has been brought under cultivation of jute in the current year. For this purpose the *aman* paddy-lands were used for jute cultivation during the earlier part of the season so that this land was double cropped and there was no loss in rice production.

(c) Yes, as already stated in part (b) of the question.

(d) Yes. A survey of land in the jute growing Provinces of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam to determine the suitability of various varieties of jute to the soil conditions in these areas was duly undertaken. As a result of the survey the additional acreage of land that could be brought under jute cultivation was determined.

Statement

showing the acreage under Jute in the Indian Union and Pakistan.

(Thousand acres)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Indian Union	852	701	581	580	537	645	749†
Pakistan (Now)	2,481	1,939	1,523	1,842	1,342	Not available.	Not available.
Total	3,333	2,640	2,104	2,422	1,879	..	..
Pakistan's percentage share in the total area under jute of the undivided India	74	73	72	76	71	..	..

† Licensed area based on preliminary forecast.

INCLUSION OF CHHATTISGARH STATES IN C. P. CIVIL SUPPLY ZONE

705. *Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether adequate steps have now been taken to include the Chhattisgarh States in the Central Provinces Civil Supply zone?

(b) Are Government aware that want of such inclusion has put these States into difficulties in obtaining their civil supplies?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) I am not in a position to say what arrangements have been made by the C.P. Government for meeting the civil requirements of the Chhattisgarh States, as the information called for from that Government has not yet been received. General instructions have, however, been issued to all Ministries that civil supplies intended for the States merged with the Provinces should be allotted to the Provincial Governments concerned for distribution to the States as they consider suitable.

(b) I have received no complaints of difficulties experienced by the Chhattisgarh States in this matter.

AMALGAMATION OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT DEPARTMENTS

706. *Shri Damodar Swarup Seth: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the question of amalgamation of the Railway Accounts Department with the Railway Audit Department is being considered by Government?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to get the question discussed by the Standing Finance Committee for Railways?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) No. The Bajpai Committee's recommendation to this effect was considered by Government and it was decided that the amalgamation would not be desirable.

(b) Does not arise.

RE-ORGANISATION OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

707. *Shri Damodar Swarup Seth: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the question of re-organization of the Indian Railways, especially the status of the Eastern Punjab Railway;

(b) whether Government are considering the question of the decentralisation of the office of the Railway Clearing Accounts;

(c) whether Government are aware that the majority of the staff of the Railway Clearing Accounts are accommodating employees who have come from the West Punjab; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the question of providing accommodation to the staff of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office on its decentralisation or shifting the office to some other place?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The honourable member presumably refers to the question of regrouping of railways. This question has been referred to the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee 1947, for advice, and its report is awaited.

(b) No.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) Does not arise.

RESTORATION OF NAGROTA (KANGRA)-JOGINDERNAGAR (MANDI) RAILWAY LINE

708. *Dr. Bakhshi Tek Chand: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway line from Nagrota (Kangra) to Jogindernagar (Mandi) was dismantled during the War; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the advisability of restoring the line; and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes.

(b) The Project was recently considered by the Central Board of Transport and it was decided that the Project required further detailed examination in the light of partition and the industrial and other developments in prospect, and to this end a fresh Reconnaissance Traffic Survey should be made.

WORKSHOP FOR E. P. RAILWAY

709. *Dr. Bakhshi Tek Chand: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the partition, when the Railway Workshop at Lahore fell to Pakistan, there is no properly equipped Workshop on the East Punjab Railway;

(b) if so, to which place damaged carriages and rolling stock are taken for repairs and rehabilitation; and

(c) whether Government are considering the advisability of setting up a proper Workshop on this line?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with the agreement reached between India and Pakistan at the time of partition the Rolling Stock of E. P. Railway is being sent for repairs to the Moghalpura Workshop of the N. W. Railway. It has, however, been necessary to supplement the work done by N. W. Railway with repairs in other Indian Government Railway Workshops. The Narrow Gauge coaching stock, however, is being dealt with in the E. P. Railway workshop at Kalka.

(c) Yes. A scheme for the expansion of the E. P. Railway workshop at Kalka to meet the requirements of the entire Narrow Gauge Rolling Stock of that Railway is under examination. The provision of a Broad Gauge Workshop is also receiving attention.

RATIONS FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

710. *Shri Ram Sahai: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the scale of ration fixed for the Railway employees and the particulars of the commodities included therein?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Up-to-date information has been called for and a statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

'YIELD BEFORE AND AFTER 'GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN'

711. *Shri Nandkishore Das: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage under cultivation of the principal food crops such as rice, wheat, maize, gram etc. in the different provinces of India prior to the inauguration of the Grow More Food Campaign;

(b) the total average yield of each of these crops during the five years immediately preceding the inauguration of the Grow More Food Campaign;

(c) the total acreage of each of these crops now under cultivation;

(d) the total yield of each of these crops during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48;

(e) the specific steps taken in furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign; and

(f) the total amount from both the Central and Provincial revenues spent up to the end of the last financial year for Grow More Food Campaign?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) to (d). Four statements giving such information as is available are placed on the table of the House. These statements contain very rough estimates arrived at by different methods sent by all different Provinces and States and Governments are not satisfied that they can be fully relied upon for any scientific conclusions.

(e) Before 1947, *ad hoc* schemes put up by Provinces were being financed by the Centre without any definite all India plan. Towards the beginning of 1947 the Government of India fixed a target of four million tons of additional cereals production to be achieved by 1952. The target was then split up among the Provinces by reference to what each Province could achieve. The Provincial Governments have prepared their five year G.M.F. Plans on the basis of the targets fixed for them. The yearly schemes are in the course of execution. A statement (No. V) showing the Provincial overall target for five years and the planned targets for 1947-48 and 1948-49 is placed on the table.

(f) A statement containing the required information was placed on the table in reply to Question No. 130 on the 11th August, 1948.

STATEMENT I

Showing average acreage under principal foodgrains in the different Provinces of Indian Union for the five years ending 1942-43.

(Thousand Acres)

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS									
Province	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Barley	Gram	Total
Assam (b)	3,775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,775
Bihar	9,306	1,181	70	60	1,504	567	1,270	1,428	15,386
Bombay	1,975	1,038	7,996	4,341	180	624	15	528	17,297
C. P. & Berar	5,795	3,038	4,740	110	152	(a)	13	1,091	14,939
East Punjab (b)	399	3,118	454	2,210	816	..	498	1,936	9,431
Madras	10,213	..	4,878	2,645	67	1,734	3	59	19,599
Orissa	5,032	4	39	7	28	282	(c)	10	5,402
U. P.	7,287	7,997	2,299	2,575	2,121	(a)	3,911	5,481	31,671
West Bengal (b)	7,005	111	5	2	80	(a)	46	218	7,467
Ajmer-Merwara	..	16	76	40	56	..	37	13	238
Coorg	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	86
Delhi	..	46	19	63	2	..	18	27	174
Total	50,873	17,148	20,576	12,053	5,006	3,207	5,811	10,791	125,465

(a) Not available.

(b) Figures in respect of partitioned provinces are subject to revision

(c) Below 500 acres.

STATEMENT II

Showing average production of the principal foodgrains in the different provinces of Indian Union for the five years ending 1942-43.

(Thousand tons)

Province	Rice (Cleaned Rice)	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Barley	Gram	Total
Assam (c)	1,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,235
Bihar	2,794	456	18	19	440	172	426	468	4,793
Bombay	763	290	1,271	517	57	174	5	80	3,157
C. P. & Berar	1,399	552	1,055	25	77	(b)	3	183	3,294
East Punjab (c)	97	1,130	23	157	286	..	137	391	2,226
Madras	4,657	..	1,258	661	29	779	(a)	12	7,396
Orissa	1,349	1	10	1	7	78	(a)	3	1,449
U. P.	1,943	2,789	500	472	759	(b)	1,298	1,610	9,371
West Bengal (c)	2,431	28	2	1	24	(b)	14	61	2,561
Ajmer-Merwara	..	5	4	3	11	..	13	1	37
Coorg	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	39
Delhi	..	13	4	16	(a)	..	6	8	47
Total	16,707	5,264	4,150	1,872	1,690	1,203	1,902	2,817	35,605

(c) Less than 500 tons.

(b) Not available.

(c) Figures in respect of partitioned provinces are subject to revision.

STATEMENT III

Showing acreage under principal foodgrains in the different provinces of Indian Union during 1946-47.

(Thousand Acres)

Province	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Barley	Gram	Total
Assam (a)	3,691	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,691
Bihar	9,889	1,176	75	73	1,540	545	1,199	1,470	15,967
Bombay	2,098	1,939†	8,695	4,204	186	523	10†	597†	18,252
C. P. & Berar	6,119	2,833	4,721	101	152	9	20†	1,365	15,320
East Punjab (a)	462	3,108	488	1,824	873	..	474	2,862	10,091
Madras	10,986	..	4,527	2,366	48	1,533	..	100	19,561
Orissa	5,270	6	40	6	27	263	1	8	5,621
U. P.	7,363	8,020	2,261	2,605	2,364	68	4,436	5,691	32,808
West Bengal (a)	9,973	108	3	7	99	6	59	241	10,496
Ajmer-Merwara	..	28	117	42	80	..	38†	28†	333
Coorg	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Delhi	..	41†	35	56	3	..	11†	22†	168
Total	55,938	17,259	20,962	11,284	5,372	2,947	6,249	12,384	132,395

† Subject to revision.

(a) Figures in respect of partitioned provinces are subject to revision.

NOTE.—Information for 1947-48 is not available as yet from the Provinces and states.

STATEMENT IV

Showing production of the principal foodgrains in the different provinces of Indian Union during 1946-47.

(Thousand tons)

Province	Rice	Wheat (cleaned)	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Barley	Gram	Total
Assam (b)	1,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395
Bihar	2,768	346	16	22	301	126	375	436	4,390
Bombay	845	109*	1,102	425	40	151	2*	78*	2,752
C. P. & Berar	1,401	112	825	16	33	1	3*	192	2,593
East Punjab (b)	127	1,017	52	211	332	..	111	600	2,450
Madras	4,919	..	749	414	11	660	(a)	17	6,770
Orissa	1,401	2	9	1	6	61	(a)	2	1,482
U. P.	1,774	2,349	423	469	753	14	1,663	1,508	8,953
West Bengal (b)	3,708	26	1*	2*	33*	2	18	56	3,846
Ajmer-Merwara	..	8	6	2	10	..	17*	7*	50
Coorg	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Delhi	..	11*	5	12	(a)	..	4*	6*	38
Total	18,379	3,980	3,188	1,574	1,519	1,015	2,193	2,902	34,750

*Subject to revision.

(a) Below 500 tons.

(b) Figures in respect of partitioned provinces are subject to revision.

NOTE.—Information for 1947-48 is not available as yet from the Provinces and States.

STATEMENT V

Showing the Provincial overall targets for five years and Planned targets for 1947-48 and 1948-49

Province	Accepted targets of additional production for five years (Lakh tons)	Planned target for 1947-48 (Lakh tons)	Planned target of additional production upto 1948-49 (Lakh tons)
Madras	6.50	5.29	4.92
Bombay	2.86	0.57	1.81
C. P. & Berar	2.00	0.63	.58
United Provinces	5.00	2.16	5.74
Bihar	3.70	.18	1.00
Orissa	1.50	.12	.20
Assam	1.80	.09	.45
W. Bengal	4.00	..	1.35
Punjab	3.00	No programme received.	.24
TOTAL	30.36	9.04	16.29

NOTE.—A target of one million tons has been fixed for States in addition to the above figures, which makes the total 4.036 million tons.

BAN AGAINST INDIAN DRESS IN FOREST COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN

712. *Shri Mahavir Tyagi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the students of the Forest College, Dehra Dun are prohibited from wearing Indian dress and Gandhi caps even when they are in their hostels?

(b) Is it compulsory, according to the rules of the college, to wear a neck-tie and put on a prescribed dress of English pattern?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) No.

(b) Ranger students are required to wear Khaki uniform of Semi-Military pattern when on duty. Officer students have been expected to wear European clothes with Neck-tie in cold weather and without Neck-tie and coat in other season. Their mess dress consists of black or white Achkan and Pyjamas. They wear Khaki clothes when on field work or on tours. This type of dress has under the rules been laid down by previous Principals. Government intend to have the question of the type of common dress, while on duty or field work or tour re-examined.

PRICE CHARGED TO RAILWAYS FOR COAL FROM STATE OWNED COLLIERIES

713. *Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the f.o.r. cost per ton of coal raised from the different State-owned collieries according to the latest available information?

(b) In cases where the cost per ton of coal in the State-owned collieries is higher than the controlled market prices of the same grade of coal, are consuming Railways charged the actual cost for such coal?

(c) If not, what is the basis on which the charge for such coal is fixed?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) A statement showing the actual f.o.r. costs per ton for 1946-47 is laid on the table of the House. Later figures have not yet been finalised.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In all cases, the statutory prices fixed by Government are charged.

Statement

Name of State-owned Colliery	Actual f. o. r. cost per ton of coal during 1946-47		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Kargali	8	11	5
Bokaro	7	9	9
Jarangdih	23	10	5
Sawang	12	11	11
Bhurkunda	13	6	0
Argada	14	0	8
Kurharbarce	21	4	9
Serampore	17	3	1
Talcher	12	3	0
Duelbera	13	6	5
Kurasia	12	0	3

FALL IN COAL LOADINGS IN WEST BENGAL AND BIHAR COAL FIELDS

714. *Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there was a fall in daily loadings in the coal fields of West Bengal and Bihar during the months of April, May, June and July, 1948?

(b) If so, what are the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) There was a fall in coal loadings in West Bengal and Bihar coal fields during the months of May, June and July 1948, but not in April.

(b) Heavy sickness amongst engine crew following intense heat resulted in considerably reduced movements both of empty and loaded wagons. The strike by Coal Coolies in Gaya Loco Shed and a number of goods train accidents in the coal field area also affected operation adversely.

ENGINE FAILURES ON RAILWAYS

715. *Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of cases of engine failure during the months of May, June and July 1948 on the different Railways and the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: A statement showing the number of engine failures on Indian Government Railways, as far as they are available, for the months of May and June 1948 together with the reasons therefor is laid on the table of the House. Figures for July are not available at present.

STATEMENT Showing the number of engine failures on Indian Government Railways during May and June 1948.

Railway	1948	Month	Cause of failure							Total		
			BROAD GAUGE		METRE GAUGE							
			Defective design	Defective material	Bad workmanship	Mismanagement of engine crew	Shops	Sheds	Bad Fuel		Bad Water	Misc.
B.N.	May	18	2	21	32	6	2	3	84			
B.B. & C.I.	May	22	..	5	7	..	..	..	34			
E.I.	May	13	..	2	11	..	..	..	28			
G.I.P.	June	Details not available	..	..	..	..	..	..	194			
G.I.P.	May	41	1	19	42	17	..	31	151			
M. & S.M.	June	25	..	32	82	2	4	35	182			
S.I.	May	Details not available	..	5	6	4	..	..	28			
S.I.	June	28	..	8	13	1	..	..	43			
E.P.	May	1	1	3	14	4	..	3	31			
E.P.	May	1	..	11	10	2	..	3	26			
E.P.	June	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27			
B.B. & C.I.	May	1	2	13	22	4	..	..	60			
M. & S.M.	June	Details not available.	..	..	..	..	..	..	49			
M. & S.M.	May	Details not available.	..	..	..	..	..	..	35			
O.T.	June	Details not available.	..	..	..	..	..	..	27			
O.T.	May	12	1	5	4	1	..	..	23			
S.I.	June	18	..	8	6	..	..	..	32			
S.I.	May	10	..	3	5	..	..	..	19			
S.I.	June	8	1	12	11	3	..	..	36			
B.N.	May	5	..	2	6	..	..	..	13			
B.B. & C.I.	June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7			
B.B. & C.I.	May	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1			
G.I.P.	June	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	4			
E.P.	May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3			
E.P.	June	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3			

SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY

716. *Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) in how many and which ship-building yards first and second class ships and sailing boats are being built;

(b) which ship-building yards are built by private Companies and which are owned by Government;

(c) what kind and extent of help is being given to those engaged in ship-building;

(d) what are the plans, if any, of Government to develop ship-building during the next ten years; and

(e) whether Government contemplate developing their own ship-building yards?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) There are at present eighteen shipbuilding yards in India; only one, viz., Messrs. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. at Vizagapatam are building ocean going ships. The other seventeen yards which are located at Calcutta, Bombay, Cochin and Madras have facilities for building coastal crafts and tugs, inland vessels and sailing boats, launches and barges, but owing to shortage of shipbuilding plates activities at these yards are at present mainly confined to repair work.

(b) All are owned by private companies.

(c) Assistance is given in the release of raw materials like steel, cement and coal and import facilities are provided for obtaining propelling machinery and capital goods.

(d) and (e). In accordance with the Government's Statement on Industrial policy, the establishment of new shipbuilding yards will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, except where in the national interest, the State itself finds it necessary to secure the cooperation of private enterprise. The question as to the extent, if any, to which private enterprise should be associated with new undertakings and the steps to be taken to develop existing shipbuilding yards are under the active consideration of Government.

DELAY IN TRANSIT OF SEA MAILS TO U. K. AND U. S. A.

717. *Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to complaints in the Press and from the public about the inordinate delay now occurring in the despatch and receipt of foreign surface mail, especially to the United States of America and the United Kingdom and if so, what steps are being taken to restore the previous time taken for mails to reach the United Kingdom, namely two to three weeks, from India?

(b) What is the time taken now for surface mail to reach the United Kingdom from Bombay?

(c) Do Government propose to notify the public, as was done before the war, about the dates of despatch of mail from Bombay to the United Kingdom?

(d) By what class of steamers is surface mail being despatched at present and in what time do these steamers reach England after leaving Bombay?

(e) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of issuing a Press Communique setting out the present position fully and the reasons for the present delay of two months or so involved in the despatch of surface mail and also stating what steps Government propose to take to remedy the present state of affairs?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a), (b) and (d). No complaints have been received, but attention of Government has been drawn to a London report appearing in a South India daily dated 18th August, 1948, about the slow transit of sea mails from India to England. In pre-war days, surface mails took about a fortnight to reach the United Kingdom via Marseilles through the weekly P. and O. steamship service from Bombay. The service was discontinued during the war and there have since been no regular scheduled sailings between the two countries. Such passenger and fast direct cargo steamers as are available are utilised for despatch of mails to the U. K. and U. S. A. The same arrangements obtains for surface mails for the U. S. A. Mails for that country are sent by American steamers which too do not sail to any regular schedule.

The time generally taken now by the surface mails in transit is about three weeks to the U. K. and four weeks to the U. S. A., but the sailings do not take place at regular intervals. Sailings to the U. K. are about four in a month, but sometimes there have been long intervals, even exceeding a month, between two successive sailings. No definite improvement is feasible until the countries concerned re-introduce regular weekly sailings.

(c) As there are no scheduled sailings, and intimation of departure of a steamer is received only about twenty-four hours ahead at the ports of departure, the pre-war practice of notifying the public in time cannot be resumed.

(e) There has been nothing new in the position here stated by me, which continues from year 1939, to justify a Press Communique. When mails are held up for exceptionally long period, the public will be duly notified.

REVISION OF PRICES OF SUGAR

718. *Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to various statements and letters published in the press about the present high prices charged by the Indian Sugar Syndicate and other authorities responsible for the sale of sugar in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present price of sugar is about Rs. 37-8-0 a maund in India;

(c) whether it is a fact that despatch of about 5000 tons or more of sugar to Pakistan was allowed or sanctioned recently;

(d) the prices at which the Indian Sugar Syndicate or other authorities were allowed to send this sugar outside India;

(e) the prices at which sugar from Java or Cuba or any other place outside India is landed in Indian ports;

(f) the prices at which such foreign sugar is sold to the Indian public;

(g) whether Government propose to review the whole sugar position to see that the consumer gets sugar at a fair price and that the syndicates and others who control sugar are not allowed to make unduly high profits at the expense of the consumer in India; and

(h) whether Government propose to publish a full audited statement of the profits which the Indian Sugar Syndicate and other producers of sugar have made?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) Price of average quality sugar is rupees thirty-five and annas, seven per maund ex factory.

(c) There are no restrictions on the export of sugar outside India.

(d) There is no control on the price of sugar exported out of India.

(e) No sugar has been imported from Java or Cuba during the current year.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) As the honourable member is aware, Government are at present actively engaged in considering the steps to be taken to bring down the prices of all essential commodities which have, of late, risen giving cause for anxiety.

(h) Many Sugar Factories have not closed their accounts for the season 1947-48. Audited balance sheets of the factories for this season are not likely to be available before January, 1949 and if so desired a statement showing the profits can then be prepared.

ACCOMMODATION AND LOW INCREMENT IN PAY TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

719. *Shri Ram Sahai: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the employees on the clerical establishment of the East Punjab Railway who have put in 28 years' service have been granted an increment of Rs. 1/8/- only under the revised rules during these days of acute dearth?

(b) Are the employees who have had to come over here from Lahore also included in this?

(c) Could not these employees be provided with quarters as yet?

(d) Is it a fact that these employees were previously entitled to an Inter Class pass and are now being issued Third Class Passes?

(e) What are the reasons for subjecting these employees to all such hardships?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). A few such cases might have arisen when fixing the pay of clerical staff under the Railway Services (Revision of pay) Rules.

(c) It has only been possible to house forty-two per cent. of the staff so far.

(d) I would refer the honourable member to the reply to parts (a) and (c) of Starred Question No. 439 asked by Shri Damodar Swarup Seth on 24th August, 1948.

(e) The conditions referred to are not peculiar to the clerical staff of the E.P. Railway but are common to all classes of employees on other Railways as well.

CEMENT SUPPLIED TO EAST PUNJAB GOVERNMENT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC

720. *Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bags of cement recommended by the Government of East Punjab to the Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India for distribution to the public from 1st April to 15th August, 1948, month-wise;

(b) the number of cement bags supplied to the Government of East Punjab by the Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India for distribution to the public from 1st April to 15th August, 1948; and

(c) whether Government are aware that any amount of cement can be obtained from Dalmia Dadari at Rs. 10 per bag?

The Honourable Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

(a) The East Punjab Government started issuing recommendations to the Regional Hony. Cement Adviser, Delhi for the release of cement to the public, from June, 1948 only.

Quantities so recommended are:

June 1948	...	...	19,240 bags (962 tons)
July, 1948	...	...	28,400 bags (1,420 tons)
August 1st to 15th	...	...	Not available.

(b) Quantities supplied to the East Punjab Government for distribution to the public.

	Bags	Tons
April, 1948	...	11,800— 590
May, 1948	...	5,320— 266
June, 1948	...	11,180— 559
July, 1948	...	11,640— 582
August 1st to 15th	...	20,880—1,044

SLACK COAL FOR EAST PUNJAB

721. *Ch. Ranbir Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that a large amount of slack coal is being used by the Government of East Punjab for their development schemes such as Bhakra dam etc.?

(b) Are Government aware that the coal allotted to East Punjab is hardly sufficient for the Government development schemes and that practically no coal is left for the use of the public?

(c) Are Government also aware that a large amount of coal is required for brick-kilns for building suburban towns in the East Punjab for resettlement of refugees?

(d) If so, do Government propose to allot additional quotas of slack coal to East Punjab and if not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). Government have been allocating 5,000 tons of slack coal per month to the East Punjab for brick-burning purposes. Out of this, the allotments made by the East Punjab Government for the general public were 400 tons in May, 500 tons each in June and July and 1,000 tons in August.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have decided to increase the total allotment of slack coal for East Punjab from 5,000 tons to 7,000 tons p.m. from the 1st September 1948. The Provincial Government will as hitherto distribute this coal for the various purposes in view.

OPENING OF NEW POST OFFICES IN RURAL AREAS

722. *Shri Satis Chandra Samanta: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of applications received for the opening of new Post offices in rural areas in different provinces of the Indian Union from 15th August, 1947 to 30th June, 1948?

(b) How many applications have been complied with and how many new Post offices have been opened Province-wise?

(c) What are the difficulties in opening new Post offices?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of taking immediate steps in the matter to give facilities to the rural population of the Indian Union?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) 3390.

(b) 780 new post offices have already been opened during the period in question. A list province-wise is laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). It is the policy of Government to extend postal facilities to an increasing extent in rural areas. The chief difficulty in the way of a more rapid expansion of post offices is the fact that the anticipated income from some of the proposed post offices is too meagre.

Statement

Showing the number of applications received for the opening of new Post Offices in Rural Areas in different provinces of the Indian Union and the number of offices opened during the period from 15th August 1947 to 30th June 1948.

Names of Provinces	No. of applications received	No. of post offices opened
IA. Ajmer	8	6
1. Assam	118	31
2. Bengal	172	23
3. Bihar	717	98
4. Bombay	299	72
5. C. P. and Berar	104	8
6. Delhi	10	..
7. East Punjab	13	2
8. Madras	1,027	289
9. Orissa	209	56
10. U. P.	533	133
INDIAN STATES		
11. Bikaner	3	..
12. Bhopal	1	..
13. Madras States	101	51
14. Matsaya	5	..
15. Madhya Bharat	7	1
16. Jaipur	26	5
17. Jodhpur	21	1
18. Phulkian Union	1	..
19. Rajistan	7	2
20. Vindhya Pradesh	8	2
TOTAL	3,390	780

WAGON-BREAKING CASES BETWEEN KHARAGPUR AND KOLAGHAT ON B. N. RAILWAY

723. *Shri Satis Chandra Samanta: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many wagon-breaking cases were detected between Kharagpur and Kolaghat on the Bengal Nagpur Railway from 1st January, 1944 to 30th June, 1948?

(b) What steps have Government taken to check such cases?

(c) Have Government asked help from the West Bengal Government and local public institutions to check further recurrence?

(d) If the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative what is the result thereof?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) From such information as is readily available the approximate number of cases of running train thefts between Kharagpur and Kolaghat is found to be—

91	..	..	in	..	..	1944
126	..	..	in	..	..	1945
157	..	..	in	..	..	1946
119	..	..	in	..	..	1947 and
40	..	..	in	..	..	1948 up to June

(b) Government have taken special preventive measures, including arrangements with the Provincial Government for the employment of Railway Protection Force and the Government Railway Police. The Railway have also strengthened Watch and Ward Staff and engaged Watch and Ward Flying Squads in areas where thefts occur on a large scale. They have further arranged for collaboration between Commercial Department and the Railway Police and Watch and Ward Department for localising and eradicating transit thefts, introduced improved methods of loading goods in wagons to obviate the possibility of pilferage through door crevices, improved lighting and fencing of goods sheds and yards etc.

(c) Assistance of the Provincial Government has been requisitioned as will be seen from the reply to part (b) of the question. The necessity for requisitioning the assistance of local public institutions has not so far been felt.

(d) The result can be seen in the reduction in the number of train theft cases since 1947 onwards.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

724. *Shri Satis Chandra Samanta: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many Industrial Exhibitions were held in India from 1944 to 1947;

(b) the names of the places where the Exhibitions were held;

(c) whether Government intend to hold any Exhibition in 1948; and

(d) if so, in what place?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) So far as Government of India are aware three Industrial Exhibitions were held from 1944 to 1947. This does not take into account Exhibitions on a small scale held in many parts of India of which Government has no information.

(b) Calcutta, Poona and Bombay.

(c) The following two Exhibitions have been held so far during 1948:—

(i) All-India Industrial Exhibition at Eden Gardens, Calcutta, and (ii) All-India Cottage and Small Scale Industries Exhibition in New Delhi.

There are no proposals at present for holding any more during the year.

(d) Does not arise.

RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER BRAHMAPUTRA NEAR KOMAHSHYA HILLS

725. *Shrijut Kuladhar Chaliha: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government propose to undertake the construction of a Railway bridge over the Brahmaputra near Komahshya Hills?

(b) If so, what will be the probable cost of the bridge and what is the time required to complete the construction?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The Government do not propose to undertake the construction of a bridge over the Brahmaputra near Komah-shya Hills.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a), the question does not arise.

MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERIES BY GOVERNMENT

726. *Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the kinds of machinery for the manufacture of which Government have now a definite plan?

(b) Do Government propose to lay a Copy of the plan on the table of the House?

(c) From what date is this plan to come into effect?

(d) What progress has so far been made?

(e) What is the target for the first year?

(f) What is the machinery for the execution of the plan?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) to (f). Government are fully alive to the importance of the establishment and development of the manufacture of industrial plant and machinery in India. While action for the manufacture of textile machinery has already been taken, Government have under consideration plans for the manufacture in the country of machine tools, diesel engines and heavy electrical equipment.

DECASUALIZED LICENSED PORTERS ON RAILWAYS

727. *Shri M. Tirumala Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the system of decasualizing licensed porters on Railways is accepted as a policy?

(b) If so, what are the Railways on which it is sought to be implemented, and the stations on the East Indian Railway on which it is enforced?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to my reply on 24th August, 1948 to parts (a), (c) and (d) of starred question No. 426 asked by Seth Govind Das. At present the B.B. and C.I., B.N., E.P. and G.I.P. Railways are experimenting at one large station each for a period of six months with the scheme of direct recruitment of licensed porters and E.I. Railway propose starting their experiment at Burdwan on and from the 15th September 1948. On receipt of final reports from the Railways on the working of the scheme, the matter will be reviewed and a decision taken on whether or not to place the scheme on a permanent footing.

FAIR WAGES TO RAILWAY LABOUR.

728. *Shri M. Tirumala Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is the policy of Government to insist upon the payment of a 'fair wage' to the 'Standing Labour' on Railways?

(b) If so, are the Railway labour Contractors compelled to put this principle into practice?

(c) Are Government aware that the East Indian Railway is encouraging competition among Contractors by not stipulating a minimum fair wage to labour?

(d) Are Government aware that the said Railway is making contract of labour a source of profit to the Railway?

(e) Is it a fact that goods handling contract at Juhi, Kanpur and Kooperganj stations was offered to the lowest tenderer without reference to a fair wage to coolies?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) This is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply under (a).

(c) The E.I. Railway do not encourage competition as such amongst contractors, but scrutinize all tenders carefully before a tender is accepted. Regarding the stipulation for fair wage, the attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply under (a) above.

(d) No. The E.I. Railway is not making any profit on Goods or Parcels Handling Contracts.

(e) The Goods Handling Contracts at Juhi Kanpur were offered to the lowest tenderer, who was reliable and held other contracts on the Railway. There was no reason to believe that fair wage to the coolies would not be paid. So far as Kooperganj is concerned, the contract was given to the second lowest tenderer, as the lowest tenderer did not confirm to requirements.

GOODS HANDLING CONTRACT TO MESSRS. BIRD AND COMPANY AT HOWRAH

729. *Shri M. Tirumala Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that goods handling contract at Howrah is held by Messrs. Bird and Company for the last 50 years?

(b) What is the out-turn on a *per capita* basis in the case of the goods handling labour at Howrah and what unit rate per day is paid to Messrs. Bird and Company for supply of such labour?

(c) Was the contract with Messrs. Bird and Company to run on a 'no profit and loss' basis?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: From the available information it appears that—

(a) Messrs. Bird and Co. have been holding the Goods Handling Contract at Howrah for more than 20 years.

(b) The average outturn per man per day is 86 maunds and the unit rate per man per day is rupees two annas four.

(c) Yes.

STRATEGIC ROADS IN EASTERN FRONTIER

730. *Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to take over the road between Jorhat and Imphal in Manipur State up to Palel in the Eastern Frontiers and have it duly repaired;

(b) whether Government are aware that a part of the road between Garimani and Dimapur is being washed away by the Dhamsini river; and

(c) whether any money was granted by the Government of India for its upkeep after the Americans who built the road left India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The road in question consists of two strips, one being a part of National Highway No. 27 and the other a part of National Highway No. 39. The Government of India have already assumed financial responsibility for the maintenance and repair of all National Highways in the Provinces. It is not known what repairs, if any, are required to the road referred to. Information has been asked for from the Provincial Government and will be laid on the table as soon as it is received.

(b) Information has been asked for from the Provincial Government and will be laid on the table, as soon as it is received.

(c) Yes. Allotments of Rs. 27.69 lakhs and Rs. 25.30 lakhs for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 respectively have been made for the upkeep of all National Highways under the jurisdiction of the Assam Government including the roads referred to by the honourable member.

SURPLUS WAR MATERIALS

731. *Dr. Raghu Vira: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how much of the surplus war materials was left in India after the war?

(b) What percentage thereof was purchased by India and Hyderabad respectively?

(c) Were there any other purchasers?

(d) How much of the surplus war materials was destroyed?

(e) What was the nature and amount of each item of these military stores destroyed?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The total amount of Indian and H.M.G. surplus stores declared for disposal by the Reporting authorities is approximately of the book value of Rs. 234.57 Crores. As regards American surpluses, U.S. Air Force property of the book value of about Rs. 72.88 Crores was taken over by the Government of India. In addition, 43,000 vehicles and about 5,34,000 tons of other stores were handed over by the Americans, the book value of which is not available.

(b) The entire war surpluses were taken over by the Government of India, and the Government of Hyderabad purchased their requirements from time to time from the surpluses declared to the Directorate General of Disposals, in accordance with the prescribed procedure. As regards Indian and H.M.G. surpluses, roughly 0.6 per cent. of the book value of the surplus stores declared to D.G. (D) has been sold to Hyderabad. Information regarding American surpluses is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) Other purchasers were the remaining Priority Indentors (Central Government, Provincial Governments, Indian States, Public Bodies), private firms, individuals etc. Certain quantities have also been sold to Foreign Governments *viz.*, Burma, Siam, Nepal, Afghanistan, Indonesia etc.

(d) and (e). Apart from small quantities of foodstuffs, mostly samples, which had deteriorated no other stores reported as surplus have been destroyed by the Disposals Organization.

DUTY ON SALT FROM PAKISTAN

732. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on salt brought over to India from Pakistan by land route a customs duty of annas four per maund is levied and that there is no such duty on salt that comes by sea route?

(b) What quantity of salt is the Indian Union importing from Pakistan?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) No customs duty is levied on salt imported by sea or land into the Indian Dominion from Pakistan or any other foreign country.

(b) The Indian Dominion is to get twenty lakh maunds of rock salt from Pakistan under the recent Trade Agreement reached at Karachi, during the period 1st July, 1948 to 30th June, 1949.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

REMODELLING OF TELlichERY RAILWAY STATION ON S. I. RAILWAY

6. Shri P. Kunhiraman: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what steps have been taken since the provision has been made in the Railway Budget for the current year for remodelling of Tellichery Railway station on the South Indian Railway?

(b) If no steps have so far been taken what are the reasons for the delay?

(c) When will the work be commenced?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Plans and estimates for the remodelling of Tellichery Railway Station are being prepared.

(b) Owing to heavy throw-forwards from previous years and to other more urgent work, detailed planning could not be taken up earlier.

(c) It is now proposed to carry out this work in 1949-50.

RECONSTRUCTION OF OTTAPALAM RAILWAY STATION ON S. I. RAILWAY

7. Shri P. Kunhiraman: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps taken for the reconstruction of the Ottapalam Railway Station on the South Indian Railway?

(b) When is it expected to be completed?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) It has so far not been possible to take in hand the work of remodelling Ottapalam station due to limited resources and the necessity of carrying out other more urgent works. It will be taken in hand when resources permit.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a), the question does not arise.

TELEPHONIC AND TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTIONS OF CERTAIN STATIONS WITH OTHERS ON S. I. RAILWAY

8. Shri P. Kunhiraman: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the difficulties and inconvenience which are experienced both by the staff and passengers at railway stations like Dharmadam, Cannanore South, Jaganpath Temple Gate, etc. on the South Indian Railway for want of telephonic or telegraphic connections with the nearest railway stations to ascertain the arrivals of trains?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of providing at least telephones in the first instance at the aforementioned stations?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). The Government are not aware of the difficulties and inconvenience complained of by the honourable member. All the stations mentioned are small 'D' class stations, i.e., 'flag' stations or 'stopping' places where no trains are allowed to cross. Provision of telephonic or telegraphic connections are, therefore, not considered necessary or justified at such stations.

CASES FOR REFERENCE TO RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

9. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to give an yearly statement of—

(i) cases received by the Railway Board for reference to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee since the establishment of the Committee; and

(ii) cases withheld by the Railway Board from reference to the Committee?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (i) and (ii). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

Year Total number of cases received by the Railway Board for reference to the R. R. A. C. Total number of cases withheld from reference to the R. R. A. C.

1926	5	2
1927	26	12
1928	15	9
1929	19	11
1930	3	3
1931	9	6
1932	11	7
1933	8	4
1934	6	4
1935	7	5
1936	1	1
1937	4	Nil
1938	9	3
1939	6	1
1940	4	2
1941	1	1
1942	6	6
1943	Nil	Nil
1944	2	2
1945	1	1
1946	2	2
1947	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	145	82

CASES DEALT BY RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

10. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to lay on the table the information asked for in the table below to show the details of the cases dealt with by the Railway Rates Advisory Committee since the adoption of the Resolution by the Railway Department on 30th September, 1939?

Case No.	Subject.	Nature of complaint.	Date of receipt of application.	Date of receipt of Railways Statement.	Date of Reference of the case to the R.R.A.C.	R.R.A.C.'s Report (Advance copy).	Date of receipt of printed copy.	Date of issue of Government's orders.	Date of action taken by the Railway Administration.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

Showing the Cases Dealt with by the R. R. A. C. since the 30th September, 1939

R.R.A.C.'s Case No.	Subject	Nature of the complaint	Date of receipt of application	Date of Receipt of Rly.'s statement	Date of reference of the case to R.R.A.C.	Date of receipt of Report (Advance copy)	Date of issue of Govt's orders	Date of action taken by the Rly. Administration	Exact date not readily available and has been called for from the Railway.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
57	Rates for Aerated Waters.	Complaint against the B.N. Rly. that they carry free of charge aerated waters produced in their factory and also the returned empty bottles by mail or passenger trains and that as these aerated waters are sold to the public, bazar dealers, etc. the complainants' products are unable to compete with those of the Railway.	28-4-39	19-5-39	14-8-39	15-4-40	31-10-40	31-10-40	Exact date not readily available and has been called for from the Railway.
58	Rates for Lime and Lime stone	Complaint against the D.R.L. Rly. that the special rate of Re. 0-11-0 per ton charged on Limestone by the D.R.L. Rly. from Banjari to Dehri-on-Sone for traffic despatched by Stone Suppliers Ltd. for the Rohtas Industries Ltd. is unduly prejudicial and that the rate of Rs. 1-11-0 per ton for limestone and lime on the complainants' traffic to Dehri-on-Sone and via is unreasonable.	15-3-39	29-7-39	13-9-39	21-7-40	19-2-41	15-2-41	1-3-41

A.C.'s No.	Subject	Nature of the complaint	Date of receipt of application of Rly.	Date of receipt of Rly.'s statement	Date of reference of case to R.R.A.C.	Date of receipt of R.R.A.C.'s Report (Advance Copy)	Date of receipt of printed copy	Date of issue of Govt.'s orders	Date of action taken by the Rly. Administration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
59	Siding, Engine and Terminal Charges	Complaint by the Upper Doab Sugar Mills, Shamli, against the levy by the S. S. L. Railway of siding, engine and terminal charges at Shamli.	18-1-39	15-2-39	3-10-39	Case withdrawn by the Complainants in April '40.			
60	Terminal Charges	Complaint against the A. B. Railway regarding the unreasonableness of terminal and siding charges levied on goods traffic offered at the complainants' siding at Tinsukia.	18-11-39	15-1-40	7-3-40	Case withdrawn by the complainants in July '40.			
61	Rates for Country Spirit	Complaint against the B. N. Rly. that the rates for Country Spirit from Seoni to stations on that Railway are unreasonable and that the existing rates have unduly prejudiced the complainants in competing with Betul Distillery.	8-3-40	1-4-40	18-4-40	29-11-40	10-3-41	10-4-41	Exact date not readily available and has been called for from the Railway.
62	Rates for Wool and Cotton Waste	Complaint by M/s. Dolat & Sons, Jammagar, against the quotation by the Morvi Railway of undue preferential rates in favour of traffic in Wool and Cotton Waste booked to Navlakhi (via Wadhwan and Wankaner) as against similar traffic booked to Bedi Bandar (via Wadhwan and Rajkot).	21-8-39	15-1-40	4-7-40	Case withdrawn by the complainant in Feb. 1941.			
63	Terminal Charges	Complaint against the A. B. Rly. regarding the unreasonableness of certain terminal and siding charges levied by that Railway on goods traffic offered at the complainants' siding at Tinsukia.	8-7-40	20-9-40	31-10-40	2-10-41	9-11-41	No action taken.	
64	Rates for Flour	Complaint against the B. & N. W. Rly. that the special rates for flour from Allahabad City and via and from Benares Cantt. to certain stations on the old B.N.W. Rly. in relation to the rates charged from Aishbagh to the same stations, give undue preference to the Flour Mills at Allahabad and Benares Cantt.	5-10-40	11-12-40	31-12-40	9-5-42	1-6-42	4-7-42	23-7-42

EXPENSES ON CONDUCT OF CASES ON BEHALF OF RAILWAYS

11. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the cost to the Railway Administrations in the years 1938-39, 1939-40 and 1940-41, in respect of legal and other expenses incurred in connection with the conduct of cases on behalf of the Railways?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The total legal and other expenditure incurred in connection with the conduct of cases of the seven Indian Government Railways, E.I., B.B. and C.L., M. and S.M., G.I.P., S.I., O.T. and B.N. Railways for the years 1938-39, 1939-40 and 1940-41 is Rs. 3,24,258, 3,29,875 and 2,92,424 respectively. The Assam and E.P. Railways as at present constituted did not exist in those years.

EXPENDITURE ON COAL COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT

12. **Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the monthly expenditure for the Coal Commissioner's Department at Calcutta and other places, giving the expenditure for each place separately?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I assume that the honourable member requires information regarding the monthly expenditure of pay and allowances of staff employed in the Coal Commissioner's organisation at headquarters and elsewhere. I place on the table of the House a statement showing figures of expenditure from April 1948 to July 1948 on (a) the organisation at headquarters and (b) other offices, including the offices of Railway collieries.

Statement

Showing figures of expenditure from April 1948 to July 1948 on (a) Coal Commissioner's Organisation at headquarters and (b) other offices including the offices of Railway Collieries referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 12.

	April 1948	May 1948	June 1948	July 1948
Coal Commissioner's Headquarters Organisation	1,18,748	1,18,537	1,18,212	1,10,453

SUBORDINATE OFFICES

Regional Coal Controller (D) Bengal/Bihar, Dhanbad	25,327	24,726	21,983	28,469
Regional Coal Controller (P). Bengal/Bihar Dhanbad	1,374	1,727	1,811	3,486
K. P. Dock, Kidderpore Hqs.	3,444	2,360	2,482	2,668
Regional Coal Controller (P) Assam	--	--	2,502	2,359

Colliery Offices.

Kargali	38,602	39,883	39,443	40,909
Kurharbaroo	38,084	38,931	41,709	41,272
Serampore	39,084	39,955	40,322	39,885
Swang	5,635	5,422	5,358	5,328
Kuraisa	12,086	11,969	12,071	11,996

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

767

April 1948 May 1948 June 1948 July 1948

Bokaro	21,789	21,003	20,604	22,753
Jarangdih	6,946	7,093	6,885	6,497
Talcher	13,235	13,547	14,488	14,095
Duelbera	7,412	7,412	7,490	7,589
Bhurkunda	12,984	13,337	14,405	15,494
Argada	7,871	10,244	10,132	10,072

NOTES: (i) The variations in the figures from month to month are due to the fact that figures relating to more than one month were booked under the final head in subsequent months. Adjustment in "booked" figures, as a result of reconciliation with departmental figures, and periodical (yearly or half-yearly) adjustments also cause fluctuations in monthly figures.

(ii) The figures in respect of Colliery Offices are provisional; final figures have not yet been received.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

REMOVAL OF CONGESTION AT BOMBAY DOCKS

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Bombay Docks have been filled to capacity and that large number of the steamers are waiting in the stream for a fortnight for accommodation in the Docks for discharge of cargo?

(b) Are Government aware that due to want of wagons the cargo could not be cleared from the Docks?

(c) Have the Bombay Port Trust and shipping interests drawn the attention of the Government of India in this respect asking them to provide 1,000 wagons immediately?

(d) If so, what steps have Government taken to remove the congestion at the docks?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Government have received reports of congestion at the Port of Bombay resulting in delay to some ships in the matter of berthing and clearance of cargoes.

(b) This is one of the contributory factors resulting in non-clearance of cargoes from the Docks in time.

(c) The number of wagons indented for by the Port Trust was 2,161.

(d) As an immediate step to relieve congestion at the Port, allotment of wagons for the Docks has been stepped up appreciably and orders have also been issued to the Railways to run as many special trains as possible. Further, the Provincial Rationing Authorities have been instructed to provide adequate petrol facilities to clearing agents and others connected with Port clearance, irrespective of any restrictions. Dock clearance is being given the highest priority, even, if necessary, at the expense of other essential goods traffic. Some other measures to relieve congestion, e.g., the construction of an additional uncleared warehouse, are under consideration. The Port Trust Authorities are also making arrangements to provide transit and warehouse accommodation for foreign cargo discharged in midstream into barges and lighters. They have also amended the Port Rules in a manner calculated to discourage any delay on the part of consignees in clearing their cargoes from the port.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of the answer to part (b) of the question, may I know who was responsible for the accumulation of this cargo in the docks?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is the result of a number of factors working together. There has recently been a more liberal issue of permits in the matter of imports. A large part of the traffic that used to go to Karachi is now coming to Bombay. There has been recently a considerable number of salt ships which have come to Bombay; there has also been a very considerable amount of machinery and so on imported for Hyderabad which have been lying in the Bombay Port Trust area. As far as wagons are concerned we have been giving the usual quota of somewhere about 50 wagons a day but as soon as this matter was brought to our notice we increased the quota to about 150 a day.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister stated that due to the diversion of cargo from Karachi to Bombay this accumulation has arisen. May I know whether he is in a position to tell the House as to how many steamers arrived at Bombay during the same last year and the number this year?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not in a position to give comparative figures but at the time when the congestion was at its worst, about six or seven days ago, the number of ships awaiting clearance, I believe, was 24. According to the latest report that I received yesterday morning the number of ships has been brought down to 17.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: How many were there last year?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not in a position to say.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know when first the attention of the Honourable Minister was drawn by the shipping interests and the Port Trust to this matter?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I received a telegram from the shipping interests about a week ago and I immediately deputed the Secretary of the Ministry of Transport to proceed to Bombay to make an investigation on the spot and in consultation with the Bombay Government to take as early steps as possible for immediate relief.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Did not the Chairman of the Port Trust, Bombay, draw the attention of the Honourable Minister three weeks ago to the situation and if that is so, when were the actual steps taken?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is a difficult matter to give an answer on a specific point of that kind. But actually the fact that the congestion had reached limits of this character was not brought to my notice till very recently.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Port Trust stated that Government should release a large quantity of petrol in order to enable the clearing agents to clear the cargoes from the ports and so, have Government acceded to that request?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Actually the allotment of petrol for the Port Trust authorities is a matter that lies within the sphere of the Bombay Government. When this matter was brought to my notice I asked the Bombay Government to release additional petrol for the purpose and if it became necessary I said I would make a special allotment for province for this purpose.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the state of affairs at the port was so bad that one of the cargo boats threatened to go back without unloading their cargo?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The congestion was pretty bad and I was considering at one point whether some of the ships could not be diverted to other ports.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that one cargo ship threatened to go back without unloading its cargo?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not aware of that.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: In view of the permanent nature of the reasons which have caused this congestion, has the Government any short term and any long term plan for improving the conditions of Bombay docks, so that such a situation does not occur again?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The various measures that we have already taken, to which I have made reference are short term measures and we have got other measures also in view. As far as the long term solution of this question is concerned, since I consider the fundamental cause to be the diversion of traffic to Bombay, which originally used to go to Karachi, it seems to me that the long term solution is the setting up of another major port somewhere on this coast?

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: Cannot the Bombay port be expanded?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is difficult.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Thursday, 2nd September, 1948

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

PAYMENT OF CASH IN LIEU OF RATIONS TO REFUGEES IN CAMPS

733. *Mr. R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is fact that in some of the refugee camps, run either by Provincial or Central Governments, cash is paid to refugees instead of ration being given?

(b) If so, what are the places where cash is given in lieu of ration?

(c) Do Government propose to adopt the cash payment system at all centres?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena: (a) Yes, cash is paid to refugees in certain camps run by Provincial Governments and States, but not in camps run by Central Government.

(b) A statement showing places where cash is paid in lieu of ration is laid on the table.

(c) So far as the camps run by the Central Government are concerned the question is under consideration.

Statement

showing places where cash is paid to refugees in lieu of ration

United Provinces:

1. Dehra Dun.
2. Saharanpur
3. Muzaffarnagar.
4. Banares.
5. Gorakhpur
6. Allahabad
7. Kanpur.
8. Mirzapur.
9. Lucknow
10. Fyzabad
11. Meerut

Orissa:

1. Cuttack

Gujarat:

1. Jamnagar.
2. Bhavnagar.
3. Palitana.
4. Chela.
5. Bantra.

Madhya Pradesh:

1. Gwalior.
2. Ujjain.
3. Mandla.

Matsya Union:

1. Bharatpur.
2. Dig.
3. Bayana.
4. Rupbas.
5. Nadbai
6. Kurnher.

West Bengal:

1. Bahir Sura Road, Calcutta.
2. 55, Harish Chatterjee, Calcutta.
3. 65, Rest Camp, Howrah.
4. Belur, Howrah.
5. Munshirhat, Howrah
6. Bhadrakali.
7. Konnagar.
8. Ghuskara.

West Bengal—concl'd.

9. Nimdanga.
10. Kendulia.
11. Chanda.
12. Miora.
13. Basudevpur.
14. Digree.
15. Santoahpur.
16. Baigachi-Joigachi.
17. Bongaon.
18. Patabuka.
19. Halisahar.
20. Banaikpur.
21. Diamond Harbour.

22. Jalpaiguri. Batiagola.
23. Saldanga Jutegola.
24. Pandapara.
25. Phatapukuri.
26. Belakoba.
27. Alipur Duar.
28. Dhubulia.

Madras:

1. Avadi.
2. Saidapet.
3. Kilpauk.

Mysore State:

1. Bangalore.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of the answer to part (a) of the question, may I know whether the Government feel that administratively the cash system is more efficient than the present system of rations?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is very difficult to say, because there is room for corruption there as well and perhaps there is more room.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that even some of the provincial governments feel that the cash system is more desirable than the ration system to avoid corruption?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I do not know. It may be simply with a view to avoid difficulty so far as administration is concerned.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that the attention of the Government has been drawn to a considerable amount of leakage and that the refugees do not receive the quantity and quality of rations that they are entitled to, whereas by way of the cash system the refugee will receive the sum prescribed with which he can purchase his rations from cheap-price shops?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Even in those places where the cash system is prevailing I have seen representations that the ration system should be introduced. I do not agree with the viewpoint of the honourable member.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: From which place has the Honourable Minister received such representation?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I know that in places where there is no ration system the prices of foodstuffs have gone up with the result that there has been representation that the ration system should be introduced.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that in most of the refugee camps run by the Central Government the diet given to the refugees is inferior both in quality as well as quantity to what is given to C. Class prisoners in jails?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The ration is the same as prescribed for the ordinary citizen.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the scale of ration given to the refugees in camps?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is the same as prescribed for the citizens of Delhi.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: How much does it come to?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The honourable member must know.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Who has prescribed the rations for the citizens of Delhi?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The Local Government must have done it.

MINING RIGHTS TO AMERICAN FIRM IN NEPAL

734. Shri Mahavir Tyagi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the rich mines of cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc and lead which exist unexplored in the Nepal territory?

(b) Are Government aware of the recent agreement between the Government of Nepal and an American firm whereby the latter have been granted a lease of 30 years to exploit minerals from a portion of Nepal territory?

(c) Did Government make any attempts to negotiate and secure any mining rights for the Union?

(d) Is it a fact that before granting the above mentioned lease to Americans the Government of Nepal had expressed their willingness to give India preference over other countries?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) It is said that some such mines are in existence.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will Government make enquiries and see whether they will themselves be able to exploit some of those minerals instead of allowing foreigners to exploit them?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Government will make enquiries but the territory belongs to a foreign country.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Just as people from outside have succeeded in negotiating with the Nepalese Government to get those mineral rights, would it not be possible for our Government to do the same?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The information that others have succeeded is not correct: but the other point will be kept in mind.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know whether any experts were deputed by the Government of India during the last war to investigate into the potentialities of mineral deposits in Nepal?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I have no information immediately which I can supply to the honourable member but I can make enquiries.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that a German Doctor, Dr. Felchner, who was prospecting in Nepal during the war, was detained by the Government and his magnetic instruments were seized?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I require notice of that.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: With regard to part (b) of the question. I am not clear whether the honourable member said that there was no such agreement entered into or that Government was not aware of any?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: To the extent to which information is available no such agreement has taken place.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: Is it possible for a foreign government to come and make an agreement with Nepal without the knowledge of the Government of India?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is possible.

774 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [2ND SEP. 1948

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: Will the Government see that their information is kept up to date and see to it that. . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the Honourable Minister himself promised Mr. Sharma of the Indian National Mining and Trading Company to afford him all facilities of expert advice?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: That forms part of the next question and when it is asked I shall reply.

MINING LEASE TO MR. L. P. SHARMA BY NEPAL

735. *Shri Mahavir Tyagi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. L. P. Sharma of the National Mining and Trading Company of India had secured for his Company a long lease in respect of 30,000 sq. miles of Nepal territory for mining nickel and cobalt in the year 1934?

(b) Is it also a fact that during the last war, the Government of India exerted pressure on Mr. L. P. Sharma to get the aforementioned lease transferred in their favour, and on his refusing to do so, he was detained in jail and the Nepal Government was approached to get the said lease for mining cancelled?

(c) Are Government aware that the Government of Nepal have again favoured Mr. Sharma by reviving his old lease?

(d) Has Mr. Sharma approached the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power for technical help and guidance in exploiting these mines?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) It is understood that the National Mining and Trading Company Ltd., Bombay, of which Mr. L. P. Sharma is said to be Managing Director, obtained a lease to work the cobalt mines in western Nepal in 1934. No information is available about the area and duration of the lease.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Government of India are not aware of the old lease being revived by the Nepal Government. But it is understood that Mr. Sharma has obtained a prospecting licence from the Government of Nepal to prospect for cobalt and nickel in two districts of Nepal.

(d) Yes.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that Dr. Flecher in his report said that there were deposits of coal, iron and petrol in that territory?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: That is true.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the Honourable Minister at first ordered his experts to proceed to Nepal but afterwards this order was withdrawn?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: That is not exactly the situation. The promise of putting experts at the service of the gentleman concerned was conditioned on his payment of sufficient finances to finance the business and secondly that the request should come to the Government of India through the Nepal Government. Both these conditions were not satisfied. If they are satisfied the matter will be given consideration.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Did the Managing Director of this company apply to the Government for financial and expert aid for exploiting the minerals of Nepal?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: As I have already said if these two conditions are satisfied the Government of India will be willing to give such assistance as they can.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: In view of the fact that this company has got a lease there and the directors of the company are distinguished Indian Nationals, will not the Government see that they are given facilities to exploit these minerals?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: That will be borne in mind.

RENT OF HOUSES REQUISITIONED

736. *Mr. B. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the number of houses in each city in India requisitioned up to date by the Central Government?

(b) How many houses have been released during the period from August, 1947 to June, 1948?

(c) How many new houses have been requisitioned during this year, up to 30th June?

(d) What is the total rent paid by Government? How much of the said rent was recovered from tenants and how much was borne by Government during the years 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and upto 30th June, 1948 each year separately?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) The number of houses in Delhi requisitioned by the Central Government and by the Delhi Administration are 402 and 70 respectively. As regards the other cities in India, buildings have been requisitioned by the Provincial Governments concerned and not by the Central Government.

(b) Central Government—33.
Delhi Administration—Nil.

(c) Central Government—11.
Delhi Administration—15.

(d) A statement of rent, paid by the Central Government is placed on the table of the House. Similar information relating to Delhi Administration is not readily available.

Statement

of rent paid by the Central Government in respect of requisitioned buildings in Delhi

Year	Rent paid by Government	Rent recovered from tenants	Amount borne by Government
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1943-44	3,32,611 0 0	2,07,383 12 0	1,25,227 4 0
1944-45	9,75,079 7 6	4,95,455 7 0	4,79,624 0 6
1945-46	6,41,748 12 3	4,82,902 10 0	1,58,846 2 3
1946-47	5,79,628 4 3	4,54,104 14 0	1,25,523 6 3
1947-48	8,88,067 0 0	4,65,832 12 0	4,22,234 4 0
1-4-48 to 30-6-48	73,910 4 0	80,706 6 0	

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the provincial government does not requisition houses for the Central Government?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: They do when they are required to do so.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: The answer was given to me by the Honourable Minister that the provincial governments do not requisition for the Central Government. Is it not a fact that the Provincial Governments do requisition houses for the Central Government through their estate officers?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Even then the requisitioning agency is the Provincial Government and not the Central Government.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that for the officers of the Central Government the Provincial Government through their estate officer requisition houses?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: My previous answer covers that point also.

EXCHANGE OF PROPERTIES BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

737. *Mr. R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister Without Portfolio be pleased to state whether in the recent Inter-Dominion Conference, the question of exchange of properties between the two Dominions was considered?

(b) If so, what are the conditions under which the agreement has been arrived at?

(c) Has Sind been included within the scope of the agreement?

(d) If not, why not?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) At the Inter-Dominion Conference on 22nd July, 1948, the question of evacuee property in both Dominions was discussed. The discussion covered both movable and immovable property. No definite agreement was possible in regard to immovable property, rural or urban. Agreement was reached regarding movable property and certain other matters connected with immovable property.

(b) A copy of the Press Communique issued on 25th August, 1948, regarding movable evacuee property is placed on the table.

Regarding immovable property it was decided to set up Joint Agencies for the following purposes: (i) to supervise the copying and exchange of records relating to agricultural property, (ii) to associate with the Custodian of Evacuee property in each Dominion officers of the other to ensure proper management of that property, and the remittance of income collected to evacuee owners, and (iii) to prepare lists of owners of evacuee urban immovable property and to carry out its valuation.

The details of an organisation to be responsible for all these items of work were prepared during the meeting of the Joint Rehabilitation Board and our proposals were communicated to Pakistan. The Pakistan Government has agreed to accept our proposed organisation and it is expected that a nucleus staff will be functioning in Pakistan from the first half of September, 1948.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

PRESS NOTE

Agreement on Movable Evacuee Property Machinery to be set up immediately

Agreement has been reached between the Governments of India and Pakistan over the removal and disposal of evacuee movable property. Immediate steps are being taken to set up the necessary machinery for this purpose.

The agreement envisages the setting up of a Joint Government Agency on which the two Dominions will enjoy equal representation. Subject to availability of transport and police protection, it will be the function of this Agency:

- to supervise the working of the agreed arrangements in regard to movable evacuee property and in particular to assist evacuee owners in the expeditious disposal of their applications to the Custodian of Evacuee Property in each Dominion or their requests for help for police protection or special transport facilities;
- to set up an organisation for facilitating movement by rail or road (this organisation will run its own trucks and secure special booking facilities and, wherever possible and necessary, run special goods trains for the movement of movable evacuee property);
- to receive complaints and arrange for the redress of grievances of evacuees in the disposal or transport of their movables.

The area covered by the agreement will be:

In Pakistan.—West Punjab, Sind, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan and the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur (N.W.F.P., and Baluchistan will include States which have acceded to Pakistan, but will exclude Unadministered Agency Areas).

India.—East Punjab, Delhi, all the States formerly known as the East Punjab States, Bikaner, Ajmer-Merwara, the Matsya Union, the Rajasthan Union, Saurashtra, Jaipur, Jodhpur and the western districts of the United Provinces (which shall in any case include the districts of Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar).

As soon as the necessary organisation comes into existence the details of the procedure to be adopted by evacuees for submitting their applications will be announced.

Ministry Without Portfolio.
New Delhi, August 25, 1948.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether a Custodian of Evacuee Property has been appointed in Sind?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I have already informed the House on a previous occasion that no person has been formally appointed yet, because the Ordinance providing for the appointment of such a person has not yet been promulgated there.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Was that question taken up during the Conference that took place?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Not at this Conference; but we certainly have been taking it up time after time with the Pakistan Government, and have been asking our High Commissioner to see that this matter is expedited.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: What is the difficulty in not coming to a decision in this matter?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not know. I think the honourable member must ask the Governor General of Pakistan.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it proposed that this joint agency would evaluate the agricultural properties of both the Dominions and that each Dominion shall take over the other's property on the value assessed?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: It is certainly intended that the rural property should be evaluated by this Agency. The question as to whether there will be an agreement between the two Governments by which one Government has to pay the difference between the two valuations to the other Government, is one which will be settled only at a future conference.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that the urban property is not being evaluated on the same lines, and if so will the Government set up an agency for that purpose also?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think we are setting up a Joint Agency for the valuation of urban property as well.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: What is the total value of the claims of refugees who say that they have left their properties in Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That is rather a difficult question to answer. I have been told that the claims preferred in Delhi alone go up over Rs. 700 crores.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Will Government be pleased to inform the House whether the Custodian of Evacuee Property in Delhi will give all facilities for the exchange of property between properties in Pakistan and properties in Delhi?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not know what the honourable member means by giving 'facilities' for exchange. I do not think it is a normal function of the Custodian to arrange for such exchanges himself.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: I could not follow the answer of the Honourable Minister to my question. He said that those in Delhi alone have preferred claims for Rs. 700 crores. Does he mean all those who have been registered here or people living in Delhi?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think those who have registered in Delhi.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: Can he give us some idea of the amount of claims preferred by all the people who have come from Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid I am not in a position to give that information.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Has any agreement also been arrived at between the two Dominions in respect of the monthly incomes of rent that accrue from these properties for the interim period, so long as the properties are not actually exchanged?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: It is for tackling that problem that this agreement of setting up Joint Agencies has been arrived at. The people in charge of the evacuated property in each Dominion will have an Officer of the other Dominion associated with them. The receipt of income from such property will be watched by this Joint Agency. And wherever possible, arrangements will be made for the remittance periodically of so much of income as it is possible to remit to the owners in the other Dominion.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Have the Dominions taken the responsibility of paying the rental value every month to the other Dominion, or is it from the tenants that the money will be realised?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not think that the Dominion Governments have undertaken that responsibility. It is only where income is actually realised from people who are in occupation of that property that, after deducting expenses, whatever remains will be attempted to be remitted over to the owners in the other Dominion.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact that when an exchange has been made between property in Pakistan and in Delhi, the Custodian of Evacuee Property does not recognize the exchange and does not grant sanction to it with the result that the people coming from Pakistan who want to take the property in Delhi are unable to do so?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid I have no information on that point. But if the honourable member requires a definite answer to that question he ought to address it to my honourable colleague the Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation.

Dr. B. V. Keskar: May I know what precautions the Government proposes to take, in view of the history of the past twelve months, to see that Pakistan carries out all the agreements that we enter into with regard to exchange of property?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We will use to the maximum such good offices as we are able to exercise on the Government of Pakistan and see that they implement what they undertake.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: What is the total number of the claims whose value has reached Rs. 700 crores?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid I must ask for notice of that question.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF MANGANESE ORE

738. *Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of manganese produced in India and the quantity exported to foreign countries during the years 1945, 1946 and 1947;

(b) at what average price it is sold in foreign countries; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop the export of this metal to encourage the manufacture of steel and iron in this country?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) and (b). Sir, I lay on the table a statement giving the required information.

(c) The mineral is available in appreciable quantities in this country and it is doubtful whether a ban on exports will directly lead to an increase in the production of steel and iron in India. Government have however decided to control its exports with a view to conserving this valuable mineral for the future needs of the country.

Statement

(a) Quantity and value of Manganese or produced in India and the quantity exported to foreign countries during 1945, 1946 and 1947.

	Quantity (tons)	Value (Rs. f. o. b.)	Exports (tons)
1945	210,583	48,20,332	171,276
1946	252,916	55,21,081	434,000
1947	393,175 (app.)	86,49,850 (app.)	423,050 (app.)

(Jan. to Oct.)

(Figures of exports upto July 1947 relate to British India before partition. The figures for the subsequent months exclude the trade of Sind from the 1st August 1947, and that of the port of Chittagong from the 15th of that month. They also exclude the Seaborne Trade of India with Pakistan Dominion).

(b) C. I. F. value per ton at U. K. ports during the years 1945 and 1946.

£2-18-4 per ton for 1st grade 50 per cent.

£2-16-0 per ton for 1st grade 48 per cent.

£2- 5-0 per ton for 2nd grade 45 per cent.

£2- 0-0 per ton for 2nd grade 40 per cent.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know the total production of manganese in India?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid I have no knowledge about it. As a matter of fact my honourable colleague to my left (The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil) is in-charge of that subject.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether all that is produced is exported?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Certainly not.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: What quantity is left over for consumption in India?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid I am concerned only with the export of this commodity. I can give my honourable friend the figure of export—and that is in the neighbourhood of 4 lakhs of tons annually.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know the export price of this manganese?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The price varies from time to time. During the last few months I understand the price varied between Rs. 38 and 52 per ton, for shipment from Vizag port.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that most of the manganese that is exported from India is from the Central Provinces? In view of the fact that an iron and steel factory is proposed to be set up in that Province, may I know if at least the manganese of Central Provinces will not be exported?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: That question had better be addressed to my honourable colleague to my left.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know from the Honourable Minister how far the imposition of an export duty on manganese has affected its export?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not think it has appreciably affected the export.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Has the Honourable Minister in consultation with Finance, though I know he is the Finance Minister himself, tried to find out if this export can bear a higher duty than what has been given?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: That is a separate issue altogether. It will certainly be examined if my honourable friend wants.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: May I know the approximate date or month to which the prices quoted relate?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I said during the last few months—that is all I can say—the price varied between Rs. 38 and Rs. 52.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Was it at any time Rs. 20?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not think so—not in the recent past at least.

PROPERTY WITH CUSTODIAN OF EVACUEES PROPERTY, DELHI.

739. *Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the calculated value of the evacuee property in charge of the Custodian, Delhi (moveable and immoveable)?

(b) What steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to maintain such property in a proper state of repair?

(c) What arrangements have been made for the allocation of such property to refugees?

(d) What precautions have been taken, if any, to safeguard against the misuse or loss or damage of any of the moveable properties?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) No valuation of evacuee property (moveable or immoveable) has been made so far.

(b) The occupants of buildings which are evacuee property are permitted to incur the necessary maintenance charges and are allowed a set off against the rent from them.

(c) The particulars of the allocation of evacuees' properties to refugees are as follows:

Rural.—Almost all the agricultural land belonging to evacuees and available for allotment has been allotted for the next two crops. The remaining land is being utilized otherwise for the rehabilitation of refugees. The plan includes the creation of new townships and the development of cottage industries.

Gardens.—All evacuees' gardens, except those under un-expired leases, have also been allotted.

Urban.—Refugees have already occupied all residential properties either under allotment orders issued to them or otherwise. Cases of unauthorised occupation are being reviewed. The accommodation which may be released on review will be allotted to refugees as and when available.

The same double process of allotment and review is being applied to the industrial and business premises.

(d) All evacuees' moveable property the existence of which has been discovered by or reported to the Custodian's office has been removed to and stored in the central godown and other places in the city. Some of it has been disposed of partly by auction sales and partly by restoration to the respective owners. Of the remainder nearly one half is under claims for restoration.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the fact that according to the definition of evacuee property, property belonging to Hindus and such Muslims as have not evacuated to Pakistan is also "evacuee property" because it was tenanted by evacuees and the rents of these properties are not being paid to the people to whom the property belongs? Is it not time that this property is restored to the owners or released from the list of evacuee properties since it has already been occupied by the refugees and there can be a regular connection established between the two?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The honourable member is not asking for any information; he is arguing and making a suggestion for action.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: The first part is calling for information.

Mr. Speaker: Then the honourable member should have put in only the first part.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that some of the property declared as evacuee property belongs to persons who are still in Delhi?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Yes, that is so because tenancy, under the Rent Control Act, is also considered for purposes of evacuee property. If a Muslim tenant was living in a house and he has gone to Pakistan, that House is declared as evacuee property.

I would add for the information of Mr. Deshbandhu that the Government has already ordered the payment of rents to those owners who are in India; the Government has no intention of restoring that property to the owners.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Can the Honourable Minister not give us even approximately the acreage of land which is available and which has so far been made available for allocation?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: That I can do in regard to Delhi if he wants.

The total land owned by Muslim evacuees is 20,388 acres. Less area of such land held by non-muslim occupancy tenants—6,000 acres. Area reserved for new townships and cottage industries—3,000 acres. Isolated plots of banjar land—1,000 acres. Reoccupied by Muslims who have returned from other parts of India—1,000 acres. Balance—7,788. Allotted—6,000. Unallotted—1,788 acres (approximately).

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that a large number of houses are still lying vacant and unallotted in Delhi?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I am not aware of the fact that a large number is lying unallotted or vacant. But there are houses which are being occupied by certain persons and it is disputed whether they are the real owners of that property or unauthorised occupants; that is being considered.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the Custodian of Evacuee Properties deducts 12½ per cent on the rent realised from such property which belongs to the people of Delhi?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I am not in a position to give the exact percentage, but a certain percentage is deducted on account of charges of collection.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Have Government considered the desirability of allowing these people to collect the rent charges themselves so that the Custodian's office has not to do that for them and they are saved the payment of 12½ per cent.?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: They have considered that but have come to the conclusion that in such cases where Muslims are the owners and the occupants are refugees, it will not be desirable to allow them to go and collect the rent; and it is just possible they will not be able to collect any. Also, it is not desirable to make any differentiation on grounds of religion.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: What about the property belonging to Hindus?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: That is what I said. I do not want to differentiate on that account because it is not possible to allow non-muslim owners to collect the rent while not allowing the Muslim owners to do so.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Will the Honourable Minister please inform us as to the percentage of houses taken by the refugees without any authority, and the percentage of which they are in possession by authority?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I can give you some idea about that, which is as follows:

	Houses.	Shops.	Factories
Abandoned by evacuees	19,871	4,026	459
Occupied by local persons	853	367	13
Illegally occupied by refugees	16,659	3,322	68
Number of evictions ordered	174	68	17
Number of evictions carried out	118	23	40
Number of allotments in which possession has been given to allottees.	186	337	48

Shri K. Santhanam: May I know if in view of the large number of illegal occupations, any steps are taken to legalize the illegal occupation?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Yes, I have already stated that these unauthorised occupations are being reviewed and in cases where it is found that the person occupying the shop or house, according to his former status deserves occupying that house, then that is confirmed.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are any steps being taken to see that those houses occupied by local evacuees can be made available for the refugees?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: All steps are taken, but the difficulty is that local people are not prepared to co-operate. Efforts have been made and I have addressed letters to the local organisations to co-operate and inform us about such houses, but no co-operation has been forthcoming so far.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know the number of houses and shops belonging to non-Muslims who are residents of Delhi which fall under the evacuee's property definition?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I am afraid I shall not be able to give the information off-hand. If the honourable member would put a question or write to me a letter, I can supply him the information.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it considerable?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Well, I do not know. I cannot say anything off-hand.

Sardar Hukam Singh: If the local people do not co-operate with the Government, would Government be allowing them to continue to occupy the houses?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: No, no. You see, after all when there is such a large number of houses which are being occupied like that, the Government has got certain machinery and we are trying to administer the evacuee property. For instance, we have got 16,000 houses. We have got a lot of work in connection with that. In addition to that there are about 2,000 or 3,000 other houses which are occupied illegally. We will be taking steps later on, not just now.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Do Government propose to evict those persons who are in possession of illegal property and then afterwards allot the property to persons who are refugees and other?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have already said that such of the persons who are in unauthorised occupation, their cases will be considered and according to their status in Pakistan if they are considered fit to occupy that house or shop they may be confirmed; otherwise that house would be allotted to some other person and they may be allotted some other house or shop if available.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What legal and moral justification is there for the houses of non-Muslims where the tenants are also non-Muslims continuing to be occupied by the Custodian and the rent being collected by him?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I am sorry the honourable member has made a wrong assumption. I am not aware of any house which is owned by a non-Muslim and occupied by a non-Muslim which has been declared evacuee property.

RESETTLEMENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE SCHEME

740. *Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) when the Resettlement Employment Exchange Scheme was introduced by Government;

(b) since when it has begun operating;

(c) what was the preliminary expenditure incurred till the time when it actually began operating; and

(d) what is the annual amount which is being spent on this scheme from year to year and what is the total amount spent till June, 1948?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) The Resettlement and Employment Scheme was formulated in April, 1945.

(b) The organisation started functioning in July-August, 1945.

(c) No preliminary expenditure was incurred until the organisation started functioning.

(d) The annual amount spent on the Employment Exchanges from year to year and the total amount spent since the inception of the Employment Exchange organisation till June 1948 are as below:

	Rs.
1945-46	8,39,400
1946-47	31,91,600
1947-48	27,03,900
April to June, 1948.	8,44,300
Total	75,49,200

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Is it a fact that this scheme was taken up to resettle only those people who were employed during the war and were disbanded?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: It was intended for the demobilised servicemen of the war.

Shri K. Santhanam: May I know whether a report containing all this information about Resettlement and Employment Exchanges was published by the Department recently?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, it is so.

Shri K. Santhanam: May I know whether that report was circulated to members of this House?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not sure, but I think it was distributed to many of the members who attended the Anniversary function of the Employment service.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What is the percentage of ex-servicemen so far employed through this Department?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think that follows in the next question, of which he has given notice.

PERSONS EMPLOYED THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

741. *Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what is the total number of persons who were given employment through the Employment Exchanges yearwise?

(b) How many of these employees are "war-services" men, both military and civil, and how many are from other quarters?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) and (b). The information required is given in the statement which is placed on table of the House.

Statement

Part (a)

Total number of persons placed in employment by Employment Exchanges each year is as follows:—

Year	Number placed
1945 (July-Dec.)	9,780
1946	1,06,208
(Jan.-14th Aug.)	99,645
(15th Aug.-31st Dec.)	61,729
Total (1947)	1,61,374
1948 (Jan.-July)	1,43,663
Total number placed upto July 1948	4,21,024

Part (b).

The number of ex-service and non-ex-service personnel so far placed in employment are given below separately:—

Period	Ex-service	Others
1945 (July-Dec.)	3,090	6,690
1946	76,589	29,619
(Jan.-14th Aug.)	65,598	34,047
(15th Aug.-Dec.)	31,940	29,789
Total (1947)	97,538	63,826
1948 (Jan.-July)	42,970	1,00,692
Total upto July 1948	2,20,187	2,00,837

Statistics in respect of Combatants and non-Combatants are not maintained separately.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Could the Honourable Minister give me an idea of the percentage of ex-servicemen who have been employed?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I cannot give the answer off-hand.

PERSONS EMPLOYED THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

742. *Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Employment Exchanges obtain and keep a report of the work of persons employed through them, whether satisfactory or otherwise, from the employers?

(b) What percentage of those given employment have been made permanent in their service and how many have been dismissed?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) The Employment Exchanges in India (started in 1945) are still in their infancy. The system of 'follow-up' after placements has not yet been developed because Government have neither the legal means nor the staff for the purpose. The Exchanges are, therefore, not yet required to obtain and keep reports of the working of employees placed through them from employers. Employers are, however, requested to report to the Exchanges instances of unsatisfactory work by persons appointed through Employment Exchanges. Very few such complaints have been received so far.

(b) The information is not available, but it is presumed that most of them continue in service.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Have Government considered the question of spending so much money in view of the result obtained?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Government are satisfied that the results obtained are quite commensurate with the expenditure incurred.

Dr. B. V. Keskar: May I know the amount spent annually on the employment Exchanges by Government?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have given that information in reply to the question I have just answered.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it open to these workers who have been given employment through the Labour Exchanges by certain employers and whose services come to be dispensed with by these employers to come back again to these Exchanges and ask for their services in securing another employment?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, Sir. As soon as a person is thrown out of employment again it is open to him to get his name registered at the Employment Exchange and he will have all the facilities of the Employment Exchange.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have many such people registered themselves at the Employment Exchanges?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: There are not many cases like that.

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Is it a fact that even now only ex-soldiers can register themselves at these Employment Exchanges or others also can get themselves registered?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Many of the Provincial Governments have agreed to throw open these Exchanges to the civilian population as well.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Is it the intention of Government to extend the facilities of the Employment Exchanges to rural areas?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, Sir, it is. It is not confined to urban areas alone. It is meant for the entire population, urban and rural both, and ex-servicemen as well as civilian.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that when an application is made by civilians, preference is given to the military ex-servicemen?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far, the position is that a certain number of posts—a certain percentage—in the Central Government and the Provincial Governments is reserved for the ex-service personnel and for those reserved posts, of course, ex-servicemen receive preferential treatment, but for other posts there is no preferential treatment given to ex-servicemen. What we do is that when there is a requisition from an employer we submit to them a panel of names of those persons who fulfil the required qualifications and it is then open to the employer to select any one from the panel submitted.

HELP TO DISABLED EX-SERVICEMEN AND SUFFERERS UNDER BRITISH RULE

743. *Seth Govind Das: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many war-disabled ex-servicemen have undergone vocational training under the training scheme of the Ministry of Labour?

(b) How many of them have received monetary benefit in order to set up their own independent business as skilled tradesmen and artisans?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of extending such help to those persons who suffered under the British rule in the cause of the country?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Up to the 31st July, 1948, 629 disabled ex-servicemen had completed their training and passed the prescribed trade tests.

(b) Financial awards amounting to Rs. 64,410 have been made to 964 trainees with a view to enabling them to set up their own business. These awards were met out of the funds provided by the Joint St. John Red Cross and War Organisation.

(c) The fund placed at our disposal by the Red Cross is meant for awards to ex-servicemen only. I understand that Provincial Governments have given financial and other help to those persons who suffered in the National movements.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact, Sir, that we have achieved Independence, are Government proposing to set up some fund from the Central Government as far as those Congressmen are concerned who have suffered in the movement of 1942?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think the question may be better addressed to the Minister in charge of Home Affairs.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: May I ask the Honourable Minister if the Labour Ministry are having any kind of sale agencies to sell the articles which are made in these vocational training centres, so that the public will not only get to know about these but can also buy the kind of articles exhibited at the Labour Exchange Office?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far we have not experienced any difficulty in disposing of the articles that are prepared in the training centres and we have not felt the necessity of starting sales agencies but I think, we are proposing to have one small sales agency at Cannought Circus.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know the number of vocational training centres through which these 629 disabled ex-servicemen have completed their training?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Recently I gave an answer to that effect. I have not got the information ready with me just now.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: May I ask how many schools have been opened and where they have been located?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Training centres for the disabled persons are at Jalaballi, Aundh, Meerut, Bareilly and R. K. Mission School, Madras.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I ask the Honourable Minister if the 629 personnel who were trained had settled in life?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I presume they are started in life. We have given them financial assistance to start their own business.

RECRUITMENT TO INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE AND TRAINING TO CANDIDATES

744. *Seth Govind Das: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six persons were recruited for Indian Diplomatic Service and sent to Oxford and Cambridge for prosecuting higher studies in modern languages and economics;

(b) whether any advertisement was published in any of the papers regarding this recruitment; and, if so, the number of applications which were received; and

(c) what is the agency through which Foreign Service personnel are being recruited?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) Yes. Six candidates were selected for the Indian Foreign Service on the results of the Competitive Examination conducted by the Federal Public Service Commission in July 1947 for recruitment to the Indian Foreign Service, Indian Administrative Service, etc. They have completed their preliminary training and have sailed for England recently for special studies at Oxford and Cambridge.

(b) As usual, the competitive examination, held last July by the Federal Public Service Commission, was well advertised in the Press. 1992 candidates applied for the examination.

(c) As in the case of other Superior Services, the normal method of recruitment to this service also is through competitive examinations held by the Federal Public Service Commission.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it the policy of the Government to continue the practice of sending such candidates to England and other foreign countries for training, as a rule?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: The policy of Government in this matter has been stated before this House repeatedly. Normally persons selected after examination are supposed to have 2½ years' special training before they take up their work. That 2½ years' special training includes eighteen months special training in foreign countries and a year in India.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Why were these people sent to Oxford and Cambridge for higher studies? Could not they be sent to Moscow or Washington?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: Presumably because it is found that they are more suitable for being sent to that particular country. Everybody is not sent to Oxford; some may be sent to study in some American or other European institutions, possibly.

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Is it necessary for taking training in modern languages to go to England?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: No. It may not be necessary. Possibly the idea is that during the year and a half they are sent abroad, they spend a good part of the training where the language has to be learnt.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Why is it that only 6 people were selected from out of these 1200 candidates who had offered themselves for this competitive examination?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: That examination was a common examination for the Indian Administrative Service and the Foreign Service. Most of them probably went into the Administrative service. Six were selected out of that for the Foreign Service.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact, Sir, that many more were recruited outside any competitive examination?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: I have ventured to explain to the House on previous occasions. The normal procedure for taking in new candidates is through a competitive examination only. But in view of the lack of people in the Foreign Service as well as in the Indian Administrative Service, a special provisional procedure was adopted, apart from the normal, which was being followed for over-age persons. Special Selection Boards were set up (1) for the Foreign Service and (2) for the Indian Administrative Service. These Boards then selected people from certain groups.

Group 1—from actually those people in service, who might be transferred from one service to another.

Group 2—provisionally some from the Army or from those who had recently come out of the Army as officers.

Group 3—In this those who fulfilled certain qualifications could apply.

Hundreds and thousands of people applied and out of those the Special Boards selected them, but that was a provisional procedure, which is practically over. I cannot say it is completely over; may be, but generally speaking it is over and now unless some special contingency arises the normal procedure would be followed.

Shri K. Santhanam: Has the Prime Minister considered that owing to the prescription of low minimum qualifications an exceedingly large number of people applied and consequently the national time and energy is getting wasted?

(Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan rose).

Mr. Speaker: I might state that the honourable member is not in her usual seat and I will not permit her to put the question.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: I cannot hear well in the other place.

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: Originally the only qualifications stated were the possession of the first class university degree in India or in a foreign country. I do not quite know how to lay down any higher qualifications normally speaking. There were other considerations such as knowledge of foreign languages, experience of foreign countries and the like. As a matter of fact, we found by experience, and as the House well knows, that often enough the mere possession of a first class degree may not make a person superior to any persons who only possess a second class degree, but who are superior in other ways. Also there were some persons very specially suited for the foreign countries, who had no first class English degrees but had degrees from some German, French or British Universities and so, later these qualifications were somewhat widened to enable the Selection Boards if they so chose to choose a person even though perhaps he might not have a first class degree of India.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya: Is it true, as report has it, that Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai's son is one of the selectees of the latter group?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: It is quite possible, I am not quite sure, because the matter only comes up to me at a very late stage. It might be that the boy may have been selected.

Shri K. Santhanam: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister consider the prescription of M. A. as the minimum qualification, in order to reduce the number of people who appear for the examination?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: I hardly think that it will be suitable. I am supposed to be an M.A. Well, I may in confidence inform the House that I got the degree by paying £15 to the Cambridge University.

Shri B. Das: May I ask if people who have foreign wives are still recruited for the foreign service?

Mr. Speaker: That question has been asked repeatedly.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: May I ask whether any Harijan was taken for the Indian Diplomatic Service?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I can remember there was such a case, one or possibly two, but I am not quite certain. I am almost certain there was one such case.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: May I know if the person was a lady?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: No.

TRANSFER OF HINDU AND BUDDHIST ART AND LITERATURE TREASURES • FROM PAKISTAN.

745. *Dr. Raghu Vira: (a) Will the Honourable Minister Without Portfolio be pleased to state what happened to the Hindu and Buddhist exhibits in Pakistan Museums, especially at Lahore, Harappa, Mohenjo Daro, Taxila, Peshawar and the beautiful collections of Gandhar Sculptures in the military mess at Hoti-Mardan?

(b) What happened to the Sanskrit and Hindi books of the S. D. College Library, University Library, Public Library, Gurudutt Bhawan Library, Dayal Singh Library and Dwarka Dass Library in Lahore, and the printed books and manuscripts in Bengali and Sanskrit in the Dacca Library and other libraries in Pakistan?

(c) Are any arrangements being made to transfer these exhibits, books and manuscripts to India?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) to (c). No information is available in this Ministry, but inquiries are being made and the information collected will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

CONVERSION OF AND NATIONALITY OF HINDUS AND SIKHS IN PAKISTAN

746. *Dr. Raghu Vira: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many Hindus, and Sikhs have been converted to Islam in Pakistan?

(b) How many Hindus and Sikhs are still left in Pakistan?

(c) Will they be considered nationals of Pakistan or India?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House when it has been received.

(b) The approximate number of Hindus and Sikhs still left in Pakistan is estimated as under:

West Punjab	27,000
N. W. F. P.	5,000
Sind	2,88,000
Baluchistan	75,000
East Bengal	1,10,00,000
Bahawalpur State	14,000
	1,14,09,000

(c) Attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given by the Honourable the Prime Minister to Starred Question No. 726 by Dr. N. B. Kharè on the 9th December 1947.

Dr. Raghu Vira: Has any date been fixed up to which the nationality of these Pakistan citizens, Hindus in Pakistan or Muslims in India, would be fixed?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I believe a date has been fixed. It was about the 30th of September, but I am not sure.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of part (b), the number left in Sind is 2,88,000. May I know how many of them are Harijans?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I am afraid I cannot give the exact number. I think they were about one lakh.

DELEGATIONS AND MISSIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

747. *Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number and personnel of the various official delegations and missions deputed by Government to foreign countries since 1st January, 1948 up to date;

(b) the amount charged to the Indian exchequer on account of each of these delegations and missions; and

(c) the results achieved by them?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) to (c). The requisite information, as far as it is available, has been incorporated in a statement† placed on the table of the House.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is any dress prescribed for members of our delegation going abroad and further are they advised to abstain from alcoholic drinks?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: No dress has been prescribed for the members of our delegation. But, certain ceremonial dress has been prescribed for our diplomatic representatives, which is, normally speaking a black *sherwani* and *pyjamas*. The diplomatic corps wear that dress. The other members of the delegation, are completely free to wear any dress they like, provided they do that with propriety.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What about the latter part of the question, Sir?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: About that matter too, instructions are issued to the delegation that in the official parties, etc., they may give, there should be no alcoholic drinks. No instructions are issued regarding the private life of the individuals.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Prime Minister aware that the leader of our Parliamentary Delegation going to England some time this month, has enjoined on his colleagues a uniform dress?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. V. Kamath: On what basis is the personnel of our delegation selected?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the basis of suitability.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the leader designate of our delegation to the ensuing session of the U. N. General Assembly at Paris recently committed an undiplomatic fauxpas, a pretty grave indiscretion by making a statement to an American News Agency, a statement not too friendly to the country to which she is accredited, to the effect that India was rather disturbed at the strong Soviet Press attacks against the internal and foreign policy of India? If so, was the statement made after consultation with the Government here?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: Absolutely. That is the Government's view.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a proper diplomatic procedure to convey these protests through a foreign news agency?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a casual statement that some comments in the press are unfortunate and do not help matters much. There was nothing undiplomatic about it. It was a statement of fact which fact has been stated differently on several occasions. I just do not see why my honourable friend is exercised about that matter.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is it not the duty of our Ambassador in Moscow to draw attention to the continued and persistent attacks carried on by the Moscow Press, supported by the Moscow Government against the Indian Government and particularly the Prime Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid we are going much beyond the scope of the question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it not a fact that Mahatma Gandhi just a few days before his martyrdom suggested that a poor country like India should drastically cut down expenditure on our delegations and Embassies abroad?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The supplementary question must arise out of the answer and must be within the scope of the question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I am asking with regard to the expenditure and therefore it arises. I bow to your ruling, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking for opinion.

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: I am prepared to say something on this.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is this. The Honourable the Prime Minister may be prepared to reply. But, it becomes a sort of precedent that members put questions and the Ministers answer. The questions and answers go on whether relevant or irrelevant. That is the objection; otherwise, I have no objection.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that in most of the delegations that we have sent abroad, the majority of the personnel were permanent officials and that Government has been rather chary of associating members of this House with the delegations?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: I think that is a fact, so far as the first part is concerned, that they have been largely permanent officials. If the honourable member will go through the list of delegations sent, which I have placed on the table, a considerably long list, he will see that all these delegations dealt with highly technical matters relating to communications, railways, and so many other matters. Normally only the officials could be sent although of course, others also may be sent who are technical experts. I do not see how any one else would be helpful in these technical matters unless he is an expert himself.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know, Sir, why is no announcement made on the floor of the House, regarding the personnel of any delegation, their appointment, and their departure etc.?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose because it is not the custom.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know, Sir, why was not even the personnel of the Parliamentary Delegation going to London this month mentioned in our Parliament?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: That has nothing to do with the Government. It is for the House and you, Sir, to determine. The Government has not nominated them.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will an announcement be made on the floor of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is not for the Prime Minister.

Shri H. V. Kamath: With regard to the U. N. General Assembly Session shortly taking place at Paris, does the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar represent living India or fossil India?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: He represents the States Department of the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

INTERNATIONAL FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

748. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what are the international fairs and exhibitions in which India participated from the 1st January, 1948?

(b) How many officials were sent from India in this connection, what is the expenditure incurred on this behalf?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) (i) The Indian Trade Exhibition at Singapore which was organised as an exclusively Indian Show from the 21st to the 29th February 1948; (ii) the Milan Fair, in Italy from the 29th April to the 16th May, 1948, and (iii) the British Industries Fair, London from the 3rd to the 14th May, 1948.

(b) An officer and two Assistants were deputed to the Singapore and Milan Exhibitions. No staff from India was deputed to the British Industries Fair, London, as our Trade Commissioner in London was responsible for making all the arrangements locally. An expenditure of about Rs. 25,000 was incurred on these deputations.

INDIANS HOLDING FOREIGN-GOING MASTERS TICKET

749. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how many Indians hold the Foreign-going Masters Ticket?

(b) Is there any proposal to constitute a body in India to conduct these examinations?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Since 1929, the Government of India have issued Certificates of Competency as Masters of Foreign-going ships to fifty-one Indians and sixty others who were born in India. As regards the latter sixty, it has not been possible to ascertain from the records whether they are of Indian or non-Indian domicile.

(b) The examinations are already held in India at Calcutta and Bombay by the Government of India.

PERMITS TO MUSLIMS IN PAKISTAN FOR PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN INDIA

750. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister Without Portfolio be pleased to state the total number of permits issued to Muslims in Pakistan to come back to the Indian Union for permanent settlement?

(b) What is the basis on which the applications for permits are considered?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The statement below gives position, as on 30th August, 1948, in West Pakistan:

	In Deputy High Commissioner's office, Lahore	In High Commissioner's office, Karachi.
Number of permits issued for permanent resettlement.	Nil	Nil
Number of applications received for permanent resettlement.	1515	1454
Number of applications rejected	19 (applications from released military personnel).	Nil
Number of applications pending with } Provinces	453	1454
Provinces and states concerned } State	15	
Number of applications pending with the office of the Dy. High Commissioner, Lahore and High Commissioner Karachi.	1022	Nil

The permit system does not apply to travel between Eastern Pakistan and India and no restrictions are placed on such travel.

(b) The honourable member is referred to my answer to part (c) of question No. 373 on 20th August 1948, in so far as it relates to permits for resettlement.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF LABOUR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON LEATHER TANNING INDUSTRY

751. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what action Government have taken on the recommendations of the Labour Investigating Committee on Leather Tanning Industry?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: An Industrial Committee consisting of representatives of Government, of Employers and of Employees, on tanneries and leather goods manufacturers, has been set up, the preparatory meeting of which is proposed to be held during October 1948. The Committee will consider, amongst others, the points arising from the Labour Investigation Committee's Report.

AMENDMENT OF ASIATIC LAND TENURE AND INDIAN REPRESENTATION ACT OF 1946. OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

752. *Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the South African Prime Minister has given notice of a Bill to amend the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946;

(b) if so, what the provisions of this Bill are and how they affect the position of Indians in the Union of South Africa; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the position of Indians there?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) Yes.

(b) The Bill seeks to repeal Chapter II of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, 1946, which provides for limited franchise for Indians on a communal roll in Natal and the Transvaal and for their representation by two Europeans in the Union Senate and three Europeans in the Union House of Assembly. The Act also provides for the representation of Natal Indians by two members in the Natal Provincial Council. Since Indians have been opposed to these provisions since they were enacted the proposed repeal will make no practical difference to them.

(c) The Government of India have no intention of taking any steps regarding the repeal of part of a law which Indians in South Africa regard as abnoxious. As regards the general question of safeguarding Indian interests, the honourable member is already aware of the stand taken by India on the subject in the 1946 and 1947 general sessions of the United Nations Assembly. The Government of India have already proposed that this subject be included in the Agenda of the Assembly Session which is due to start in Paris this month.

POLICY re GRANT OF LICENCES FOR IMPORT OF ALUMINIUM

753. *Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is or has been the policy of Government to give monopoly to one or two persons or concerns for the import of aluminium in its various forms namely, aluminium finished products, ingots, sheets and circles?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative who are the monopolists, and if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative how many firms are there who are importing these materials?

(c) Which firm is the biggest importer and got the biggest import licence during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(d) Among these importing firms, is there any foreign financed firm? If so, what is its name?

(e) What is the basis on which licences for import of aluminium are given to the various importing firms?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) and (b). Owing to difference in prices in aluminium products manufactured in India and imported aluminium, and to protect the interests of indigenous manufacturers, Government of India formed an Aluminium Pool in March, 1945 for distribution of indigenous and imported aluminium at pooled average prices.

Aluminium ingots sheets and circles from 16 to 24 gauge of commercial quality (99 per cent. minimum purity) are imported by the four Pool Importers, viz., Messrs. Jeewanlal (1929) Limited, Calcutta, Messrs. Aluminium Hindustan Limited, Bombay, Messrs. Kamani Bros. Limited, Bombay and Messrs. Aluminium Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta.

Aluminium alloy ingots, sheets and circles and other forms of aluminium not included in the Pool categories are allowed to be imported by all bona fide importers.

(c) Messrs. Jeewanlal (1929) Limited, obtained licences for the largest quantities during the years 1946 and 1947, and Messrs. Aluminium Hindustan Limited, for the year 1948.

(d) As far as we know Messrs. Jeewanlal (1929) Limited and Messrs. Aluminium Hindustan Limited are firms financed partly by foreign capital.

(e) Issue of licences is based on: (i) Country's total requirements, (ii) country's indigenous production, (iii) availability from different countries and prices, and (iv) orders which each importer has received and the quantities he can sell.

CORPORATION FOR BHAKRA DAM AND NANGAL PROJECTS

754. *Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the development of Bhakra Dam and Nangal Projects will affect more than one Province and State e.g. East Punjab, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Bikaner; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative whether Government propose to establish a corporation consisting of the representatives of the Government of India, the East Punjab Government and other Governments to develop and supervise the works mentioned above and if not, why not?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The execution of the Projects is at present under the control of the East Punjab Government. Modifications to existing procedure, if any, will be considered at an inter-Governmental Conference which it is proposed to hold at an early date.

IRRIGATION OF CERTAIN EAST PUNJAB DISTRICTS THROUGH BHAKRA DAM PROJECT

755. *Ch. Ranbir Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Bhakra Dam Project was originally intended for the irrigation of the districts of Rohtak, Hissar, Karnal and Gurgaon in the East Punjab and Jind State?

(b) Is it a fact that under the present scheme the main canal will pass through the Patiala State and the districts mentioned in part (a) above will be deprived of its benefits?

(c) If so, what action do the Government of India propose to take so that the above mentioned districts may not be deprived of such benefits?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) Yes, except that Gurgaon district was not covered by the original Bhakra Dam Project.

(b) It is understood that the East Punjab Government has not yet finalised the scheme in respect of the areas to be irrigated.

(c) The question does not arise at this stage, but the question will be considered at the inter-Governmental Conference mentioned in reply to the previous question.

RESTORATION OF HOUSES IN DELHI DECLARED EVACUEE PROPERTY BY CUSTODIAN

756. *Prof. Yashwant Rai: Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses in Delhi and New Delhi, which were declared to be Evacuee Property by the Custodian but have been ordered by the Session Court to be handed over to their respective owners;

(b) the number of houses that have so far been restored to such owners as a result of the orders of the Court;

(c) what steps Government have taken to ensure execution of the orders of the appellate authority (Session Court) for restoring the houses to their respective owners in case they have not so far been restored; and

(d) the amount of compensation (apart from rent) Government propose to pay to parties aggrieved as a result of Government's failure to take steps mentioned in part (c) above, and if none, why so?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena: (a) Three.

(b) Nil.

(c) In two cases revision petitions have been filed before the High Court and the High Court has issued injunctions against the restoration of the houses. After the cases have been decided by the High Court action will be taken. In the third case notice has been issued to the occupant demanding surrender of possession and further proceedings are in progress.

(d) Does not arise.

CONTROL OVER TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD

757. *Shri Upendranath Barman: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of India exercise any control, authority or supervision over the field works and activities of the Tea Market Expansion Board and over its budgets and expenses?

(b) Will the funds of the Board after the expiry of the term of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 revert to Government?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) The Government of India do not exercise control over the field work and activities of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board. Control over the budget and expenses of the Board is exercised to the extent contemplated in sections 6 and 7 of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903.

(b) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the provisions of section 10 of the Indian Tea Cess Act.

NON-INDIANS IN INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD AND LICENSING COMMITTEE

758. *Shri Upendranath Barman: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what action has been taken to issue notices to the non-Indian employees in the statutory organisations of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board and the Indian Tea Licensing Committee in terms of the Home Ministry's notification regarding the employment of non-nationals on quasi-Governmental bodies?

(b) What is the nature and scope of the constitution of those bodies and what is the manner in which control is exercised by the Government of India on those bodies?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs, so far as I am aware, have not issued any notification regarding the employment of non-Indians on quasi-Governmental bodies. Presumably, the honourable member refers to the instructions issued by the late Home Department on 4th November 1946 and 16th December 1946. †Government have already given

†The original reply sent by the Ministry of Commerce to the latter portion of part (a) of Starred Question No. 758 of 2nd September 1948 was:

"The question of giving notice in terms of any such notification to any of the existing non-Indian employees of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board and the Indian Tea Licensing Committee to terminate their appointments does not therefore arise, but the reply as printed above was sent by that Ministry afterwards in the substitution of the original reply which was laid on the table on the 2nd September 1948."

798 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [2ND SEP. 1948]

notice to Mr. Pye, who is the only non-Indian officer on the Tea Licensing Committee, and his term will expire on the 27th October, 1948. As regards the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, Government have, under the existing Act, no power to interfere in matters relating to the appointment of staff. They propose, however, to replace the present Act by an Indian Central Tea Committee Act and to assume full powers to regulate appointments under the Board. The question of Indianisation of the posts under the Board at present held by non-Indians will be further considered after the proposed legislation is enforced.

(b) I would invite the attention of the honourable member to sections 3 to 10 of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938, and sections 4 to 7 of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903.

EMOLUMENTS OF MR. P. J. GRIFFITHS OF TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD

759. *Shri Upendranath Barman: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one Mr. P. J. Griffiths, was for sometime a part paid employee of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board and if so, for what period?

(b) What was the salary and emoluments drawn by the said Mr. P. J. Griffiths, during the period from 1937 to 1947 from the funds of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board?

(c) Was the sanction of the Government of India taken prior to the appointment of Mr. Griffiths and in the fixing of his pay and emoluments and entertainment and travelling allowances?

(d) Is it a fact that the said Mr. (now Sir) Percival Griffiths paid a visit to Calcutta in May 1948 on behalf of the International Tea Market Expansion Board to advise the Government of India and the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board on the programme and scope of operations for tea propaganda in the markets of the world?

(e) If so, were part of the emoluments and the travelling and other expenses of Sir Percival Griffiths met out of the funds contributed by the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board to the International Tea Market Expansion Board, or were they met by any other agency?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) and (b). Government have been informed by the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board that Mr. P. J. Griffiths was not a part paid employee of the Board, but a stipendary Vice-Chairman of the Board from 1937 to 1947 drawing Rs. 750 per mensem from the funds of the Board.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Mr. Griffiths tendered no advice to the Government of India in 1948 on the programme and scope of operations for tea propaganda in the markets of the world. Government have no information on the other points.

INSTRUCTIONS BY REFORMS COMMISSIONER ASSAM re ENROLMENT OF VOTERS FOR NEXT GENERAL ELECTIONS

760. *Shri Basanta Kumar Das: Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the leading article of the *Hindusthan Standard* Calcutta, dated the 14th August 1948 regarding the instructions issued by Assam's Reforms Commissioner for the enrolment of voters for the next general elections;

(b) whether Government have ascertained if the Reforms Commissioner of Assam has issued a circular directing the enlistment of voters on the basis of the theory propounded by him that "citizenship comes first and residence next";

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government are aware that it will result in the exclusion of all persons who may claim citizenship on the ground of residence; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). I understand from the Constituent Assembly Secretariat that the Reforms Commissioner of Assam has, at the instance of that Secretariat, issued fresh instructions regarding the enrolment of voters, particularly of refugees. As far as refugees are concerned they are, for the present, being enrolled on the strength of a mere declaration made by them indicating their intention to reside permanently in the locality to which the electoral roll relates. Necessary verification as to their citizenship will be made at a later stage.

GARDEN CHARGES IN M. L. A. BUNGALOWS

761. *Shri Basanta Kumar Das: Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of garden charges in M.L.A. Bungalows during Session and non-session periods;

(b) the reasons for any discrepancy of charges during these two periods; and

(c) on what basis different amounts are charged for the same items during the session and non-session periods?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) Garden charges are recovered at the rate of rupees twelve annas four per mensem per Bungalow, during non-session periods. Nothing on this account is, however, recovered during the session periods.

(b) and (c). Maintenance of gardens attached to Government residences in New Delhi has been accepted as a Government responsibility, and consequently no charges are levied during the Session periods, when Members of the Assembly are treated as "entitled officers". During the non-session periods, members are not so treated, and consequently higher rent and garden charges are recovered in accordance with the provisions of Fundamental Rule 45-B.

Subsequent to the fixation of a standard monthly rent for 75 Quarters, the question of uniform rates for gardens attached to these Quarters will also be considered.

ENROLMENT ON REGISTER OF ACCOUNTANTS.

762. *Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the members of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors are, *ipso facto*, enrolled on the Register of Accountants maintained by the Government of India?

(b) Is it also a fact that that Society recognises the experience of Government servants in Great Britain who audit different Government, commercial and quasi-commercial undertakings for purposes of exempting them from the articles prescribed in their bye-laws?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, why the experience of auditors in Government Service in India who audit different commercial and quasi-commercial undertakings is not recognised for purposes of enrolment on

the register of Accountants, when such auditors are theoretically fully qualified, i. e., they have passed the G.D.A. or the final examination for R. A.?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the recognition of the practical experience of such man in lieu of articles?

The Honourable Shri K. O. Neogy: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no information in the matter.

(c) and (d). Government do not consider the experience gained by those, who have passed the G.D.A. examination, in Government offices and different commercial and quasi-commercial undertakings as an auditor or an accountant as equivalent to the training imparted to articled clerks by Registered Accountants who are entitled to train such clerks. They do not, therefore, propose to permit those who have passed the G.D.A. examination to enrol themselves as Registered Accountants without putting in the requisite period of training as an articled clerk.

QUARTERS FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN DELHI

763. *Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the building of additional quarters for clerks and officers in the Central Secretariat, which were supposed to be ready by this year, will be complete and ready for occupation;

(b) whether steps will be taken to see that such additional quarters also are not occupied by refugees who are not Government servants and that allotment is made to persons on the waiting list of the Estate office;

(c) whether there has been any proposal that the cases of Government servants who had been deputed during the war to places outside Delhi on Government duty should be considered as if no such absence from headquarters had occurred and that their total residence in Delhi should be taken account in determining their priority for Government accommodation in Delhi;

(d) if so, how long that proposal has been under consideration and when a decision is likely to be reached in the matter;

(e) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of issuing instructions to the Estate Office to provide as soon as possible all persons who have been on the waiting list for more than two years, with Government quarters;

(f) whether Government propose to consider the advisability of issuing a full statement of the position as it is at present, in order to reassure waiting persons that all possible steps are being taken to meet the situation; and

(g) whether Government are aware that a large number of Government servants are on the streets and have had to go without quarters for a long time and whether Government propose to take any immediate steps to give them some kind of temporary accommodation till more permanent accommodation is available and if not, why not?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) A statement (No. I) showing the progress of the housing schemes for Central Government employees in Delhi is placed on the table of the House. Most of these building schemes are expected to be completed in 1949 and the quarters will be allotted to Government employees as and when they become ready for occupation.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The proposal has been under consideration since January, 1948. As it involves some far reaching changes in the basis of the existing rules, it cannot be given effect to till a general revision of rules which is now in hand has been completed.

(e) No fresh instructions are necessary as the Estate Officer follows the existing rules.

(f) A statement (No. II) showing the present position with regard to Government accommodation in Delhi is placed on the table of the House.

(g) Government are aware that a large number of Government servants have not as yet been able to secure Government residential accommodation. Every effort is being made to provide them with temporary accommodation either in leased or requisitioned private houses, or in buildings temporarily converted into residential suits. It is not, however, possible for Government to provide accommodation for all their employees in Government quarters. For, this will involve construction on a scale which the present supply and demand position in respect of building materials will not permit for a long time to come. It should be noted that a large number of Government servants have lived in the past in private accommodation and still continue to live in such accommodation.

STATEMENT I

Progress of residential construction schemes in Delhi Referred to in question No. 763 on 2nd September 1948.

Serial No.	Scheme	Cost	Have tenders been invited? For how many quarters and in what stages.	Present position of work and extent of completion.	Probable date of completion.
1.	200 Officers' flats Cornwallis Road	Rs. 53,81,275/.	Tenders invited for all 200 flats in one stage and accepted.	Excavations and foundations completed for 28 flats; cement concrete foundations laid for 20 flats; masonry upto plinth completed in 6 flats; further layout of 8 flats in hand.	October 1949.
2.	1,000 clerks' quarters at Factory Road, New Delhi.	91,73,000/.	Tenders have been invited for 384 quarters in the first stage & for 376 quarters in the second stage. For the balance of 240 quarters tenders are being invited.	Work has commenced and excavation has been done for 20 quarters.	Probable date of completion for the 760 quarters for which tenders have already been accepted is July 1949. The balance of 240 quarters may be completed by December 1949.
3.	1,000 clerks' quarters at Timarpur	91,73,000	Tenders for first stage for 336 quarters were invited, and rejected. They are being reinvited. At present vacant site is available only for 336 quarters. efforts are being made to get an area at Chandrawal from the Chief Commissioner which would accommodate about 550 qrs. If this area is received, the second stage accommodation will be commenced. The third stage will be taken up after the existing buildings are vacated and dismantled. Tenders have not yet been called. The site on which the quarters were to be constructed had been taken over by the Ministry of R/R.	Probable date of completion of 1st stage accommodation for 336 quarters is December 1949.	
4.	36 clerks' quarters at Karolbagh	3,06,000			

5. 1,000 Peons' quarters at Mubarak-shah Kotla, New Delhi
24,00,000 Tenders were called for all Excavation has been done in 616 quarters, cement concrete foundations in 508 quarters, brick work in superstructure is in progress in 416 quarters. Probable date of completion is March 1949.
6. 250 Peons quarters at Timarpur
6,00,000 Site is available only for 72 quarters for which tenders were called once and rejected and are being recalled now. The remaining 178 quarters work would be commenced when the site is located and developed.
7. 665 quarters for the work charged staff of the C.P.W.D. at Rs. 2,400/ each.
15,96,000 The estimate is under preparation.

STATEMENT II

Showing the accommodation position in Delhi as on 30th August 1948.

Class of Officers	Total No. of applicants.	Total accommodation in the pool	No. of officers so far provided	No. of officers unprovided	Proposed construction.
Officers drawing Rs. 600 or more.	1,357	1,019	1,019	338*	200 flats.
Officers drawing less than Rs. 600 p.m.	28,421	7,362	7,362	21,059	2,036
Class IV Government Servants	19,219	2,576	2,576	16,643	1,250

*Of these 147 officers are living in clerical accommodation and 45 are permanent residents in Government Hostels. About 200 tenants have been improvised out of some of the barracks surrendered by the Military authorities.

OCCUPATION OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS BY REFUGEES

764. *Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters and houses of all types of Government accommodation in New Delhi and adjoining areas, which became vacant after the 1st of August, 1947 as a result of the exodus of Muslim or other Government servants to Pakistan or other places outside Delhi, or as a result of retirement from Government service or other causes;

(b) the number of applicants on the register of the Estate Office in the Central Public Works Department as on the 1st August, 1947 for orthodox and unorthodox types of quarters;

(c) the number of those provided with quarters after the 1st August, 1947 up to the 1st July, 1948 out of those on the waiting list;

(d) whether it is a fact that refugees from West Pakistan have occupied a large number of such vacant quarters and if so, how many have been so occupied;

(e) whether the refugees referred to in part (d) above are in the service of the Government of India and if not, why alternate accommodation is not provided for them, and the quarters thus released, allotted to the Government servants who have been long on the waiting list;

(f) whether Government propose to take early steps to see that such occupied quarters are vacated and allotted to persons on the waiting list;

(g) whether any instructions have been issued that such unauthorised occupation should be condoned and if so, for how long;

(h) whether retired or pensioned Government servants whose original homes were in West or East Pakistan and who cannot return there, will be allowed to continue in their present quarters for a year (instead of for one month as at present allowed) after their retirement; and

(i) if the answer to part (h) above be in the negative, the reasons why Government make a distinction between refugees and this class of retired Government servants?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) to (d). A statement giving the details is laid on the table of the House. The reply to part (d) of the question is also in the affirmative.

(e) Some of the refugees in unauthorised occupation of Government accommodation are Government servants while others are not. As alternative accommodation becomes available, these refugees will be evicted and the quarters thus released allotted to Government officers who are eligible for them.

(f) Government have been taking all possible steps to get these quarters vacated.

(g) No.

(h) No.

(i) No such distinction is made. Neither refugees nor retired Government servants are entitled to occupy Government quarters for any length of time. In the case of the latter the rule is that they are entitled to retain their houses for a period of one month only after retirement. In the case of refugees their occupation of Government quarters is entirely unauthorised, but as a matter of policy it has been decided that as, unlike retired Government servants, they had to migrate to Delhi suddenly and had no time to plan their movements, some sort of alternative accommodation should be offered to them on purely humanitarian grounds. Government are taking all possible steps to ensure that this concession is not abused.

Statement

Showing details relating to parts (a) to (d)

For Officers drawing Rs. 600 and above p. m.	For Officers drawing below Rs. 600 p. m.	For class IV Officers (e.g. peon & others)
(a) 478	2,542	689
(b) 1,192	21,656	19,219
After 1st August 1947 applications were received from repatriated officers from Pakistan numbering 3,202 and these were also considered for allotment.		
(c) 593 (26 bungalows are occupied by refugees and allottees have not been able to take possession).	2,542 (602 quarters are occupied by refugees and allottees have not been able to take possession).	689 (337 quarters are occupied by refugees and allottees have not been able to take possession).
(d) 26 bungalows and 114 quarters.	602	337

ILLEGAL TRANSFER OF LICENCES UNDER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL) ACT, 1947

765. *Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state as to how many cases have been launched for illegal transfer of licences since 1st January, 1948 to 1st September, 1948 under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947?

(b) How many have been convicted?

(c) How many cases have been withdrawn?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) No cases have been launched for illegal transfer of licences since 1st January, 1948 to 1st September, 1948.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ELECTRICITY AND POLICE POST FOR GANDHI NAGAR

766. *Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the population of Gandhi Nagar, outside Jumna Bridge, Delhi has grown to several thousands recently?

(b) Are Government aware that there are no lighting arrangements on the main road of the colony although there is electric supply upto Jamuna Bridge which is less than two furlongs from this place?

(c) Are Government aware that there is no police post in the colony and there is a constant danger for the life and security of the inhabitants?

(d) If the answers of parts (b) and (c) above, be in the affirmative, do Government propose to take steps to municipalise the colony and make proper arrangements for the lighting of the streets and for the safety of the people?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The questions (Nos. 766 and 767) relate to the Ministry of Health and will be answered by the Honourable Minister for Health on a later date.

BAN AGAINST CONSTRUCTIONS IN GANDHI NAGAR

†767. *Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether Government have considered the desirability of encouraging construction in Gandhi Nagar which is so near Delhi, with a view to easing the congestion in the capital?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps do Government propose to take in this connection?

(c) Are Government aware that last year, due to floods, the road connecting Gandhi Nagar with the Jamuna Bridge was breached at several points and that repair of this road has not yet been completed?

(d) If the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to expedite the completion of repairs as already a year has elapsed since the area was flooded?

(e) What steps do Government propose to take to avoid the recurrence of such floods?

(f) What is the place of Gandhi Nagar in the various schemes for the development of Delhi, prepared by Government?

(g) Do Government propose to remove the ban, if there is any in existence today, on the construction of residential or business premises in the colony?

LICENCES FOR IMPORT OF BICYCLES

768. *Shri Satis Chandra Samanta: Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the policy adopted as regards the import of bicycles and granting of licences for the same;

(b) whether small industrialists are being granted licences for the import of bicycles; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider the advisability of granting them licences in future?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) The present policy is that on currency considerations bicycles are not allowed importation from dollar and hard currency countries. Licences for imports of bicycles from soft and sterling area countries are subject to monetary ceiling. Licences for imports of complete bicycles from soft currency countries are granted on the basis of a fixed annual quota of the firm's past import in any year between 1937-38 to 1947-48. In addition, applications from new-comers for small amounts are also considered on the basis of their trade contacts with foreign suppliers and the financial standing of the applicants.

(b) and (c). It is not clear what the honourable member means by small industrialists. Ordinarily, an industrialist does not require complete bicycles for use in cycle industry, though he may require components of cycles for assembling purposes. If the honourable member's reference is to industrialists who require cycles for use of their staff, licences can be granted only if they fit in the licensing policy enunciated in reply to part (a) above. If, however, the honourable member refers to "small traders" his attention is invited to the reply given on the floor of this House under Part (b) of the Starred Question No. 464, on the 25th August, 1948. I may like to state for the honourable member's information that small traders can obtain licences on the basis of their past imports as well as under the new-comers' scheme.

†For answer to this question, see answer to Question No. 766.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT

769. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what is the quantity of groundnut permitted for export per year?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Two statements, one showing the actual exports of groundnut per fiscal year from 1936-37 and the other showing the quotas allotted per year from 1945 onwards are laid on the table.

Statement I

Actual exports of Groundnut from 1936-37 onwards

(Quantity in tons)

1936-37	7,39,483
1937-38	6,19,370
1938-39	8,35,103
1939-40	5,48,561
1940-41	3,38,527
1941-42	3,94,985
1942-43	2,57,923
1943-44	2,40,875
1944-45	2,14,953
1945-46	1,96,690
1946-47	Nil
1947-48	55,214

Statement II

Quotas of Groundnut allotted per Year from 1945 onwards

1945	500,625 tons
1946	Nil
1947	110,000 tons
1948	100,000 metric tons

WELFARE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

770. *Shri Satis Chandra Samanta: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken for the welfare of the agricultural labourers?

(b) What steps do Government propose to take for their welfare in the near future?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) and (b). No special steps have been taken for the welfare of agricultural workers. Employment in Agriculture is, however, one of the scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act which came into force on the 15th March, 1948. The Provincial Governments are required to fix by the 15th March, 1951, the minimum rates of wages payable to agricultural workers. The Central Government propose to hold an enquiry to ascertain the system and levels of wages and perquisites paid to agricultural workers, their other earnings, regularity of employment and working and living conditions with a view to considering what steps should be taken to improve their conditions of employment.

EXCHANGE OF INMATES OF MENTAL HOSPITALS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

771. *Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Honourable Minister without Portfolio be pleased to state:

(a) whether any non-Muslims detained in mental hospitals in Western Pakistan have been brought to India;

(b) if so, how many have been brought and how many are still there; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider the advisability of exchanging these people, just as it has been done in the case of prisoners?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) No such patient has been brought to any Government hospitals in India.

(b) The information is being collected as to how many non-Muslim patients, at present, are in Mental Hospitals in Western Pakistan. But their number in the Punjab Mental Hospital, Lahore, as during the 3rd week of May, 1948, was 437.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEE LAWYERS

772. *Sardar Hukam Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government are aware that about 1,000 lawyers, displaced from Western Pakistan, formed themselves into an Association having its office in the "P" Block of the Government Secretariat?

(b) Did Government hold out any hopes to this Association that as many refugee lawyers as possible would be given employment or provided for otherwise?

(c) If so, have any of them been provided for and if so, how many?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the cases of the rest as well?

(e) Was there a proposal at some stage to issue export and import licences to some of these displaced lawyers?

(f) If so, what is the decision taken thereon?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena: (a) Yes. But Government have no definite information regarding the number of members or the rules of the Association.

(b) No.

(c) 77 displaced lawyers have been employed in eight Ministries of the Government of India including 40 in the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. Information about all the Ministries is not available. 48 displaced lawyers are undergoing training for employment as Assistants in the Government of India Offices.

(d) Government have been reviewing the position from time to time and I place on the table a note indicating the steps which have already been taken by Government for the rehabilitation of displaced lawyers.

(e) and (f). Proposal for the grant of export and import licences to refugees in general, including displaced lawyers is under the consideration of Government.

ANNEXURE

Concessions allowed to Refugee Lawyers by the Honourable High Courts in the Indian Dominion.

C. P. and Berar.—There is no difficulty in admitting and enrolling refugee pleaders on the recommendations of the Bar Council, who have so far considered sympathetically all applications for enrolment, with due regard to experience, etc., of individuals.

Regarding exemption from the payment of Sanad Fee, a Central Legislation has been recommended, which is under consideration by the C. P. Government.

Bihar.—The High Court Bar Council rules regarding enrolment of Advocates are comprehensive enough to admit Advocates from Pakistan.

Regarding enrolment in Courts subordinate to the High Court, Patna, and exemption from Sanad Fees, Bihar Government are considering the suggestion of the High Court to amend the existing rules.

West Bengal.—The High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, have amended rules to permit displaced lawyers from Pakistan to practise in the High Court and Courts subordinate thereto.

The exemption from payment of Sanad Fee is being considered so the West Bengal Government.

Bombay.—The enrolment rules of the Bombay High Court have been so relaxed as to enable the advocates from the Chief Court of Sind at Karachi, who are LL.Bs. of the Bombay University and have practised there for 5 years to be enrolled without the production of the Bar Council's Certificates as required under the existing rules.

The refugee lawyers have also been exempted from payment of fresh duty under Article 30 of Schedule 1 of the Indian Stamp Act.

Where it is difficult to obtain certificates to the effect that (i) they have got their names removed from the roll of Advocates maintained by these courts, and (ii) they have paid the necessary Stamp Duty to those courts at the time of their enrolment, the Bombay High Court have agreed to accept from the refugee lawyers an affidavit to this effect.

East Punjab.—The Honourable High Court have decided that as a temporary measure Hindu and Sikh advocates of the N.-W.F.P. and Sind Province, who have practised as advocates in the highest court of their respective Province for three years, may be enrolled as advocates of the Court.

It has also been decided to remit for a period of two years with effect from 11th May, 1948, the stamp duty leviable on the Instrument of entry as an advocate of the East Punjab High Court in respect of those advocates of the N.-W.F.P. and Sind Province, who have practised as such in their respective Provinces for a period of three years.

United Provinces.—The Honourable High Court of Allahabad and the Honourable Chief Court of Avadh have made certain concessions to enable refugee lawyers to start practice forthwith.

The amendment of the Legal Practitioners Act, the Bar Councils Act, the Stamp Act and other legislation is under consideration of the U.P. Government for giving facility to refugee lawyers for enrolment as advocates without payment of prescribed fees.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED LAWYERS

The question of rehabilitation of displaced legal practitioners from Western Pakistan has for sometime past been engaging the attention of the Government of India and various steps have been taken to facilitate their rehabilitation.

2. On the recommendations of this Ministry, the Honourable High Courts in the Indian Dominion have allowed concessions to refugee lawyers mentioned in the Annexure.

3. The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation recommended all Provincial Governments, States and Chief Commissioners to assist displaced lawyers in their rehabilitation. It has been suggested that the number of Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors in each district should be increased. This, it has been pointed out, will not mean extra cost but, on the other hand, may result in a decrease in the income of the Prosecutors already appointed in case they are paid on the basis of the number of cases handled by them.

It has further been suggested that they be considered for appointment in connection with the setting up of Debt Adjustment Boards and Tribunals for the Industrial Disputes, etc.

It has also been suggested that displaced legal practitioners should be appointed as Receivers and given other work on behalf of the Government wherever possible.

A list of displaced lawyers registered at the Special Employment Bureau has been forwarded to all Provincial/State Governments for selecting out suitable candidates for appointment.

4. The Provincial Governments have been asked to instruct their local officers to give displaced lawyers any help which they may require for establishing themselves, such as securing office and residential accommodation.

5. The Ministry of States have written to Indian States that in the process of modernisation of administration now proceeding, there is considerable scope for useful employment for displaced lawyers. Many of them, it is pointed out, are well versed in modern jurisprudence and can do good work in judicial or administrative posts.

6. The Ministry of Railways have asked all the Indian Government Railways to give preference to displaced lawyers while making direct recruitment to the posts of Railway litigation Inspectors and Railway Claims Inspectors, or to any other posts in which lawyers' qualifications and experience may be found useful.

7. The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation has written to Provincial Governments requesting them to consider sympathetically applications from displaced lawyers for Government employment. A list of different types of employment for which they may be suitable has also been circulated. Domicile rules have been relaxed in favour of refugees in most Provinces so that there should be now no difficulty on this score.

8. The East Punjab Government have employed a number of displaced lawyers in posts in connection with rehabilitation. They will be also eligible for rehabilitation loans under the Ordinance which has been promulgated. The East Punjab Government have given an assurance that they will be glad to give such assistance as may be possible in order to rehabilitate members of the legal profession.

9. Private organizations like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have also been approached by the Government of India asking them to consider sympathetically applications received from displaced lawyers.

10. The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation itself has employed 40 displaced lawyers in the Ministry as well as in various offices under it.

11. The Ministry of Home Affairs have decided to call upon the Employment Co-ordination Committee to carry out a proper grading and recommend 100 names from among lawyers and other highly qualified middle class refugees with a view to their placement mainly in the Assistants' grade in the Central Secretariat through the Transfer Bureau as and when vacancies are made available. These persons are proposed to be given training for a period of 3 months (2 months in the Secretariat Training School and one month by supernumerary attachment to Secretariat Sections).

12. They are being encouraged to take to other trades and vocations and financial and other assistance will be made available to them as to other refugees.

PREVENTION OF EXPORT OF SULPHUR AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS FROM JAPAN BY SOUTH PACIFIC AMERICAN CONTROL AUTHORITIES

773. *Shri M. Tirumala Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the South Pacific American Control Authorities in Japan have frozen all stocks of Sulphur in that country thereby preventing their export to India and other countries?

(b) Are Government aware that it is desirable from the point of view of the Indian sulphuric acid and fertiliser manufacturing industries that abundant and cheap supplies of high-grade sulphur should be obtained from the best source?

(c) If so, what steps are Government taking to obtain supplies for the benefit of Indian industry?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of negotiating with the South Pacific American Control Authorities in order to obtain high-grade sulphur at reasonable prices for the Indian chemical and fertiliser industries?

(e) Have Government information regarding the freezing of other important categories of raw materials and finished products by South Pacific American Control Authorities in Japan and if so, what are they?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) and (e). I presume the honourable member is referring to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan. Government have no information regarding the freezing of important raw materials including sulphur, and other finish products in Japan by the supreme Commander of Allied Powers referred to by the honourable member.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sufficient dollar ceiling is being provided for import of sulphur from America where high grade sulphur is available at comparatively cheap prices at present.

(d) Government are alive to the need for obtaining supplies of sulphur from Japan. In fact, as a result of negotiations, they had been offered a quantity of 3,000 tons in January this year by the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers, but this offer could not be availed of owing to high prices. They have also estimated their annual requirements of sulphur from Japan but the actual quantity that would be available would depend upon the size of the export surplus in Japan as also the price factor. Negotiations to this end are continuing.

IMPORT OF MOTOR-CARS, TRUCKS, MOTOR-CYCLES AND CYCLES

774. *Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of motor-cars, trucks, motor-cycles and bicycles imported for each of the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

(b) What was the percentage of duty on these articles during each of the above years?

(c) Has there been any increase in duty since 1946-47? If so, how much?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a), (b) and (c). I lay on the table two statements giving the required information.

Statement I

Showing number of Motor Cars, Trucks, Motor Cycles and Bicycles Imported during each of the Years 1945-46 to 1947-48

	Motor Cars including Cabs	Motor Omnibuses Vans and Lorries with bodies	Chassis	Motor Cycles including scooters	Cycles
1945-46	263	150	7363	600	76141
1946-47	10887	559	8090	3070	212554
Seven months April to October 1947.	13725	465	5896	3226	167334

N.B.—Figures upto July 1947 relate to British India before partition. Those for subsequent months exclude Sind and Chittagong figures from the first and fifteenth August 1947 respectively.

Statement II

Showing the rates of Duty on Motor Trucks, Motor Cycles, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Name of articles	Item No. of the Indian Customs Tariff under which duty leviable	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manu- facture of	Whether there has been change in the rate of the duty since 1945-46	Remarks
				U.K. A British Burma colony		
Motor Trucks	75	Revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	 12 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	No change	..
Motor Cycles	75(2)	Preferential Revenue	45 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	 24 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	No change	..

Name of articles

Item No
of the
Indian
Customs Tariff
under which
duty leviable.Nature of
duty.Standard
rate of
dutyPreferential rate
of duty if the
article is the
produce or manu-
facture ofWhether
there has
been change
in the rate
of the duty
since
1945-46.

Remarks.

U.K. A British B Burma
colony.

Motor Cars	75(1)	Preferential Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	42½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	24 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	Yes, as indicated From 1.4.45 to 28.2.48 the rate of duty was 45% <i>ad valorem</i> (Standard) and 36% <i>ad valorem</i> U. K. preferential inclusive of the 1/5th customs sur- charge. From 1.29.2.48 the revised rates men- tioned in column 6 were brought into effect by section 4 (d) of the Indian Finance Act 1948. These rates are not sub- ject to any surcharge.
----------------------	-------	-------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---

Cycles

75(5)

Protective

24 per cent
ad valorem if
of British manu-
facture and 36%
ad valorem if
not of British
manufactures.

No.

Cycles were, from 1945-46 up to 31.3.47, sub-
jected to preferential
rates of revenue duty
mentioned in col. 4
which have, with effect
from, 1.4.47, been con-
verted into Protective
rates of duty by the
Indian Tariff (Amend-
ment) Act 1947 for a
period of 2 years i.e.
with upto the end of
March 1949.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF KEROSENE OIL

775. *Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the sources of supply of kerosene oil to India?

(b) What quantity was available for distribution for each of the years 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(c) Are Government aware of the scarcity of kerosene during the last two years?

(d) What are the causes of this scarcity?

(e) What steps are Government taking to increase the supply and to bring about a better distribution of kerosene?

(f) Are Government aware that want of kerosene causes inconvenience to poorer people?

(g) By what date do Government propose to arrange for a better supply of kerosene?

(h) Are Government aware that there is black-marketing in kerosene?

(i) If so, what steps have Government taken to stop this?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) The following are the sources of supply of kerosene to India:—(i) Iran, (ii) Bahrein, (iii) Saudi Arabia, and (iv) Indigenous production in Assam.

(b) The actual distribution of kerosene was as follows:

1945—559,482 tons for undivided India.

1946—650,525 tons for undivided India.

1st January to 15th August, 1947—474,035 tons for undivided India.

16th August to 31st December, 1947—242,349 tons for Indian Union only.

1st January to 31st March, 1948—147,440 tons for Indian Union only.

Allocation for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1948—400,110 tons for Indian Union only.

Figures on basis of financial year are not available.

(c) Yes.

(d) (i) World shortage of all petroleum products since middle of last year on account of rehabilitation demands from Europe and unprecedented increase in consumption specially in U.S.A., (ii) Shortage of railway transport, and (iii) Shortage of tinplate for the manufacture of kerosene containers for internal distribution.

(e) (i) Kerosene is received in India according to allocations of petroleum products made in London on global basis. Besides stressing on the oil companies and through them their principals in U.K. the urgent necessity of increasing supplies to India, the Government of India have been making every effort to relieve the acute shortage of petroleum products in India. As a result we have obtained for second half of 1948 an increase of 12 per cent. over the total allocation of petroleum products for the first half of 1948.

(ii) Retail distribution of kerosene is under Provincial control and hence Provincial Governments are responsible for taking the necessary steps for bettering distribution of kerosene.

(f) Yes.

(g) No definite date can be given. Government are constantly endeavouring to obtain better supply.

(h) No.

(i) It is for Provincial Governments to stop black market, if there is any.

APPOINTMENT OF MRS. LAKSHMI MENON FOR NEXT SESSION OF U. N. O.

776. *Shri Mahavir Tyagi: (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether one Mrs. Lakshmi Menon has been appointed by him to represent India in the forthcoming session of the United Nations Organisation?

(b) Who are the other members of this delegation?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) Yes—as an Alternate Delegate.

(b) Apart from Advisers the following have been included as Representatives or as Alternates: Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Shri M. C. Setalvad, Shri J. R. D. Tata, Shri B. Shiva Rao, His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, to represent the States, Prof. Habib of Aligarh University, Shri D. B. Desai, Minister for India in Switzerland, and Dr. P. P. Pillai, India's permanent representative with the United Nations.

In the event of the Prime Minister and the Secretary General being present in Paris during the sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, they will represent India.

BAR ON ALLOTMENT OF ACCOMMODATION TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS OWNING HOUSES IN NEW DELHI

777. *Shri Damodar Swarup Seth: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Government servant owning a house in New Delhi is debarred from having allotment of a Government quarter?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose, in view of the difficulties and delay in evicting tenants, to help Government servants to get possession of their houses from tenants by requisitioning such houses and handing them over to Government servants owning them?

(c) If not, how do Government propose to help such Government servants?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) Yes, except in the case of Government servants whose houses have been requisitioned by Government or who were allotted Government quarters prior to 2nd September, 1947, the date from which the new order came into force.

(b) No. The houses owned by Government servants already let out by them cannot be requisitioned without providing alternative accommodation to their occupants, and this is not practicable.

(c) I would draw the attention of the honourable member to the provisions of Section 9 (1) (e) of the Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara Rent Control Act, 1947, which provides a remedy.

MISREPRESENTATION OF INDIA THROUGH FILMS SENT TO U. N. O.

778. *Shri Biswanath Das: (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a letter of Sri Baburao Patel from Lake Success published in the *Filmindia* of July, 1948, at page 27, regarding misrepresentation of India, Indian Society and her people through films sent to the United Nations Organisation through Mr. Benoit Levy, head of the United Nations Organisation, Film Division?

(b) Are Government aware when such films were despatched from India to America?

(c) What action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) An article in the July issue of *Filmindia* has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) I understand that these films were produced by the United Nations. The films were exhibited in India and were seen by some officials and others in New Delhi prior to their despatch to the United Nations in the United States of America.

(c) I have not myself seen these particular films but I have seen some films of rural India produced by the United Nations Organisation in India. I did not find anything objectionable in these latter films that I saw. The object was to portray certain aspects of Indian life and some of these aspects were not pleasant from the point of view of health conditions, child welfare, etc. They were not meant to give a comprehensive picture of Indian life as a whole. I would certainly not call them propaganda in the terms referred to by the honourable member. It is possible that some parts of them might well have been left out or shown differently. Opinions may well differ in regard to this.

I have consulted my colleague, the Health Minister, in this matter as the Health Ministry has been specially concerned with such films. Her opinion is that the criticism made in the *Filmindia* article is not justified and that is the opinion of some others also who have been consulted. Government, therefore, do not think that any action of the kind suggested is necessary.

I might inform the honourable member that Government operate a scheme of producing documentaries and exhibiting them abroad with a view to projecting India accurately and adequately in foreign countries. Many of these films have been greatly appreciated.

PAYMENT OF SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS AND NATIONAL SAVINGS AND POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES PURCHASED IN PAKISTAN

779. *Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation please state whether it is a fact that a Press Note was issued on the 8th November, 1947, on the representations of the Punjab Rukshak Sabha, Sabzmandi, Delhi, that the holders of Pass-Books of Savings Bank Accounts and National Saving Certificates could get postal payments and the holders of Post Office Cash Certificates purchased in Pakistan full payment on the execution of an Indemnity Bond?

(b) Is it a fact that the said Press Note was withdrawn on the 30th June, 1948, without a public notice, withholding payment even under Post Office Cash Certificates which had been 'transferred provisionally' and which the Pakistan authorities delayed to transfer formally, in spite of reminders from India?

(c) Are Government aware that the sudden withdrawal of the old Press Note has caused hardship to many refugees?

(d) Are Government aware that the said orders of the Ministry of Communications have caused widespread resentment and representations have been made to Government on the subject?

(e) If so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Certain concessional withdrawals from Post Office Savings Bank Accounts and Cash and other Certificates were notified by the Director-General's Posts and Telegraphs Post Office Circular No. 42, dated the 11th November, 1947. According to this, depositors of Saving Bank Accounts were allowed withdrawals up to a maximum of Rs. 500 on identification and up to Rs. 1,000 on production of Indemnity Bond. The holders of Cash and other Certificates were allowed payment up to Rs. 500 on identification and the entire amount on production of Indemnity Bond.

(b) The facilities have been withdrawn as the arrangement with Pakistan for transfer of holdings lapsed on 31st March, 1948.

(c) The position is that the balances in Saving Bank Accounts and certificates outstanding in Pakistan Post Offices are the liability of Pakistan Government and do not differ in any way from other properties or assets left in Pakistan. Government of India are not liable for these deposits and certificates.

(d) Several representations have been received.

(e) The Government of India have already addressed the Government of Pakistan in the matter but no reply has so far been received.

FACTORIES LEFT BY EVACUEES IN WESTERN PAKISTAN AND IN INDIA

780. *Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories which non-Muslims owned in West Pakistan;

(b) the number of factories owned by Muslims who have migrated to West Pakistan;

(c) the number of factories mentioned in part (b) which have been allotted or leased out so far; and

(d) how many out of these have been allotted or leased out to refugees from West Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

COMPENSATION TO REFUGEES FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND LEFT IN PAKISTAN

781. *Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of agricultural land left by Muslims, who migrated to West Pakistan, in India and the acceded States;

(b) the total area of such land left by non-Muslims in West Pakistan and States which have acceded to Pakistan;

(c) whether Government have any plans to compensate the poor refugees and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the advisability of compensating them to a certain extent by grant of Government-owned lands?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table.

(c) and (d). The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (b) of Starred Question No. 11 by Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man on the 9th August, 1948.

IMPORT LICENSES FOR MACHINERIES

782. *Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what machinery was imported during the years 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49 up-to-date?

(b) What orders have been placed in foreign countries for machinery to be imported into India?

(c) What is the nature of this machinery?

(d) What is the total value of machinery expected to be imported from now up to 31st March, 1949?

(e) How much of this is on Government account?

(f) Do Government propose to import machinery for the manufacture of textile machinery?

(g) What steps, if any, have been taken by Government for the grant of import licences for machinery?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) I lay on the table a statement giving value of imports of machinery and millwork during 1946-47, eight months ending November, 1947 and three months ending June, 1948. Figures giving breakdown under various heads of machinery as also figures for four months December, 1947 to March, 1948, are being collected and will be laid on the table as soon as possible.

(b) We have no information in regard to all the orders actually placed by the trade, as these orders are placed by importers and manufacturers direct after obtaining import licences. The total value of licences issued during 1946 and 1947 (statistics are compiled only by calendar years) was Rs. 83 crores (approximately) for Capital Goods, Rs. 6 crores (approximately) for Heavy Electrical Plants and Rs. 56 crores (approximately) for Machinery required for maintenance and for small industrial units. Information as to firm orders placed is available only in respect of licences for Capital Goods not delivered before the 1st July, 1947. The value of firm contracts made upto 15th March, 1948, for which deliveries were still outstanding is Rs. 46 crores. The difference between this figure and Rs. 83 crores of Capital Goods licences issued represents mostly orders already complied with and also licences which have not been utilised.

(c) Licences are issued for plant and machinery required for all industries, prominent amongst them are textiles, sugar, cement, engineering.

(d) It is difficult to frame an estimate as supplies depend on orders placed and the availabilities overseas. But during recent months, the value of machinery imported averages Rs. 4 to 5 crores a month.

(e) and (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table as early as possible.

(g) Licences for import of machinery are generally granted liberally. So far as Capital Goods are concerned, applications for import of Capital Goods for unplanned industries are considered on the basis of their general essentiality and the usefulness of the undertaking to the economy of the country; with regard to planned industries applications for import of Capital Goods are accepted only if the proposed undertaking conforms to the approved plans of industrial expansion for the particular industry. For maintenance and replacement and for small industrial units licences are granted liberally after a general scrutiny that the applicant is a *bona fide* importer or manufacturer.

Statement

Showing the total value of machinery and millwork imported into India from abroad during the year 1946-47, eight months ending November 1947 and three months ending June 1948.

	1946-47	Eight months ending November 1947.	Three months ending June 1948.
Machinery and Millwork.	Rs. crores. 31	Rs. crores. 32	Rs. crores. 20

NOTE.—The figures for the year 1946-47 and the 8 months ending November 1947 relate to British India before partition but exclude imports into the province of Sind and the port of Chittagong with effect from the 1st and the 15th August 1947 respectively. The figures for the 3 months ending June 1948 relate to the trade of the Indian Dominion with all foreign countries including Pakistan and are also inclusive of Government Stores which have been merged with Private merchandise with effect from the 1st April 1948.

EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOEOPATHIC DOCTORS

783. *Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government are aware that many highly qualified and experienced Homoeopathic doctors who have come from Pakistan, are not able to obtain allotment of shop for the practice of their profession?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of using their services in refugee camps or in other medical work under Government?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Yes.

(b) The services of Homoeopaths are being utilized in some of the refugee camps. The question of providing employment to Homoeopaths is under the active consideration of the Government.

NEW PROVINCE COMPRISING EAST PUNJAB, DELHI, AJMER-MERWARA AND CERTAIN U. P. DISTRICTS

784. *Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether, Government have under examination a proposal for the constitution of a new province comprising of East Punjab, the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and a few adjoining districts of the United Provinces?

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: No.

EXPORT OF INDIAN TEA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

784-A. *Shri Upendra Nath Barman: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider taking steps to regularise the export and supplies of tea to world's principal markets at a stabilized level of export prices?

(b) Have Government examined the warehousing, storage and distributing facilities which the tea industry possesses at present at Calcutta and Cochin Harbour, and the likely development of these facilities during coming years to meet the increasing demands of the tea trade?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the question of granting adequate loans to the Calcutta Port Trust authorities for constructing necessary storage facilities at the port to cater to the needs of the tea industry?

(d) What measures do Government propose to take to relieve the congestion of overseas export traffic in tea at the Calcutta Port?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) The export and supplies of tea are already being regulated largely with a view to maintaining economic prices in world markets.

(b) to (d). Government have examined the question of the port and warehousing facilities that may be required in the future for the handling of tea in the Calcutta Port. The state of congestion depends upon a number of factors. e.g., rail transport to Calcutta, Shipping from Calcutta port, the labour position and of course warehousing facilities. The position is still fluid and it is not possible to assess the long-term requirements of the industry in the matter of such facilities. No complaints regarding inadequacy of warehousing facilities have been received in the recent past. In all the circumstances it is not proposed at present to undertake any large scale construction of warehouses at that port. The question therefore of affording financial assistance to the Calcutta Port Trust for the construction of necessary storage facilities does not arise at this stage. As regards Cochin, no complaints have been received that the storage accommodation available there is insufficient. Distribution facilities at both these ports would also appear to be adequate.

DECLARATION FOR CITIZENSHIP BY REFUGEES IN EAST BENGAL

784-B. *Shri Upendranath Barman: Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that under Memo. No. 938-A.R., dated 20th July, 1948, the Home Department of the Government of West Bengal requires that the declaration under Article (5) of the Draft Constitution for the citizenship of India, should be made in the form of an affidavit on an embossed stamp of Rs. 2;

(b) whether the abovementioned notification was issued with the concurrence of the Government of India;

(c) whether Government are aware that payment of this stamp duty and making such declarations before Magistrates is beyond the capacity of millions of refugees, and as such this is hampering the preparation of census statistics; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of simplifying the procedure?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). I understand that the Government of West Bengal was in correspondence with the Constituent Assembly Secretariat and that the Memorandum in question was issued in connection with the enrolment of persons in the electoral rolls. The declaration is not obligatory and so far as refugees are concerned, they are being enrolled free of charge on the strength of a mere declaration made by them indicating their intention to reside permanently in the locality to which the electoral roll relates, irrespective of their residence. Necessary verification as to their citizenship will be made at a later stage.

APPENDIX
[Vide reply to starred question No 747]

Serial No.	Ministry	The number and personnel of the various official delegations and missions deputed by Government to foreign countries since 1st January 1948, up-to-date.	Purpose of delegation	The amount charged to the Indian Exchequer on account of each of these delegations and missions	The results achieved by them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture	(1) Dr. P. V. Sukhatme, Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (LEADERS). (2) Mr. G. M. Sankpal, Director, Bureau of Economic and Statistics, Government of Bombay, Member.	To attend the Statistical Conference, Singapore—29th and 30th January 1948.	4,500	[Item (4) of Annex. 'B'].
2	Do.	(1) Dr. V. N. Patwardhan, Director, Nutrition Research, Laboratory, Coonoor.	F. A. O. Nutrition Committee meeting held in Baguio—February 23rd—28th, 1948.	5,440	[Item (1) of Annex. 'B'].
3	Do.	(1) Dr. S. L. Hora, Director, Zoological Survey of India.	F. A. O. Fisheries Conference held in Baguio—February 23rd to 28th, 1948.	3,690	[Item (2) of Annex. 'B'].
4	Do.	(1) Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswamy, O.B.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture (LEADERS).	F. A. O. Rice meeting and meeting for the setting up of a Regional office of the F. A. O. in Far East held in Baguio. 1st to 13th March, 1948.	13,000	[Item (3) of Annex. 'B'].
5	Do.	(2) Dr. V. N. Patwardhan, Director, Nutrition Research Laboratory, Coonoor (Adviser). (3) Dr. K. Ramiah, Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack (Adviser). (4) Mr. J. S. Raj, Deputy Economic Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture (Adviser). (1) Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswamy, O.B.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.	Second meeting of the Council of F. A. O., held in Washington 5th to 17th April, 1948.		Included in Item 6.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Agriculture— <i>contd.</i>	(1) His Excellency Mr. Asaf Ali, India's Ambassador in U. S. A. (LEADER). (2) Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswamy, O.B.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary Ministry of Agriculture (Advisor).	To attend the Extraordinary Special session of F. A. O. held in Washington—6th April 1948.	2,000 (including the expenditure against item 5).	
7	Do.	(1) Dr. J. N. Mukerjee, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (LEADER). (2) Dr. T. J. Mirchandani, Agronomist, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (Member).	Specialist Conference on Tropical and Sub Tropical soils, London—14—24th June 1948.	18,000 [Item (5) of Annex. 'B'].	
	Do.	(1) Dr. H. S. Prithi, Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India. (2) Dr. K. B. Lal, Entomologist to the Government of United Provinces, Lucknow.	Indian delegation to the 5th Commonwealth Entomological Conference, London, July 1948.	6,000 approximately.	[Items (6) and (7) of Annex. 'B'].
	Do.	(1) Dr. K. D. Bagchee, Mycologist, Forest Research Institute, and Colleges, Dehra Dun. (2) Dr. B. B. Mundkar, Deputy Director, (Mycology) Plant Protection and Quarantines, New Delhi.	Indian delegation to Commonwealth Mycological Conference, London—July 1948.	6,000 approximately.	
1	Finance .	(1) The Honourable Shri Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister (LEADER). (2) Sir Chintamani Deshmukh. (3) Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, (joined the talk at London). (4) Sir Puroshotamdas Thakurdass. (5) Sir V. T. Krishnamachari. (6) Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. (7) Shri Lalji Mehrotra.	To settle their sterling balances with the Government of United Kingdom—May 1948.	£ 10,500	

2 Finance (Revenue Division).

Mr. Gopala Menon, Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

1 Information and Broadcasting.

1. Sir Ramsawami (LEADER).
2. Mr. G. S. Bhalja.
3. Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri.
4. Mr. S. A. Brelvi.
5. Mr. D. B. Desai.

Alternates.

6. Sir Dhiran Mitra.
7. Mr. Chandulal Shah.

Advisers.

8. Mr. P. L. Bhandari (Secretary General).
9. Mr. S. K. Kalelkar.

Do.

1. Mr. Chaman Lal.
2. Mr. M. L. Sastry.

1 Food

2 Do.

1. Mr. H. L. Khana.
1. Mr. H. L. Khana.

To attend the 3rd Session of U. N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in New York from 3rd May 1948 to 22nd May 1948.

To discuss and formulate views concerning rights, obligations and practices which should be included in the concept of Freedom of Information—Geneva—23rd March to 21st April 1948.

He was already in U. S. A. in connection with Kashmir delegation.

A report has since been prepared by the Secretary General of the Indian Delegation (Appendix 'C').

The approximate cost is £ 3,602.4.0. This expenditure was incurred in Geneva. The expenditure incurred in U. K. on Air passages and tours is not known yet.

To represent India at the Planning Committee of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Geneva and to visit the radio factories and broadcasting installations in France and Holland. 12th March 1948 to 14th June 1948.

To settle outstanding points in regard to rice-maize barter agreement with Egypt and to supervise the delivery of maize to Egypt and shipping of rice from Egypt—Cairo (Egypt).
(1) 11th February 1948 to 31st March 1948.

14,000 (Full details not available).
Tentative proposals were made by the Planning Committee for drawing up an Assignment Plan for High Frequency Broadcasting. This will be followed up at the meeting to be held in Mexico.

(1) 9,616.12.0
(2) Not yet available.

Improvement in quality of rice was secured by careful selection of lots of distinctly better specifications than the prescribed standard.

2. Gain in quantity was secured by acceptance of cargoes with lesser refractions.

2 Food—contd.

(2) 23rd May 1948—not yet returned.

3. Despatch money was earned on the shipment of rice from Egypt by better supervision.

4. Deterioration of grain during voyage was protected by provision of adequate dunnage in the ship, which would not have been possible if the loading had not been supervised.

5. Leakage of grain was guarded against by ensuring better bagging and better stitching at the loading end.

6. Sweeping at the loading port which usually remain unretrieved was duly collected and despatched. It has been estimated that, assessed in terms of money, the saving can reasonably be taken at Rs. 5.58 lakhs.

7. Valuable information regarding the availability of food-grains, the trend of prices in Egypt, Abyssinia and Middle East countries and their requirements of articles which India can supply to obtain foodgrains on better basis were collected.

(This visit is in connection with the shipment of 43,000 tons of rice from Egypt. The nature of savings expected have detailed in items 1 to 6 above.)

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [2ND SEP. 1948]

3 Food—contd. . . 1. Sir Datar Singh
2. Mr. A. L. Saksena.

To negotiate purchase of wheat and to settle outstanding disputes in regard to Indo-Australian wheat agreement—Canberra (Australia)—21st May 1948 to 5th July 1948.

14,000

In addition Mr. Saksena was able to obtain the following assurances from the Australian Government in the matter of supply of sub standard wheat:—

(1) The proportion of sub standard wheat to be supplied to India will not exceed the proportion to be supplied to the other countries.

(2) Individual cargoes of wheat would be arbitrated upon in London on land of samples drawn jointly by representatives of India and Australia.

The International Wheat agreement for 750,000 tons of wheat per year for 5 years at a price of 2.00 dollars to 1.10 dollars per bushel was signed. Unfortunately the agreement has since fallen through because it was not ratified within the specified time by the U. S. A.

4 110

1. Mr. J. Verngar (Already U. S. A.) (LEADER.)
2. Mr. R. L. Gupta, Alternate delegate.
3. Mr. S. T. Raja (Already U. S. A.) (Adviser.)

12,401 12 0

To attend the International Wheat conference held in Washington from 6th January to 15th March 1948.

1 Transport

(1) Mr. V. K. R. Menon, I. C. S., Secretary, Ministry of Communications.

(2) Mr. A. A. Brown, Director, Traffic, Railway Ministry (Adviser).

4,041-3-0 (nothing was spent on Mr. Menon's nomination as he was already in Switzerland in connection with the setting up a telephone factory in India).

To attend the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission of the United Nations held in Geneva—12th to 20th April 1948.

To Transport Communications Commission is a Functional Commission of the Economic and Social Council. Many questions which are of interest to India were discussed, the most important being the setting up of a committee of transport experts to study the needs of Asian countries in the matter of transport development of rehabilitation. The proposal was accepted by the Commission and also by the ECAFE at Ceylon due to India's efforts.

APPENDIX

The results achieved by attending Labour Conferences held abroad are not such as can readily be measured. The

labour policy of the Government is based largely on the results of such Conferences and recent Labour legislation in India bears testimony to this. In particular, the Conventions and Recommendations evolved at the annual Sessions of the I. L. O. from the basis of much progressive legislation in most countries.

To attend the 2nd session of the permanent migration committee of the I. L. O. held in Geneva for about a week commencing on 23rd February 1948.

(1) Deputy High Commissioner for India in London.

1 Labour

Do.

To attend the 104th session of the governing body meeting of the I. L. O. held in Geneva from 15th March 1948 for about 10 days.

(1) Mr. D. B. Desai, India's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.
(2) Mr. S. P. Saksena, Director, Labour Conferences, Ministry of Labour.

2 Do.

To attend the I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Chemical Industries held in Paris from 6th April 1948 for about 2 weeks.

(1) Hon'ble Pandit Brindanand Jha, Minister of Health, Government of Bihar.
(2) Mr. S. S. Bajpai, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Paris.

3 Do.

NOTE.—In addition to the above one representative of the Employers and 2 of the Workers also participated expenses for whom are borne by I. L. O.

Do.

To attend the 31st session of the International Labour Conference held in San Francisco from 17th June to 14th July 1948.

(1) Hon'ble Shri Sampurnanand, Minister of Labour, U. P.
(2) Mr. S. Lal, C. I. E., I. C. S., Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

4 Do.

Substitute Delegates.

(1) Hon'ble Pityanand Kanemgo, Minister of Labour, Orissa.
(2) Prof. N. G. Ranga, Member C. A.

Advisers.

(1) Shri K. T. Bhadyam Member of Law and Labour, Mysore.
(2) Dr. N. Desai, I. C. S., Director General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour.
(3) Mr. K. G. Menon, I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Department of Labour.
(4) Mr. S. P. Saksena, M.A., B. Com., Director, Labour Conferences, Ministry of Labour.

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were 5 representatives of the Employers and 5 of the Workers.

(1) R. G. Saraiya Esqr., O. B. E., Vice President I. C. C. C. (LEADER).
(2) C. S. Patel, Esqr., M. L. A., Bombay.
(3) Dr. V. G. Panse, Deputy Director (Research), Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.
(4) N. G. Abhyankar Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food—Secretary.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India in London—(LEADER).
(2) Sir Raghavan Pillai, Indian Charge d' Affaires, Paris—Alternate Leader.
(3) Mr. M. A. Master, Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.—Deputy Leader.

1 Commerce

About 10,200

To participate in the deliberation of the 7th meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee of which India is a member. The meeting was called to review the World Cotton situation. It was held in Cairo and Alexandria (Egypt) from 31st March to 8th April 1948.

The discussions and personal contacts made by our delegates resulted in a letter appreciation of the present World Cotton situation, our trade prospects and the measures required for the improvement of the Internal Cotton situation of this country.

Not yet available.

The Conference adopted revised conventions concerning safety of Life at Sea which has been signed by the Indian delegation subject to ratification by the Government of India. The main proposal which India made and which she had special interest was accepted.

2 Do.

6

(4) Mr. R. S. Mani, Deputy High Commissioner for India in London.

(5) Captain SAT Bullock, Naval Adviser to Government of India, Bombay.

(6) Lt. Commander T. B. Bose, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta.

Advisers.

(7) Mr. T. Hunter, Naval Architect of the Seindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., London.

(8) Mr. R. E. Kamana, Chairman of the Seindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., London.

(9) Mr. R. A. L. Gonet of the Office of High Commissioner for India, London (*Secretary*).

Do

Official

(1) Sir Raghavan Pillai, K.C.I.E., To attend the International shipping Conference held in Geneva from 18th February to the end of March 1948.

Not yet available

The Conference was convened to discuss the question of establishment of inter-Governmental Maritime Organisation and its scope and function.

The main proposal which the India delegation was instructed to place before this Conference was that the scope and functions of the proposed organisation should not affect the right of the member governments to assist their own shipping by such measures as they deem fit to adopt.

Non-official.

(3) M. A. Master Esqr.

(4) Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

2

4

5

viz., recognition in the body of the Conventions the continuance of the Special rules in respect of construction and life saving appliances of unberthed passenger ships.

3

Commerce—*contd.*

4

Ditto

(1) Mr. C. C. Desai, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

(2) Mr. B. N. Banerjee, M.B.E., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

(3) Mr. B. Das Gupta, Secretary to Government of West Bengal, Finance Department.

Rs. 1,245 4 0

The delegation discussed with the representatives of the Pakistan Government the method to be followed in respect of export of raw jute promised under the Karachi agreement of May 1948 from Pakistan to India. The delegation was successful in securing Pakistan Government's agreement to allow such exports freely to India, while areas were to be subjected to quota licenses, the quota being fixed at a level so as to ensure that the quantities

As a result of the discussions at the Conference, the Indian delegation was able to get their proposal accepted to a large extent, and the necessary modifications made in the Convention. India has also been elected as a member of the Preparatory Committee of Governments which has been set up by the Conference and which will be responsible for arranging for the first meeting of the Assembly of the Organisation as soon as it comes into being after the Convention has been duly signed and ratified by the prescribed minimum number of member governments.

APPENDIX

- 5 Commerce—*contd.* (1) Mr. S. K. Kirpalani, C.I.E., I.C.S.
(2) Mr. K. N. Kaul, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance.
- 6 Ditto. (1) Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai
(2) Mr. J. P. Patel.
(3) Mr. N. L. Kanoria.
(4) Mr. Debesh C. Ghose.
(5) Mr. T. P. Barot, Textile Commissioner to the Government of India.

Official members.

- 7 Ditto. (1) Mr. L. K. Jha, M.B.E., I.C.S., Ministry of Commerce (LEADER).
(2) Dr. D. P. Antia, Sec.D. (HIT) (U. S. A.) MTM (Lond.), MI & SA (Lond), Development Officer (Metals), Ministry of Industry and Supply.
- 8 Ditto (1) Sir Raghavan Pillai, Charge d'Affaires, Paris.
(2) Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.
(3) Mr. B. N. Adarkar, Deputy Economic Adviser to the Government of India.
(4) Major Highness the Maharaja of Alirajpur, Honorary Secretary.

Commonwealth Conference held in Tokyo, during July/August 1948, to arrive at an overall sterling area trade arrangement with SCAP.

An Indian delegation was sent to Cairo, to negotiate the purchase of long staple cotton in return for Indian Commodities such as Jute, tea and oil seeds, the delegation left India (Bombay) on 16th June, 1948.

Not yet available

Rs. 12,500

Not yet known.
(Non-official members incurred their own expenses).

The Indian Trade Delegation to Germany, Czechoslovakia and France.

The Trade Delegation concluded a trade agreement with the Anglo-American Zone of Germany details to which have already appeared in the press. The results of negotiations with the Soviet Zone of Germany Czechoslovakia and France are under consideration.

Not yet available as the Conferences are not over so far

3rd Session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the 2nd Session of the Executive Committee of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organisation which commenced at Geneva on the 16th and 25th August 1948 respectively.

- 1 Communications (1) Mr. V. K. R. Menon, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Communications.
(2) Mr. R. Natranjan, General Manager, Telephones, Bombay.

Rs. 8,467 2 0

An agreement has been executed with the Automatic and Electric Company Ltd. regarding establishment in India of a factory for the manufacture of automatic telephone and carrier equipment.

- 2 Ditto (1) Mr. V. K. R. Menon, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Communications.

Rs. 6,000

To represent the Government of India at the meeting of Commonwealth Communications Council held in London from 12th to 27th June 1948.

The Commonwealth Communications Council made various recommendations regarding Telecommunications matters of common interest and they are being examined by the Ministry of Communications.

- 3 Ditto (1) Mr. S. Banerji, Deputy Director General, Posts & Telegraphs.

On deputation with International Frequency Registration Board to allot Radio Frequencies to all countries—Geneva for 5 years from January 1948.

Entire cost to be borne by the International Tele-Communications Union.

- 4 Ditto (1) Rao Bahadur S. S. Moorthy Rao.
(2) Mr. V. Sundaram.

Rs. 80,000 (approximately)

To join Provisional Frequency Board, Geneva, to prepare allotment of radio frequencies to all countries for final approval of the International Frequency Registration Board for 1 year from January 1948.

The meetings of the board are still in progress. About 2,500 radio frequencies have been registered from India.

- 5 Ditto (1) Mr. H. N. Srivastava.
(2) Mr. P. Mukundan
(3) Mr. S. K. Rama.

Rs. 15,000 (approximately).

Visit to London for finalising arrangements for establishment of an automatic Telephone Manufacturing Factory in India for (1) 2 months from 30.5.48 (2) and (3)—3 months from 3.5.48.

The schedule of Telephone equipment to be manufactured in India was finalised and the details settled with the A.T.E. Company Ltd. regarding the type of equipment etc.

- 6 Ditto (1) Mr. R. K. Nehru

Not available

For discussions with the High Commissioner for India in U.K. and the U. K. Ministry of Civil Aviation regarding India/U.K. bilateral agreement for air transport agreement recruitment of Technical personnel for the C.A. Department about 1st week from 1-2-48.

The draft bilateral agreement proposed by the Government of India was discussed and the few important points of divergence were brought out.

6

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Communications— contd.	(1) Mr. Sri Prakasa (2) Mr. K. V. Venkatachalam (3) Mr. P. K. Roy.	For negotiations for the conclusion of a bilateral agreement for Air Transport Services between India and Pakistan to Karachi for the period 30-5-48 to 5-6-48.	Rs. 1,527 (approximately)	Agreement was reached on almost all the clauses of the draft bilateral Air Transport Agreement.
8	Ditto	(1) R. B. N. G. Ghosh (2) Mr. D. Chakervarti. (3) Mr. P. K. Roy. (4) Mr. N. V. S. Iyengar.	To attend meetings connected with the Second Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization held in Geneva from 1st to 25th June 1948.	Rs. 21,000	A Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft was evolved and opened for signature. The budget of the Organization was passed and the scale of contribution of the member states fixed. The compositions of the Air Navigation Commission was settled and decisions were taken on many technical matters.
9	Ditto	(1) Mr. A. K. Roy, Regional Director, India Meteorological Department.	To attend meetings of the South West Pacific Regional Commission of the International Meteorological Organisation held in Wellington (New Zealand) from 12-4-48 to 17-4-48.	Rs. 5,000	Co-ordination of meteorological arrangements for air services and shipping between Indian region and the South West Pacific region.
10	Ditto	(1) Capt. S. C. Sen Gupta, B.A. (2) Major Maheshwar Dayal, M.A.	To examine the British Post Office methods of work in United Kingdom for a period of 3 months.	Rs. 18,800	The delegation has not yet completed its work.
11	Ditto	(1) Dr. S. K. Banerji, Director General of Observatories.	To attend the meeting of the Executive Council of the International Meteorological Organization held in Oslo (Norway) from 12th to 17th August 1948.	Rs. 4,000 (approximately)	Dr. S. K. Banerji is one of the 7 elected members of this Executive Council. He was to represent the interests of India at this important body at which measures for world wide co-operation in (i) mutual exchange of weather information and (ii) uniformity in meteorological procedures throughout the world are discussed and arranged.

2	Ditto	(1) Mr. Krishna Prasada, C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. (2) To finalize arrangements for the printing of Mahatma Gandhi Mourning Stamps and the permanent series of the National Stamps of India.	(1) To represent India in the Executive and Liaison Committee of the Universal Postal Union at Berne and (2) To finalize arrangements for the printing of Mahatma Gandhi Mourning Stamps and the permanent series of the National Stamps of India.	All cost paid by the International Postal Congress.	(1) India being a member of the Committee participated in the deliberations and important postal matters such as reduction in the rate of conveyance of air mails by air companies, priority of air mails over passengers creation of a postal administration of the U.N.O. etc. were discussed and decisions taken in regard to them. (2) Arrangements for the printing of Gandhi Memorial Funds were finalised.
---	-------	---	---	---	--

1 Defence

1	Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (E.A. Wing.)	(1) Mr. H. M. Patel (2) Mr. M. K. Chanda. (3) Gen. C. R. R. Bueher.	To discuss Defence matters with the authorities in the United Kingdom for 13 days during February 1948.	Not available	His Majesty's Government were most co-operative and the visit was of great value.
1	Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (E.A. Wing.)	1. Mr. N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Minister Without Portfolio (Leader). 2. Mr. M. C. Setalvad. 3. Mr. M. K. Vellodi, I.C.S., O.S.D. in the Ministry of E.A. and C.R. 4. Mr. P. N. Haksar in the Ministry of E.A. and C. R. 5. Mr. C. Parthasarathy, P. S. to the leader of the delegation. 6. Mr. Shelvankar, Deputy Principal Information Officer. 7. Sheikh Mohd. Abdulla, Prime Minister, Kashmir.	Delegation to the Security Council in connection with the Kashmir question.	Rs. 2,73,000	India's case was explained and the charges of Pakistan refuted. The Security Council have as a result of the discussion sent a Commission for investigating the situation and if possible bring about a solution to that problem. The Commission has conferred with the Government of India and Pakistan and has studied the military situation through certain observers.

APPENDIX

1 2 3 4 5 6

Ministry of E.A. 8. Mr. J. N. Zutshi, Secretary to the Prime Minister of Kashmir.

and C.R. (E.A. Wing)—*contd.* 9. Dr. P. P. Pillai, Permanent Representative of India with the United Nations, New York.

10. Sir G. S. Bajpai, Secretary General, Ministry of E.A. and C.R.

11. Mr. M. N. Buch, I.C.S., Regional Commissioner for States, Rajkot.

12. Mr. B. L. Sharma, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

13. Mr. M. G. Menon, Under Secretary, Ministry of E.A. and C.R.

14. Mr. J. S. Mehta, P. S. to S. G., Ministry of E.A. and C.R.

1. Sir G. S. Bajpai

2. Dr. P. P. Pillai, Representative

3. Mr. M. Gopala Menon, Alternate.

2

Indian delegation to the 2nd Special Session of the General Assembly held in New York from 16th April to 14th May 1948.

India is not directly concerned with Palestine. A Mediator for Palestine was appointed to secure a truce in Palestine. It is satisfying to note that the mediator appointed by the U. N. have suggested a formula for Palestine problem, which bears great resemblance to the plan originally advocated by India.

3. *Litto Wing* 1. Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary to Ministry of Commerce, Leader.

2. Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, Secy., Ministry of I. & S.

3. Mr. Vishnu Sahai, Secretary, Ministry of Food.

4. Mr. B. R. Sen, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.

5. Mr. P. C. Battacharya, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

To negotiate mutual supply of essential commodities required by two Dominions at Karachi on 24th and 25th May 1948. Ministries.

Certain decisions were made and the agreement has since been ratified. (Copy attached as Annex-A.)

Advisers

6. Mr. A. N. Sattanathan, Central Board of Revenue.

7. Mr. S. Boothalingam, Industry and Supply.

8. Mr. L. K. Jha (C. C. Imports).

9. Mr. Banerjee, B. N. (Commerce).

10. R. B. A. N. Puri (Finance).

11. Mr. T. M. Gulharani (Food).

12. Mr. T. C. Randu (Agriculture).

1. Mr. R. K. Nehru (Representative).

2. Mr. Karmarker (Alternate).

1. Mr. P. C. Mahalanobis (Representative).

1. Mrs. Hansa Mehta (Representative).

2. Mr. D. N. Mitra (Legal Adviser).

1. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao

1. Mr. K. C. Bakhle, Chief Commissioner of Railways.

1. Dr. S. K. Banerji, Director General of Observatories.

2. Dr. D. N. Wadia, Mineral Adviser to the Government of India.

3. Mr. B. L. Gulatee, President, Survey Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

To attend the 3rd Session of the Economic and Employment Commission (19th April to 6th May, 1948.)

3rd Session of the Statistical Commission April 1948.

3rd Session of the Commission on Human Rights—May/June 1948.

2nd Session of the Sub-Commission on the Economic Development.

Went on a mission to U.S.A., U.K. and certain other countries in Europe for ascertaining spare capacity availability in the various locomotive building works.

Information awaited from our Embassies abroad.

Not yet known

Work is not yet completed.

These are functional Commissions of the ECOSOC and India's participation has assisted us in obtaining greater knowledge in these fields and in explaining the special problem of India to other countries.

He has obtained the necessary information and his report is under consideration by the Government of India. It is premature to judge the results that have actually been achieved.

Work is not yet completed.

Not yet known

To attend the meeting of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics held in Oslo (Norway) from August 16th to 28th, 1948.

Education— 1. Dr. B. S. Guha, Director, Deptt. of Anthropology, Calcutta. Not yet known Work is not yet completed.

3 Ditto 1. Sir S. Radhakrishnan (Leader) To attend International Oriental Congress, Paris, July 1948. Ditto Ditto.
2. Dr. P. V. Kane.
3. Dr. S. K. Chatterji.

4 Ditto 1. Mrs. P. Johari, Assistant Educational Adviser to the Government of India. To attend the 11th International Conference on Public Education and UNESCO Seminar on the Education and Training of Teachers convened by UNESCO held on Geneva and London from 28th June to 15th July 1948. Ditto Ditto.
2. Col. Sohan Lal, Director, Bureau of Psychology, Lucknow (U.P.)

5 Ditto 1. Mr. M. S. Sunderam, Secretary, Education Department of the High Commissioner for India, London (to act as an observer). To attend Preparatory Conference of the representatives of Universities convened by UNESCO at Utrecht (Netherlands) on 2nd to 13th August 1948. Ditto Ditto.

6 Ditto 1. Dr. S. K. Banerji, Director General of Observatories. To attend the High Altitude Research Conference convened by the UNESCO at Interlaken (Switzerland) from 31st August to 3rd Sept. 1948. Ditto Ditto.
Dr. J. H. Bhabha, Director of Tata Institute on Fundamental Research, Bombay.

7 Ditto 1. A representative from the Indembaesy, Paris. To attend the meetings of Technical Needs Commission on Press Radio and Films held in Paris from 2nd to 11th August 1948. Ditto Ditto.

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 Health 1. Sir Dhiren Mitra, Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner for India, London. XVII International Red Cross Conference, Stockholm, Aug. 1948. Not known Will be known after the Conference.

2 Ditto 1. Dr. A. C. Vakil, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta. Fourth International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria, Washington, May 1948. Rs. 12,200 In the case of delegation and deputations of this sort to medical and allied conferences estimation of tangible results is not possible as in the case of delegations and mission sent abroad for specific purpose, because of the fact that the results achieved are in the nature of considerable practical and the artical knowledge acquired by our delegates which is known to be immense to the country in the long run in the field of medical research and public health, administration.
2. Dr. M. N. Rao, Asstt. Professor Physiological and Industrial Hygiene, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
3. Dr. G. Sankaran, Professor, Biochemistry & Nutrition, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
4. Lt. Col. Jaswant Singh, Director, Malaria Institute of India (who has gone on a study tour of United Kingdom and U.S.A.).
3 Ditto 1. Dr. Dharamendra, Research Officer, Medical Research Deptt., at present Officer-in-charge, Leprosy Research Deptt., School of Tropical medicine, Calcutta. The International Leprosy Congress Cuba, April 1948. Rs. 17,350 out of the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 26,000 on account of Dr. Dharamendra's deputation and study tour in various countries will be met by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

4 Ditto 1. Dr. K. S. Ranganathan, Director B. C. G. Laboratory, Gindy (who is undergoing training in Copenhagen). The First International B. C. G. Congress, Paris June, 1948. Not known, estimated cost Rs. 1,500.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Health	Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar	Deputation to U.S.A. to study the various Medical Research Institutes.	Will be known only when he returns.	The knowledge gained will be useful to Committee of which Sir Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar is Chairman, which has been appointed by the Ministry of health to examine the question of upgrading certain Departments of Medical Colleges in India.
6	Ditto	Dr. O. H. Koenigsberger, Town Planning Adviser to the Government of Mysore.	Deputation to U.K. to contact leading manufactures of pre-fabricated houses with a view to advise Government regarding the erection of factories for the construction of pre-fabricated houses in India and attendance at the International Congress for Housing and Town planning at Zurich as an observer of the Government of India.	Information regarding expenditure not yet received from the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom.	An agreement is being entered into with a British firm for the setting up of a factory for the manufacture of pre-fabricated houses in India.
7	Ditto	Lt.-Col. C. L. Pasricha, Medical Adviser to High Commissioner for U.K. in London (as representative of Government of India.)	Health Congress of Royal Sanitary Institute.	Not known	Same as for items 2-4.
8	Ditto	Major-General, Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey, Director Haffkine Institute, Bombay. 2. Dr. K. Ganapathy of Haffkine Institute, Bombay. 3. Dr. G. Sankaran of the A.I.I. of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta.	Study of methods of manufacture of Penicillin and Sulpha-Drugs etc.	Not known	Report not yet received.

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Health	Dr. Dhyagude (as representative of Government of India).	Conference for the Sixth Decennial Revision of the International lists of diseases and causes of deaths.	Not known	Decennial Revision of the International Statistical classification of Diseases, Injuries and causes of death was adopted at the International Conference and at the suggestion of the Indian Delegates it was agreed that the classification should be adopted by all participating countries as far as possible.
10	Ditto	<i>Delegates</i> 1. The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India, Chief Delegate. 2. Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice Chancellor, Madras University Delegate. 3. Lt.-Col. C. Mani, Dy. D.G.H.S. Delegate. <i>Alternates</i> 1. Sir Dhiren Mitra, Legal Adviser to High Commissioner for India in London. 2. Lt.-Col. C. L. Pasricha, Medical Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in London. <i>Advisers</i> 1. Dr. S. C. Sen, Radiologist, Delhi, and Vice President of the Indian Medical Association. 2. Lt.-Col. Jaswant Singh, Director, Malaria Institute of India.	Indian Delegation to the 1st World Health Assembly, Geneva.	Not yet known	(1) A seat for India has been secured on the Executive Board of the W.H.O. (2) The Assembly agreed to the establishment of the Headquarters of the Regional Organization for South East Asia in India for the following Countries : India, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma and Siam.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 'A'

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Not to be Broadcast or Published before 5 p.m. on June 9, 1948

INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT ON MUTUAL SUPPLY OF CERTAIN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

New Delhi, June 9.

An Agreement between India and Pakistan for the Mutual Supply of Certain Essential Commodities was signed in Karachi on May 26 by Mr. C. C. Desai, for the Government of India, and Mr. Mohd. Ali, for the Government of Pakistan. This Agreement has since been approved by both Governments.

The following is the text of the Agreement.

Agreement between India and Pakistan for the Mutual Supply of Certain Essential Commodities

The representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan having considered the requirements of essential commodities which each Dominion needs from the other have, subject to ratification by their respective Governments, agreed as hereunder.

1. The quantities of each commodity which each Dominion undertakes to make available to the other are stated in Annexures I and II. The Annexures also indicate the demands made by each Dominion in respect of each commodity and special features, if any.

2. Apart from the commodities listed in the Annexures I and II it was agreed to show the maximum consideration in facilitating the export of goods from one Dominion to the other. It was agreed that imported goods which had been shipped and paid for in either Dominion before the 31st of December 1947 out of the undivided exchange account will be allowed to be re-exported to the other Dominion wherever it is established that the goods were originally intended for consumption in that Dominion.

3. The period of the agreement will be one year from 1st July 1948 to the 30th June of 1949 except as regards—

(a) raw cotton and cotton textiles, for which the agreement shall cover the period from 1st September 1948 to 31st August 1949; and

(b) food grains for which the agreement will be for the period 1st June 1948 to 31st August 1949.

4. With such exceptions as may be mutually agreed upon, supplies will ordinarily be made through commercial channels. Commodities which are not subject to any control either internally or for export present no problems. In the case of commodities which are not subject to internal control but are subject to export control, the supplying Dominion shall issue necessary export licences in such a manner that the export of the agreed quantities will be facilitated. In respect of commodities which are subject to internal as well as export control, the supplying Dominion shall either supply on a Government to Government basis or make specific allocations in conformity with their internal control as well as issue export licences.

5. In regard to raw jute, India agrees to restrict her exports of raw jute from the Indian Dominion to 9 lakhs of bales predominantly of the Indian varieties the bulk of which is not suitable for use in Indian Mills and is usually exported.

6. It is agreed that neither Dominion will re-export to any country any commodity imported from the other Dominion in the form in which it was imported.

7. Pakistan agrees to supply foodgrains to India at the same rate as is charged for supplies to its own deficit Provinces. India agrees to supply steel f.o.b. Calcutta at f.o.b. Calcutta prices. The freight will be borne by the buyers. India also agrees that the internal controlled price of coal and paper will continue to be charged for sales to Pakistan also. Supplies of coal to the Government of Pakistan will be paid for out of irrevocable credits to be opened by the Pakistan Government. Other supplies of coal to Pakistan will be made on pre-payment by the purchasers in the usual manner. The prices indicated are exclusive of any export or import duties that may be levied by either Dominion.

8. It was agreed that subject to seasonal considerations each Dominion should spread its purchases as uniformly and conveniently as possible.

9. In order to implement the Agreement in a smooth and orderly way, it was agreed that monthly progress reports should be exchanged between the two Dominions, and that meetings between representatives of the two Dominions should be held every other month for this purpose.

10. During the currency of this agreement items may be added to or taken away from the lists of commodities included in the annexures by mutual agreement between the two Dominions.

C. C. DESAI.

MOHD. ALI.

KARACHI;

Dated the 26th May 1948.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.	1. Mr. A. N. Khosla, I.S.E., Chairman, Cwinc. 2. Mr. N. D. Gulhati, I.S.E., Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation. 3. Mr. K. M. Chinnappa, Project Officer, Damodar Valley, Project. 4. Mr. G. G. Dhanak, Executive Engineer, Bombay. 5. Mr. S. R. Mehra, Supdg. Engineer, East Punjab. 6. Mr. S. R. Krishnamoorthy, General Superintendent, Power Dev., Madras. 7. Mr. P. C. Aggarwal, Chief Engineer, United Provinces. 8. Mr. A. Krishnamachar, Senior Executive Engineer, Mysore.	To attend :— 1. International Commission on Large Dams—10th to 17th June 1948. 2. International Association of Hydraulic Structures—7th to 9th June 1948. 3. International Commission on Soil mechanics and Foundation Engineering—21st to 30th June 1948.	Not available	Report of the delegation has not so far been received so the results achieved cannot be made known.
2	Ditto	1. Dr. D. N. Wadia, Director, Indian Bureau of Mines.	To attend International Geological Congress to be held at London from August 25th to September 1st, 1948.	Rs. 7,000 approx.	Results achieved will be known on the return of Dr. Wadia.

ANNEXURE No.-I.

Requirements of Pakistan

S.No.	Commodity.	Pakistan's stated annual requirements.	Quantity agreed to by India.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Coal	3,400,000 tons.	183,000 tons per month (including as far as possible 5,000 tons of hard Coke).	160,000 tons per month are firm. As for the balance of 23,000 tons, India will make every effort to move this quantity, subject to adequate transport being available, and will also invite the cooperation of Pakistan in this matter.
2.	Cloth and Yarn	400,000 bales	400,000 bales	One fourth of this total quantity would be in the form of yarn.
3.	Steel, pig iron and scrap.	313,720 tons	15,000 tons per quarter plus 1,000 tons per quarter of Corrugated iron sheets plus 4,000 tons of pig iron per quarter.	.....
4.	Paper & Board.	20,700 tons	6,000 tons of paper and 1,500 tons of board.	.....
5.	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals :—			
	Sulphuric Acid.	2,000 tons	.....	Will be examined in Delhi.
	Aluminium Sulphate.	2,000 "	.....	Do.
	Hydrochloric Acid.	270 "	270 tons.	
	Nitric acid	200 "	200 "	
	Magnesium Sulphate.	800 "	800 "	
	Ferrous Sulphate.	400 "	.....	Will be examined in Delhi.
6.	Copper wire	1,000 tons	Nil	.....
7.	Asbestos cement sheets,	5,000,000 sq.ft. (5,000 tons).	2,500 tons.	As regards the balance India will explore possibility of supplying Mangalore tiles instead

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Paints, enamels and varnishes.	2,500 tons	2,500 tons	Detailed breakdown not yet furnished. While the overall quantity could be supplied, certain quantities may not be available and substitute would be suggested.
9.	Railway stores.	39,3 lakh rupees.	.....	Supplies may be available but details will be considered in Delhi.
10.	Tyres & tubes.	1,300,000 nos.	.....	It should be possible to supply most of this requirements but detailed breakdown according to tyre size and quality required. Matter will have to be examined.
11.	Leather and footwear :—			It should be possible to meet this demand in full provided adequate quantities of hides are available.
	Upper leather.	60,00,000 sq.ft.		
	Sole leather	75,00,000 lbs.		
	Lining leather.	4,00,000 lbs.		
	Leather shoes.	6,00,000 nos.		
12.	Canvas for 3,00,000 shoes.			
	Hardwood	5,00,000 c.ft. (10,000 tons)	Nil	India offered to supply instead 10,000 tons of Malabar jungle wood of which samples would be furnished to Pakistan.
13.	Jute manufactures.	50,000 tons	50,000 tons	.....
14.	Myrabollams	2,000 "	2,000 "	.....
15.	Woollen and worsted goods.	11,00,000 lbs.	11,00,000 lbs.	.....
16.	Mustard oil	50,000 tons	20,000 tons	.....
17.	Groundnut oil.	30,000 "	5,000 "	.....
18.	Copra oil	6,000 tons	Nil	.....
19.	Seed potatoes	.....	.....	Export would be allowed of local surpluses in both Dominions.
20.	Soap, Toilet	2,000 tons	2,000 tons	.....
21.	Tobacco (flue-cured).	7,00,000 lbs.	7,00,000 lbs.	.....
22.	Tea Chest	3,00,000 pieces.	.....	The demand was put forward only in Karachi for the first time. Stated to be urgently required for the tea industry in East Bengal. Will be considered in Delhi.

C. O. DESAI.

KARACHI;

Dated the 26th May 1948.

MOHD. ALI

ANNEXURE No. II

Requirements of India

S. No.	Commodity	India's stated annual requirements	Quantity agreed to by Pakistan	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Raw Jute . . .	1,000,000 tons. or 5,500,000 bales.	5,000,000 bales.	
2.	Raw Cotton . . .	900,000 "	650,000 "	The proportion of medium and long staple cotton to be decided later.
3.	Foodgrains (a) Rice . . . (b) Wheat . . .	100,000 tons. 200,000 "	175,000 tons	Pakistan agrees to supply 175,000 tons of food grains (mainly rice) unless there is a serious failure of crop i. e. to say if the rice crop is 4 annas or more below the average of past five years. Pakistan further agrees to do its best to improve upon this quantity.
4.	Gypsum . . .	1,000 tons per day.	Rising to 1,000 tons per day under a programme to be mutually agreed upon.	.....
5.	Rosin . . .	4,000 tons.	Nil.	.....
6.	Raw hides and skins — (a) Cow hides (a) Buff hides (c) Skins . . .	2,000,000 pcs. 500,000 " 1,500,000 "	1,000,000 pcs. 200,000 " 1,500,000 "	.....
7.	Rock salt . . .	2,000,000 mds.	2,000,000 mds.	.....
8.	Soda Ash . . .	10,000 tons.	.....	Factory is at present closed but is expected to get into normal production by end of 1948. It is hoped to meet India's demand in 1949.
9.	Potassium Nitrate . . .	5,000 tons.	5,000 tons.	.....
10.	Cattle . . .	1,050 heads.	550 heads	.....

C. C. DESAI.

KARACHI;

Dated the 26th May 1948.

MOHD. ALI.

ANNEXURE 'B'

INFORMATION RELATING TO PART (C) OF THE QUESTION

(1) *Indian delegation to the F. A. O. Nutrition Conference, Baguio.*—This Nutrition Conference was convened to consider nutrition problems in the East with special reference to rice. This Committee made many recommendations regarding the methods of improving the nutritional value of rice by parboiling, under-milling, etc., and rice diets and also as regard food composition the feeding of vulnerable groups, nutritional education, etc. The recommendations of the Committee were considered at the subsequent F. A. O. Rice Conference. The recommendations requiring international action will be initiated by the Food and Agriculture Organisation and those affecting individual member Governments will be considered and given effect to wherever possible by the individual Governments. One of the important recommendations of the Committee was to convene a meeting of the experts on nutrition and allied subjects from the member countries of the region annually. This group will be concerned with the pooling of knowledge, the co-ordination of nutrition work in the region, with reviewing the development of national nutrition programmes and the progress of the F. A. O. regional organisation in this field and on advising Governments on nutritional questions through the regional F. A. O. Organisation. This Committee will be serviced by the staff of the regional F. A. O. office.

(2) *F. A. O. Fisheries Conference, Baguio.*—The meeting recommended that an Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council should be set up to study the various Fisheries problems of the Indo-Pacific seas on the lines of the International Council for the exploration of the Sea which functions in European waters. The F. A. O. will provide the Secretariat for the Council and its four interim Committees, namely Hydrology, Taxonomy, Biology and Technology Committees. The seat of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council will be at the seat of the Indo-Pacific Office. As desired by Member Governments, F. A. O. is planning the early establishment of this fisheries council and it is believed that its establishment will lead to the acquisition of knowledge of which will be of use in development of fisheries in India.

(3) *F. A. O. Rice Conference, Baguio.*—The meeting considered a three year programme for an expending rice economy. The Rice meeting represented the first attempt to assemble and compare the plans and programmes for production and distribution in the principal rice-producing countries of the Far East. It was agreed that this activity should be extended and that further, there should be a periodic examination and revision of national production, consumption and distribution targets at the regional level. As a result of the deliberations of the Conference the F. A. O. has decided to set up an International Rice Council which will deal with at a regional level all matters relating to the production, distribution, marketing, etc., of rice and it is believed that for a rice producing and consuming country like India the activities of the Rice Council would be of considerable value.

(4) *South East Asia Statistical Conference.*—The Statistical Conference, South-East Asia, Singapore, was of an exploratory nature and dealt with problems of Statistical methods as applied to the compilation of figures of rice production and consumption and the cost of living indices. The recommendations of the Conference, on which the F. A. O. had to take action were referred to the Rice meeting at Baguio. The F. A. O. have appointed Miss E. Tanburn as their Statistical consultant with an assignment to study the Statistical practices now being followed by the different South-East Asian countries and to help further the recommendations of the Rice Conference at Baguio which incorporate the recommendations of the Statistical Conference held at Singapore.

(5) *Commonwealth Conference on tropical and sub tropical soils.*—This was a technical conference on the methods of soil survey undertaken in different countries of the world for knowing the innate characteristics of the soil with a view to putting the soil to the best possible use. The recommendations of the Committee have not yet been received but tentative reports submitted by the delegation are under consideration. It is evident that the information given by the delegation would be of considerable value in deciding whether there should be a Soil Survey Organisation in India in the light of similar organisations in advanced countries.

(6) and (7) *Entomological and Mycological Conferences.*—These are again technical conferences and the experts who attended the Conference would no doubt be benefited from the experience and the exchange of information with experts from other countries. The report of the Conference has not yet been received.

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE DELEGATION OF INDIA

CHAPTER I

PREAMBLE

1. In pursuance of Resolution 74 of the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information met in inaugural plenary session at the European Headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, on 23rd March 1948. The Conference lasted four weeks, terminating on the night of 21st April 1948. Delegations representing 54 Governments attended the Conference. Observers from three other Governments and observers and consultants from eight inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations, also attended.

2. The Government of India Delegation was composed as follows:

Delegates:

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (*Leader*).
Mr. G. S. Bhalja.
Mr. P. C. Chandhuri.
Mr. S. A. Brelvi.
Mr. D. B. Desai.

Alternates:

Sir Dhiren Mitra.
Mr. Chandulal Shah.

Advisers:

Mr. P. L. Bhandari (*Secretary-General*).
Mr. S. K. Kalelkar.

3. The Conference elected Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines) as President. Delegates representing Canada, China, Cuba, France, the U. S. S. R., the United Kingdom, and the United States of America were elected Vice-Presidents. The chief delegate of India was elected Chairman of one of the four principal Committees.

4. The Conference adopted as Agenda the Provisional Agenda proposed by the Economic and Social Council, with the addition of the two resolutions referred to the Conference by the General Assembly, on measures to be taken against propaganda and the inciters of a new war and false or distorted reports; and two proposals made by the International Organisation of Journalists.

5. The Conference adopted as its Rules of Procedure the Draft Rules of Procedure prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the request of the Economic and Social Council. When challenged, the decision of the Council that voting rights at the Conference be exercised only by members of the United Nations was reaffirmed.

6. The Conference set up the following Committees:

(a) Four principal Committees, upon which each Delegation was invited to be represented:

(i) *Committee I*, on "the basic tasks of the press and other media of information and the basic principles of freedom of information, as well as general problems common to other Committees".

Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart (Netherlands) was elected Chairman of this Committee, which held 31 meetings.

(ii) *Committee II*, on "the gathering and international transmission of information".

Dr. Vladislav Ribnikar (Yugoslavia) was elected Chairman of this Committee, which held 22 meetings.

(iii) *Committee III*, on "the free publication and reception of information".

Dr. Raul Noriega (Mexico) was elected Chairman of this Committee, which held 18 meetings.

(iv) *Committee IV*, on "law and continuing machinery".

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (India) was elected Chairman of this Committee, which held 27 meetings.

(b) a General Committee (Bureau), comprising the President of the Conference, the Vice-Presidents, and the Chairmen of the four principal Committees;

(c) a Credentials Committee.

7. The Conference resolved:

- (i) that all documents passed by the Conference, Resolutions or Draft Conventions, be referred to the Economic and Social Council for study at its next session;
- (ii) that all Governments invited to this Conference be requested to forward to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before 5th July 1948 their comments on the Draft Conventions proposed by the Conference and proposals for other Draft Conventions based on the recommendations of this Conference;
- (iii) that the Economic and Social Council be requested to examine, at its seventh session, the Draft Conventions referred to it by the Conference in the light of such comments and other proposed Draft Conventions as provided in paragraph 2; and to submit to the General Assembly, at its third session, Draft Conventions which may thereafter be opened at that session for signature or accession by those States entitled and willing to become parties thereto and remain open subsequently for additional accessions.

8. On the basis of the deliberations of the Conference and its Committees, the Conference prepared and forwarded to the Economic and Social Council the Draft Conventions referred to above.

9. At the request of the Economic and Social Council, the Conference also prepared draft articles for the Draft Declaration on Human Rights and the Draft Convention on Human Rights.

10. In addition, the Conference adopted 43 Resolutions.

(The texts of the Draft Conventions, the draft articles for the Draft Declaration on Human Rights and the Draft Covenant on Human Rights, and the 43 resolutions referred to in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 above are appended to this Report as Annexes A, B and C respectively.)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW

At the close of the Conference the opinion of the majority was that, in spite of unresolved differences which still divided the Delegations, something constructive had resulted from the meeting—something more had been achieved than many of its most optimistic supporters had dared to hope.

It is perhaps pertinent to recall at the outset the circumstances in which the Conference was held. The quick march of recent events had caused international tension, even crisis—over developments in Czechoslovakia, for example, and in Berlin. The impending elections in Italy were giving rise to anxiety. And the overall picture was darkened by the shadow of prospects in Palestine. In such an atmosphere there appeared to be little hope of any general agreement and it was obvious that there would develop an early conflict of views on fundamental issues.

In retrospect, therefore, the achievements of the Conference were considerable. For the first time, positive measures were recommended to set up continuing international machinery in the information field; the three Conventions which were adopted were described as practical, even though limited; and in the various resolutions attention was drawn to the principal obstacles to the free flow of information and suggestions made for removing them.

The major achievement of the Conference, surpassing the expectations of most participants, was the rallying of a large majority of Delegations to the three Conventions—(a) on the gathering and international transmission of news; (b) on the institution of an international right of correction (of false and distorted reports likely to injure the friendly relations between States); and (c) on freedom of information. These, as all other Conference decisions, will go to the Economic and Social Council for transmission to the United Nations General Assembly next September.

None of the three Conventions gained unanimous acceptance; the U. S. S. R. and other Eastern European Governments voted against all of them, and the United States abstained in the voting on the Convention on freedom of information.

The view was expressed that the real difference dividing the Conference was between those who wished to define the "freedom of the press" and those who wished to define the "functions of the press". Most of the delegates endorsed the view that if a really free press existed, abuses of that freedom would find automatic correctives, and that therefore the task of the Conference was to make information free.

Contrariwise, it was held by some Delegations that such was not the experience of the past and that it was necessary to give the press concrete directives in order to ensure that it would perform constructive social functions on both the national and international planes. This fundamental difference of approach kept the Conference broadly divided from the beginning to the end. Minor concessions were made from time to time, but frequently these served to emphasise rather than diminish the underlying disagreement.

Of the 43 resolutions passed, one of the most important endorsed and elaborated those resolutions adopted by the second General Assembly, concerning propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to peace, breach of peace or act of aggression, and on the spreading of false and distorted reports. This resolution, in the formulation of which the Indian Delegation played a leading part, was adopted unanimously. It appealed vigorously to the press of the world to promote peace and understanding between peoples and recommended that all countries take within their respective territories measures they consider necessary to give effect to it.

The Conference further recommended that the Economic and Social Council's Sub-Commission on freedom of Information should consider appropriate means to co-ordinate the steps taken to carry out the provisions of the resolution. From this came one of the Conference's most far-reaching decisions—the extension for three years of the life of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and the wide powers given to it to continue work which the Conference obviously could not do in one month. By the terms of reference proposed for the Sub-Commission, the hope was clearly implied that the relationship between significant news and distortion; between sound reporting and coloured writing; between professional integrity and unbridled mercenary journalism; and between a high sense of responsibility and mere sensationalism, may be established in a form acceptable to all nations.

CHAPTER III

PART OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION

The Delegation of India played an important and effective part in the deliberations of the Conference: their contribution inspired an American commentator to report that "leadership at international conferences is noticeably shifting from West to East, and in this leadership India is playing an outstanding role". Standing head and shoulders above all personalities was India's chief representative, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, to whose experience and sagacity tributes were paid in all quarters and whose counsel and advice were much sought after.

The division of duties of the Indian Delegation in the principal Committees was effected as follows:

Committee I.—("Basic Tasks, etc.")

Mr. G. S. Bhalja (main representative).

Mr. D. B. Desai.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (also Chairman of Committee IV).

Committee II.—("Gathering and International Transmission, etc.")

Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri (main representative).

Mr. P. L. Bhandari.

Mr. Chandulal Shah.

Committee III.—("Free Publication and Reception, etc.")

Mr. S. A. Brelvi (main representative).

Mr. Chandulal Shah.

Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri.

Committee IV.—("Law and Continuing Machinery")

Sir Dhiren Mitra (main representative).

Mr. D. B. Desai.

Mr. S. D. Kalekar.

India's case was stated brilliantly by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar in the course of an inaugural speech in Committee I during discussion of the basic tasks of the press and other media of information. It was in this speech that the chief Indian delegate made his call for a code of honour for journalists which subsequently received world-wide interest and acclaim.

"We believe....."

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar declared, *inter alia*:

"What we have to examine at this Conference is how to remove in every country those impediments to the free gathering and free dissemination of news, whether they come from one source or another, and how to attain that perfection which will enable all people to receive correct information not only about themselves but about their neighbours all over the world....."

"My people and my Government believe in freedom of information. They want to ensure complete freedom of information as far as possible, subject only to those well-understood limitations bearing on public morality, public decency, and the ordinary state of the people themselves—limitations which are intended to serve the purpose of ensuring the freedom of the individual for which a free press exists. Beyond that we do not want to lay any limitations....."

"Rights and obligations, privileges and duties, go together. Therefore, whether it is the press or the film or the broadcast, in ensuring the rights that they should have for the proper dissemination of news on the widest possible basis, there should also be an ensurement that their responsibilities are adequately understood....."

"Is it too much to expect that the time has come when a code of honour may be drawn up for the learned profession of journalism? Can my journalistic friends, beyond all the associations that they now have, make a body of rules to regulate their own conduct? I think that the time has come when they should take that step....."

"This is a unique Conference insofar as it comprises all these organisations which are concerned with moulding and shaping and formulating public opinion—in fact, all those organisations which are really responsible for the outbreak of war or for the maintenance of peace. Let us not say that this nation is war-mongering and that another nation is not war-mongering. All of us must assume responsibility. I do not believe that war is inevitable. I feel that man's common-sense will not permit war. But it shows how necessary it is that a Conference like this must see the signs that may emerge for possible conflict and try to avoid that conflict."

Highlights.

India's representatives participated prominently in all Committee discussions, particularly in matters which affected their own country, and the final shape of the conventions and resolutions bore the marked imprint of their efforts.

Among the highlights of the earlier proceedings was the acceptance of an Indian amendment to the United States resolution on Principles of Freedom of Information. Clauses of this Indian amendment were passed unanimously, the entire Eastern group voting side by side with Western countries for the first time. The Indian resolution stressed that all journalists are under an obligation to help maintain peace and security in the world and to promote respect for human rights without discrimination.

Pari passu, an Indian clause giving States the right to help their own national news enterprises until they are fully developed was inserted in the British draft Convention on Freedom of Information, despite vigorous opposition by the United Kingdom and United States Delegations. The Indian Delegation stressed the point that no discrimination was intended against foreign news agencies; India's only desire was to see that her own infant agencies had full scope to develop on the lines of big foreign agencies. An Indian proposal to prevent cartelisation in regard to information was also adopted.

The Government of India's viewpoint on subjects over a wide range was ably put across—these subjects included reciprocal arrangements for interchange of foreign correspondents; foreign exchange facilities, in particular, assistance by hard currency to soft currency countries; the equitable distribution of newsprint; the lowering of tariff barriers, with particular reference to the prices of radio sets and other equipment; the removal of anomalies in the law of libel; the improvement of the economic condition of journalists; and the undesirability of monopolistic control, public or private, of media of information.

A Great Triumph.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar again scored a great personal triumph during the last phases of the Conference. Against strong United States opposition in the final plenary session, he secured inclusion in the projected United Nations Covenant on Human Rights of a provision allowing Governments to prevent by law "the systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples and States."

Replying to the chief American Delegate, Mr. William Benton, who alleged that the provision "turned over to Governments authority to sit in judgment on the correctness of news reports or decide what constituted friendly and unfriendly reports", Sir Ramaswami declared that it was far from the idea of the Government of India to use the provision in order to impose restrictions on the press. "The Indian proposal is inspired by a policy of good neighbourliness", he said. "There may be people and countries where, for a certain

time, in certain circumstances, it may be desirable to see that systematic and deliberate distortion of facts should be prevented."

Publicity.

The work of the Indian Delegation was widely publicised, and reports have been received that newspapers even in North America, apart from India and the United Kingdom, gave prominence to their activities. In the main, coverage was secured through the medium of agencies, principally Reuters and the United Press of America, although individual correspondents also mentioned these activities in their despatches.

Photographs of the Delegation were transmitted directly to various newspapers and magazines in India, and through the United Nations Organisation to other parts of the world.

Three of India's representatives—Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. G. S. Bhalja, and Mr. S. A. Brelvi—made recorded impressions of the Conference for the United Nations Radio. Newsreel coverage was also provided through the United Nations Organisation.

Interim reports were submitted at regular intervals to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in New Delhi.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

At the last official meeting of the Indian Delegation on Thursday, 22nd April, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, in bidding good-bye to Delegates and Advisers, expressed his appreciation of the assistance and co-operation he had received. A resolution was then passed expressing the appreciation of the Delegation of the highly satisfactory work done by the staff—Miss E. H. Wildman and Miss E. M. Heighton (Secretaries), Mr. L. G. Rao (Cypher Clerk) and Mr. J. A. Kent (Messenger).

(Sgd.) P. L. BHANDARI,
Secretary-General,
Delegation of India.

INDIA HOUSE,
LONDON, W.C. 2.
24th May 1948.

ANNEX A

DRAFT CONVENTIONS

I. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE GATHERING AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF NEWS.

THE CONTRACTING STATES,

DESIRING to implement the right of their peoples to be fully informed,
DESIRING to improve understanding between their peoples through the free flow of information and opinion,
HAVING RESOLVED to conclude a Convention for this purpose,
HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, the following expressions are to be understood in the sense hereinafter defined.

A. Information Agency

A press, radio or film organisation, whether public or private, created or organised under the applicable laws and regulations within the territories of a Contracting State, regularly engaged in the collection and dissemination of news (including opinion) to the public, including press associations, news feature services, newspapers, periodicals, radio and television broadcasting organisations, and newsreel companies.

B. Foreign Correspondent

An individual employed by an information agency, or a national of a Contracting State, who in either case is regularly engaged in the collection and reporting of news (including opinion) to the general public, and who is the holder of a valid passport identifying him as a correspondent or of a similar document internationally accepted identifying him as such.

C. News Material

All news material, whether of information or opinion, and whether visual or auditory, for public dissemination.

Article 2

In order to encourage the freest possible movement of foreign correspondents in the performance of their functions, the Contracting States shall expedite, in a manner consistent with their respective laws and procedures, the administrative measures necessary for the entry, residence, movement and travel of foreign correspondents, together with their professional equipment, and shall impose no special, discriminatory or unusual restrictions on such ingress or egress, nor upon the transit through or residence in their territories of such correspondents.

Article 3

The Contracting States shall permit and encourage the widest possible access to news, official and non-official, for all foreign correspondents on the same basis as for national correspondents and shall not discriminate among foreign correspondents as regards such access.

Article 4

The Contracting States shall permit egress from their territory of all news material of foreign correspondents and foreign information agencies without censorship, editing or delay; provided that each of the Contracting States may make and enforce regulations relating directly to the maintenance of national military security. Such regulations must, however, be communicated to foreign correspondents and apply equally to all foreign correspondents and foreign information agencies.

If the requirements of national military security should compel a Contracting State, in peace-time, to establish censorship for a certain period of time, it shall:

- (1) establish in advance such categories of news material for the use of an information agency in another country as are subject to previous inspection and publish the directives of the censor announcing forbidden matters;
- (2) carry out censorship as far as possible in the presence of the foreign correspondent;
- (3) where censorship in the presence of the person concerned is not possible:
 - (a) fix the time-limit allowed the censors for the return of the news material;
 - (b) require the return of news material submitted for censorship direct to the foreign correspondent or foreign information agency so that they may know at once what has been censored in their text and what use they may make of the censored information;
 - (c) base the charge on the number of words composing a telegram after censorship;
 - (d) return the total telegraph charges for telegrams submitted for censorship, the transmission of which has been delayed for more than six hours.

Article 5

The Contracting States, while recognising that foreign correspondents must conform to the laws in force in the countries in which they are operating, agree that foreign correspondents legally admitted into their territories shall not be expelled on account of any lawful exercise of their right to seek, receive or impart information or opinion.

Article 6

The Contracting States agree that foreign correspondents shall have access to all facilities generally and publicly used for the international transmission of news material and may transmit news material from one country to another on the same basis and at the same rates applicable to all other users of such facilities for similar purposes.

Article 7

Each of the Contracting States agrees to permit all news material of foreign correspondents and information agencies of the other Contracting States to enter its territory and reach information agencies operating therein on the same conditions as are accorded to any other foreign information agencies.

Article 8

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as depriving any Contracting State of its right to make and enforce regulations prohibiting obscene news material.

Article 9

The present Convention shall not apply to foreign correspondents who, while not otherwise admissible under Article 2 into the territory of a Contracting State, are nevertheless admitted conditionally in accordance with an agreement between that Contracting State and the United Nations, or a Specialised Agency thereof, in order to cover its proceedings, or pursuant to a special arrangement made by the Contracting State in order to facilitate the entry of such correspondents.

Article 10

Nothing herein contained shall be interpreted as exempting foreign correspondents or foreign information agencies from public laws and regulations promulgated by any Contracting State for the protection of national security.

Article 11

The present Convention shall be ratified on behalf of the States signatory hereto in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify all signatory and acceding States of each such deposit.

Article 12

The present Convention shall remain open for accession of all States which are not signatories. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify all signatory and acceding States of each such deposit.

Article 13

The present Convention shall come into force as soon as two States have deposited their respective instruments of ratification or accession. The Convention thereafter shall come into force with respect to each other State on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 14

(a) A State party to the present Convention may at the same time of its accession thereto or at any time thereafter by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the present Convention shall extend to any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, and the Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.

The respective Contracting States undertake to seek immediately the consent of the Governments of such territories to the application of the present Convention to such territories, and to accede forthwith on behalf of and in respect of each such territory; if and when its consent has been obtained.

(b) A State which has made a declaration under paragraph (a) above extending the present Convention may with the consent of the Government concerned at any time thereafter by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification, and the Convention shall then cease to extend to such territory six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.

Article 15

The present Convention shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be denounced by any Contracting State, by means of six months' notice in writing given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit a copy of the notice to each of the other Contracting States. After the expiration of this period of six months, the Convention shall cease in its effect as regards the State which denounces it, but shall remain in force for the remaining Contracting States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Plenipotentiaries of the respective States, being duly authorised thereto, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at.....this.....day of.....1948
in the.....languages, each equally authentic, the original of which
shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the
United Nations shall transmit certified copies thereof to all the signatory and acceding
States.

II. DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE INSTITUTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL RIGHT OF CORRECTION.

THE GOVERNMENTS PARTIES to the present Convention,

CONSIDERING the danger to the maintenance of friendly relations between peoples and to the preservation of peace, presented by the publication of inaccurate reports;

CONSIDERING that at its Second Session, the General Assembly of the United Nations recommended the adoption of measures designed to promote friendly relations among nations and to combat the dissemination of false or distorted reports likely to injure the friendly relations between States;

CONSIDERING, however, that it does not at present appear possible or desirable to envisage the institution on the international level of a procedure for verifying the accuracy of a report such as might lead to the imposition of penalties for the publication of false or distorted reports;

CONSIDERING, moreover, that to prevent the publication of false or distorted news or to reduce its pernicious effects, it is above all necessary to sharpen the sense of responsibility of the various media of information and to promote the wide circulation of news;

That an effective means to this end is to give all those directly affected by a report which they consider false or distorted and which is spread by an organ of information the possibility of ensuring commensurate publicity for their corrections or replies; that the right of reply or correction had been embodied in the legislation of a large number of States and that its legitimacy is recognised in the Draft of Article 17 of the Covenant on Human Rights which the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press decided, at its Second Session, to recommend to the Commission on Human Rights; that failing the adoption, by all States, in their own legislation, of a like right available to foreign nationals under the same conditions as to their own nationals, it is particularly desirable to institute on the international level a right of correction, that it is necessary in order to prevent any abuse, strictly to define the extent of the right of correction, and also to specify the conditions for its exercise;

HAVE ADOPTED the following Articles:

Article 1

In cases where a Contracting State alleges that news reports likely to injure its relations with other States transmitted from one country to another country by foreign correspondents or by news agencies and disseminated abroad, are false or distorted, it may submit its version of the facts (hereinafter called "communiqué") to the Contracting States within whose territories such reports have been published in one or more newspapers or periodicals or disseminated by radio. Such communiqué may be issued only with respect to news reports and must be without comment or expression of opinion. As far as possible the communiqué should not contain a larger number of words than the news report objected to and in no case more than double the number of words in the news report to be corrected. The communiqué must be accompanied by a verbatim text of the report as published or disseminated, and by evidence that the report objected to has been transmitted from one country to another by a foreign correspondent or by a news agency.

Article 2

1. Any Government of a Contracting State receiving such a communiqué shall, whatever be its opinion concerning the facts in question, make available to the news enterprises functioning in the territory where it exercises its authority the communiqué of the Government exercising the right of correction and, within five clear days from the date of receiving this communiqué, shall facilitate its dissemination through customary channels in accordance with its procedure for releasing news concerning international affairs.

2. In the event of the failure of any Contracting State to discharge its obligation under this article with respect to the communiqués of another Contracting State, the latter may discharge on the basis of reciprocity its obligation with respect to any communiqués thereafter submitted to it by the defaulting State.

Article 3

If any of the Contracting States to which this communiqué has been transmitted fails to fulfil, within the prescribed time-limit, the obligation laid down in the preceding article, the Government exercising the right of correction may submit the said communiqué to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall, within five clear days from the receipt thereof, give it appropriate publicity. This paragraph shall come into force as soon as the General Assembly of the United Nations has instructed its Secretary-General to perform this duty.

Article 4

Every Contracting State may, to the extent strictly limited by the exigencies of the situation, derogate from its obligations under the present Convention,

- (a) as long as a state of war or public emergency prevails in its own territory,
- (b) as long as such a state prevails in the territory of one or other Contracting States, but only with regard to those States.

Article 5

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiations shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision unless the Contracting States agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 6

The present Convention shall be open for accession to every State invited to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held at Geneva in March and April, 1948, and to every other State which the General Assembly of the United Nations shall, by resolution, declare to be eligible.

Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

When any two of the States mentioned in Article 6 have deposited their instruments of accession, the present Convention shall come into force between them on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the second instrument of accession. It shall come into force for each State which accedes after that date on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of accession.

Article 8

Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by notification of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification of denunciation.

Article 9

1. A State party to the present Convention may at the same time of its accession thereto or at any time thereafter by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the present Convention shall extend to any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, and the Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification. The respective Contracting States undertake to seek immediately the consent of the Governments of such territories to the application of the present Convention to such territories, and to accede forthwith on behalf of and in respect of each such territory, if and when its consent has been obtained.

2. A State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 above extending the present Convention may with the consent of the Government concerned at any time thereafter by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification, and the Convention shall then cease to extend to such territory six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.

Article 10

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the States referred to in Article 6 of the date of the deposit of every instrument of accession and of the date on which this Convention comes into force and of any information received by him in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 and of every notification received by him in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 or 8.

III. DRAFT CONVENTION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The STATES PARTIES TO THIS CONVENTION,

CONSIDERING that the free interchange of information and opinions, both in the national and in the international sphere, is a fundamental human right and essential in the cause of peace and for the achievement of political, social and economic progress, and

DESIRING to co-operate fully with one another to promote the peace and welfare of mankind by this means,

HAVE ACCEPTED the following provisions:

Article 1

Subject to the provisions of Articles 2, 4, 5 and 6 of this Convention,

- (a) each Contracting State shall secure to all its own nationals and to the nationals of every other Contracting State lawfully within its territory freedom to impart and receive information and opinions, orally, by written or printed matter, in the form of art, or by legally operated visual or auditory devices without governmental interference;
- (b) no Contracting State shall regulate or control the use or availability of any of the means of communication referred to in the preceding paragraph, in any manner discriminating against any of its own nationals or of the nationals of any other Contracting State on political or personal grounds or on the basis of race, sex, language or religion;
- (c) each Contracting State shall secure to all its own nationals and to the nationals of every other Contracting State, freedom to transmit and listen to information and opinions within its territories and across its frontiers by any legally operated means without governmental interference;
- (d) each Contracting State shall permit the nationals of other Contracting States as much freedom to seek information as it grants to its own nationals;
- (e) the Contracting States shall encourage and facilitate the interchange between their territories of those of their nationals engaged in the gathering of information and opinions for dissemination to the public and shall deal expeditiously with applications by such persons to enter their territories.

Article 2

1. The freedoms referred to in paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) of Article 1 carry with them duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to necessary penalties, liabilities and restrictions clearly defined by law, but only with regard to:

- (a) matters which must remain secret in the interest of national safety;
- (b) expressions which incite persons to alter by violence the system of government or which promote disorder;
- (c) expressions which incite persons to commit criminal acts;
- (d) expressions which are obscene or which are dangerous for youth and expressed in publications intended for them;
- (e) expressions which are injurious to the fair conduct of legal proceedings;
- (f) expressions which infringe literary or artistic rights;
- (g) expressions about other persons, natural or legal, which defame their reputations or are otherwise injurious to them without benefiting the public;
- (h) legal obligations resulting from professional, contractual or other legal relationships including disclosure of information received in confidence in a professional or official capacity;
- (i) the prevention of fraud;
- (j) the systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples or States.

2. A Contracting State may establish on reasonable terms a right of reply or a similar corrective remedy.

Article 3

Each Contracting State shall encourage the establishment functioning within its territory or more non-official organisations of persons employed in the dissemination of information

to the public, in order to promote the observance by such persons of high standards of professional conduct, and in particular:

- (a) to report facts without prejudice and in their proper context and to make comments without malicious intent;
- (b) to facilitate the solution of the economic, social and humanitarian problems of the world as a whole and the free interchange of information bearing on such problems;
- (c) to help promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination;
- (d) to help maintain international peace and security;
- (e) to counteract the persistent spreading of false or distorted reports which promote hatred or prejudice against States, persons or groups of different race, language, religion or philosophical conviction.

Article 4

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the right of any Contracting State to take measures which it deems necessary in order:

- (a) to bring its balance of payments into equilibrium;
- (b) to develop its national news enterprises until such time as such news enterprises are fully developed;
- (c) to prevent agreements in restraint of the free flow of information or the cartelisation in regard to information:

provided that such measures may not be used as a means of preventing the entry of nationals of other Contracting States who are engaged in the gathering of information and opinions for dissemination to the public.

Article 5

Nothing in the present Convention shall prevent a Contracting State from reserving under its legislation to its own nationals the right to edit newspapers or news periodicals produced within its territory.

Article 6

Nothing in the present Convention shall limit the discretion of any Contracting State to refuse entry into its territory to any particular person, or to restrict the period of his residence thereon.

Article 7

As between the Contracting States which become parties to any general agreement on Human Rights sponsored by the United Nations and containing provisions relating to freedom of information, the present Convention shall be superseded by such agreement to the extent that the two instruments are inconsistent.

Article 8

In time of war or other public emergency a Contracting State may take measures derogating from its obligations under the present Convention to the extent strictly limited by the exigencies of the situation.

Any Contracting State availing itself of this right of derogation shall promptly inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the measures which it has thus adopted and of the reasons therefor. It shall also inform him as and when the measures cease to operate.

Article 9

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiations shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision unless the Contracting States agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 10

1. The present Convention shall be open for accession to every State invited to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held at Geneva in March and April, 1948, and to every other State which the General Assembly of the United Nations shall, by resolution, declare to be eligible.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 11

When any two of the States mentioned in Article 10 have deposited their instruments of accession, the present Convention shall come into force between them on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the second instrument of accession. It shall come into force for each State which accedes after that date on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of accession.

Article 12

Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by notification of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification of denunciation.

Article 13

(a) A State party to the present Convention may at the same time of its accession thereto or at any time thereafter by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the present Convention shall extend to any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, and the Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification. The respective Contracting States undertake to seek immediately the consent of the Governments of such territories to the application of the present Convention to such territories, and to accede forthwith on behalf of and in respect of each such territory, if and when its consent has been obtained.

(b) A State which has made a declaration under paragraph (a) above extending the present Convention may with the consent of the Government concerned at any time thereafter by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification, and the Convention shall then cease to extend to such territory six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification.

Article 14

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the States referred to in Article 10 of the date of the deposit of every instrument of accession and of the date on which this Convention comes into force and of any information received by him in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 and of every notification received by him in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 or 13.

ANNEX B

DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT COVENANT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION,

HAVING CONSIDERED the resolution of the Economic and Social Council of 3 March 1948 referring to the Conference for its consideration and report Articles 17 and 18 of the Draft Declaration on Human Rights and Article 17 of the Draft Covenant on Human Rights with the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press,

IS OF THE OPINION that:

I. Articles 17 and 18 of the Declaration may be embodied in one Article as follows

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought and expression; this right shall include freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas by any means and regardless of frontiers.

II. Article 17 of the Draft Covenant on Human Rights may be as follows:

(1) Every person shall have the right to freedom of thought and the right to freedom of expression without interference by governmental action; these rights shall include freedom to hold opinions, to seek, receive and impart information and ideas, regardless of frontiers, either orally, by written or printed matter, in the form of art, or by legally operated visual or auditory devices.

(2) The right to freedom of expression carries with it duties and responsibilities and may, therefore, be subject to penalties, liabilities or restrictions clearly defined by law, but only with regard to:

- (a) matters which must remain secret in the interests of national safety;
- (b) expressions which incite persons to alter by violence the system of Government;

- (c) expressions which directly incite persons to commit criminal acts;
- (d) expressions which are obscene;
- (e) expressions injurious to the fair conduct of legal expressions;
- (f) infringements of literary or artistic rights;
- (g) expressions about other persons natural or legal which defame their reputations or are otherwise injurious to them without benefiting the public;
- (h) the systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples and states;

A State may establish on reasonable terms a right of reply or a similar corrective remedy.

(3) Measures shall be taken to promote the freedom of information through the elimination of political, economic, technical and other obstacles which are likely to hinder the free flow of information.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to affect the right of any State to control the entry of persons into its territory or the period of their residence therein.

III. THE CONFERENCE, having considered the above Articles of the Declaration and the Covenant, and the Second Report of the Sub-Commission,

IS OF THE OPINION that Article 17 of the Covenant is intended to apply to the freedom of expression of individuals as well as to the freedom of media of information and, considering there are particular provisions in many sources of law which restrict the freedom of expression and information other than those permitted by the Draft Article 17 suggested above,

RESOLVES, that the problem created by the omission of such provisions be called to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights.

ANNEX C RESOLUTIONS CHAPTER I GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Resolution No. 1

WHEREAS

Freedom of Information is a fundamental right of the people, and is the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is dedicated, without which world peace cannot well be preserved; and

Freedom of information carries the right to gather, transmit, and disseminate news anywhere and everywhere without fetters; and

Freedom of information depends for its validity upon the availability to the people of a diversity of sources of news and of opinion; and

Freedom of information further depends upon the willingness of the press and other agencies of information to employ the privileges derived from the people without abuse, and to accept and comply with the obligation to seek the facts without prejudice and to spread knowledge without malicious intent; and

Freedom of information further depends upon the effective enforcement of recognised responsibilities,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION RESOLVES, THEREFORE,

1. That everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought and expression: this shall include freedom to hold opinions without interference; and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas by any means and regardless of frontiers;

2. That the right of news personnel to have the widest possible access to the sources of information, to travel unhampered in pursuit thereof, and to transmit copy without unreasonable or discriminatory limitations, should be guaranteed by action on the national and international plane.

3. That the exercise of these rights should be limited only by recognition of and respect for the rights of others, and the protection afforded by law to the freedom, welfare and security of all;

4. That in order to prevent abuses of freedom of information, governments in so far as they are able should support measures which will help to improve the quality of information and to make a diversity of news and opinion available to the people;

5. That it is the moral obligation of the press and other agencies of information to seek the truth and report the facts, thereby contributing to the solution of the world's problems through the free interchange of information bearing on them, promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination, fostering understanding and co-operation between peoples, and helping maintain international peace and security;

6. That this moral obligation, under the spur of public opinion, can be advanced through organisations and associations of journalists and through individual news personnel;

7. That encouragement should be given to the establishment and to the functioning within the territory of a State of one or more non-official organisations of persons employed in the collection and dissemination of information to the public, and that such organisation or organisations should encourage the fulfilment *inter alia* of the following obligations by all individuals or organisations engaged in the collection and dissemination of information;

- (a) To report facts without prejudice and in their proper context and to make comments without malicious intent;
- (b) To facilitate the solution of the economic, social and humanitarian problems of the world as a whole through the free interchange of information bearing on such problems;
- (c) To help promote freedom for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination;
- (d) To help maintain international peace and security;
- (e) To counteract the spreading of intentionally false or distorted reports which promote hatred or prejudice against States, persons or groups of different race, language, religion or philosophical conviction;

8. That observance of the obligations of the press and other agencies of information, except those of a recognised legal nature, can also be effectively advanced by the people served by these instrumentalities, provided that news and opinion reach them through a diversity of sources and that the people have adequate means of obtaining and promoting a better performance from the press and other agencies of information.

Resolution No. 2

WHEREAS the peoples of the world have embodied in the United Nations their determination to protect mankind from the scourge of war and to prevent the recurrence of aggression from Nazi, Fascist, or any other source;

WHEREAS the attainment of a just and lasting peace depends in great degree upon the free flow of true and honest information to all peoples and upon the spirit of responsibility with which all personnel of the press and other agencies of information seek the truth and report the facts;

AND WHEREAS, by inaccurate reports, by defective or distorted presentation and deliberate or malicious misinterpretation of facts, in various parts of the world, peoples have been misled and their mutual understanding has been seriously endangered;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

ENDORSES the resolutions of the second General Assembly on propaganda which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and on the spreading of false and distorted reports;

DECLARES that all such propaganda and such reports:

- (a) are contrary to the purposes of the United Nations as defined in the Charter;
- (b) constitute a problem of the first importance calling for urgent corrective action on the national and international planes;

CONDEMNS solemnly all propaganda either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and all distortion and falsification of news through whatever channels, private or governmental, since such activities can only promote misunderstanding and mistrust between the peoples of the world and thereby endanger the lasting peace which the United Nations is considered to maintain;

APPEALS vigorously to the personnel of the press and other agencies of information of all the countries of the world, and to those responsible for their activities, to serve the aims of friendship, understanding and peace by accomplishing their task in a spirit of accuracy, fairness and responsibility;

EXPRESSES its profound conviction that only organs of information in all countries of the world that are free to seek and to disseminate the truth, and thus to carry out their responsibility to the people, can greatly contribute to the counteracting of Nazi, Fascist, or any other propaganda of aggression or of racial, national and religious discrimination and to the prevention of recurrence of Nazi, Fascist, or any other aggression;

AND THEREFORE RECOMMENDS that all countries take within their respective territories the measures which they consider necessary to give effect to this Resolution.

Resolution No. 3

WHEREAS the first Committee of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information on 9 April 1948 unanimously adopted a Resolution declaring that all propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and also the spreading of false and distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between States, constitute a problem of the first importance calling for urgent corrective action in the national and inter national planes, and

WHEREAS in the said Resolution the first Committee expressed its profound conviction that only organs of information in all countries of the world which are free to seek and to disseminate the truth, and thus to carry out their responsibility to the people, can greatly contribute to the counteracting of Nazi, Fascist or any other propaganda of aggression or of racial, national and religious discrimination and to the prevention of recurrence of Nazi, Fascist, or any other aggression, and

WHEREAS, the said Resolution having been adopted by this Conference, it is desirable that all appropriate steps should be taken to implement this Resolution,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

TRANSMITS the said Resolution to the Economic and Social Council, and

RECOMMENDS that all countries should promptly inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any measures taken by them to give effect to the Resolution;

RECOMMENDS that appropriate national bodies should supplement the work of information agencies and associations of journalists and of others engaged in the collection, publication and dissemination of news, in ensuring the impartial presentation of news and opinion;

RECOMMENDS that the United Nations should give consideration to means by which they may be able to assist in implementing the Resolution; and further

RECOMMENDS that the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press in carrying out the functions which may be assigned to it in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference should consider appropriate means by which measures taken to give effect to the Resolution may be co-ordinated.

Resolution No. 4

CONSIDERING that there are in some countries media of information which disseminate racial and national hatred,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that the governments of such countries should :

- (a) Encourage the widest possible dissemination of free information through a diversity of sources as the best safeguard against the creation of racial and national hatred and prejudice;
- (b) Encourage, in consultation with organisations of journalists, suitable and effective non-legislative measures against the dissemination of such hatred and prejudice; and
- (c) Take, within their constitutional limits, appropriate measures to encourage the dissemination of information promoting friendly relations between races and nations based upon the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

CHAPTER II

MEASURES TO FACILITATE THE GATHERING AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

*Resolution No. 5*THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
RESOLVES THAT :

1. Governments should encourage the freest movement of foreign correspondents in the performance of their functions; and that
2. Governments should expedite in a manner consistent with their respective laws and procedures the administrative measures necessary for the entry, residence, movement and travel of foreign correspondents, together with their professional equipment, and should impose no special, discriminatory or unusual restrictions on such ingress or egress, or upon the transit through or residence in their territories of such correspondents.

Resolution No. 6

CONSIDERING that a clear definition of which news personnel are to be regarded as professional foreign correspondents of newspapers, news agencies, periodicals, broadcasting enterprises and newsreel enterprises has not been established; and

CONSIDERING that the various recommendations adopted by this Conference are of particular importance in securing free and unhampered working conditions for foreign correspondents; and

CONSIDERING that the establishment of adequate means of identifying the professional foreign correspondents will facilitate for governments the realisation of their commitments for furthering the free flow of information;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council that the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press be requested to :

- (1) Study the possibility of obtaining a clear and practically applicable definition of such news personnel as are to be given the status of professional foreign correspondents;
- (2) Consider whether measures should be taken with a view to providing foreign correspondents with appropriate documents of identification as to their professional capacity;
- (3) Consider additional administrative and technical facilities might be granted to foreign correspondents holding such documents of identification;
- (4) Conduct this work in close collaboration with international and national professional organisations of the press, radio, and newsreel, especially by drawing upon the experience of news personnel actively engaged in the gathering and transmission of news; and
- (5) Consider whether the task of handling any practical measures to be taken could be entirely or partially entrusted to a permanent organisation collaborating with professional bodies of the press, radio and newsreel, or to such professional bodies.

Resolution No. 7

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

WHILE RECOGNISING that all foreign news personnel must conform to the laws in force in the countries in which they are operating,

DECLARES that no such person legally admitted to a foreign territory should be expelled on account of any lawful exercise by him of his right to seek, receive and impart information or opinion.

*Resolution No. 8*THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
RESOLVES

That Governments should permit and encourage the widest possible access to news, official and non-official, for all foreign correspondents on the same basis as for national correspondents;

AND FURTHER RESOLVES

That Governments should make no discrimination between foreign correspondents as regards access to news provided for in the above paragraph.

Resolution No. 9

CONSIDERING that the United Nations, in accordance with the aim and purposes of its Charter, should be prepared to grant all the necessary facilities for enabling media of information to function with full freedom and responsibility in following the course of its work and that of Conferences called by it and its specialised agencies.

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that the United Nations General Assembly adopt a resolution urging that accredited news personnel of all countries should have free access—

- (a) to countries where meetings of the United Nations or its specialised agencies or any Conferences convened by them take place, in accordance with the terms and conditions of agreements made by the United Nations or its specialised agencies with the governments of such countries; and
- (b) to all sources of information connected with such meetings except in cases where, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, meetings are held in private.

Resolution No. 10

CONSIDERING that one of the purposes and principles of the United Nations as enunciated in the United Nations Charter is the encouragement of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race;

BELIEVING that any racial discrimination is incompatible with freedom of information and that the latter can be facilitated by the unconditional application of the principle of racial equality; and

CONSIDERING that it is imperative that access to all sources of information and to public utilities should be available to foreign correspondents, within the framework of existing laws and regulations without distinction as to race;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

DECLARES that in order to ensure the application of this principle, it is essential that governments and public utilities should not deny to foreign correspondents on racial grounds:

- (a) access to any sources of information within the framework of existing laws and regulations;
- (b) access to press conferences, legislative bodies, public meetings and demonstrations, theatres, concerts, exhibitions, public lectures, and educational institutions, etc.;
- (c) access to communication facilities;
- (d) access to means of transport; and
- (e) access to facilities relative to accommodation and supplies.

*Resolution No. 11***THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION**

INVITES governments to conclude bilateral or multi-lateral agreements with a view to eliminating unreasonable or discriminatory taxes affecting the operations of foreign information agencies and news personnel, being guided, in particular, by the results of the work of the Fiscal Commission of the Economic and Social Council concerning double taxation.

*Resolution No. 12***THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION****RESOLVES**

That governments should permit egress from their territory of all news material of foreign correspondents and foreign information agencies, whether of information or opinion, and whether visual or auditory, without censorship, editing or delay; provided that governments may make and enforce regulations relating directly to the maintenance of national military security; and

That such regulations should, however, be communicated to foreign correspondents and should apply equally to all foreign correspondents and foreign information agencies.

FURTHER RESOLVES.

That if the requirements of national military security should compel governments, in peace-time, to establish censorship for a certain period of time, they should:

- (1) establish in advance such categories of information or photographs for the use of a newspaper, news agency, broadcasting station or newsreel enterprise in another country, as are subject to previous inspection and publish the directives of the censor announcing forbidden matters;
- (2) carry out censorship as far as possible in the presence of the journalists; and
- (3) where censorship in the presence of the person concerned has not been possible
 - (a) fix the time-limit allowed the censors for the return of the copy or photograph;
 - (b) require the return of copy submitted for censorship direct to the reporters of news agencies so that journalists may know at once what has been censored in their text and what use they may make of the censored information;
 - (c) base the charge on the number of words composing a telegram after censorship; and
 - (d) return the total telegraph charges for telegrams submitted for censorship, the transmission of which has been delayed more than six hours.

Resolution No. 13

STRONGLY CONVINCED that Freedom of Information should be assured to everyone,

HOLDING that any form of censorship constitutes a curtailment of this freedom,

CONSIDERING that censorship deprives the information which it passes of its credibility and often gives information from unspecified sources an unwarranted value;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

SOLEMNLY CONDEMNS the use in peace-time of censorship which restricts or controls freedom of information, and

INVITES governments to take the necessary steps to promote its progressive abolition;

AND CONSIDERS THAT

NOTHING in this resolution shall, however, prevent governments from maintaining regulation of newsreels provided their release may only be prohibited on grounds of public morality.

*Resolution No. 14***THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION**

RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council for suggestion to the INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION that where teleprinter lines have been installed on long-term lease between two or more news agencies, not only may the agencies bound by contract exchange news over these lines, but correspondents of the affiliated agencies may also use them without extra charge for transmitting news to the agencies for which they work.

*Resolution No. 15***THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION**

RESOLVES that foreign correspondents should have access to all facilities generally and publicly used for the international transmission of news material and should be enabled to transmit news material from one country to another on the same basis and at the same rates applicable to all other users of such facilities for similar purposes.

Resolution No. 16

BELIEVING that the widest possible publication, circulation, movement and interchange of news, newspapers, news periodicals, newsreels and other media of a distinct news character are a necessary part of freedom of information, and

RECOGNISING that governments should, to the extent of their abilities and within the limits of their currency positions, facilitate the securing of raw materials and equipment needed for the development of their domestic information agencies and organisations,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that, as hard currencies and foreign exchange become increasingly available and more free, governments should encourage and, as far as practicable, facilitate the necessary action which will ease quantitative, exchange and tariff restrictions on the importation of news, news publications and productions, and raw materials and equipment therefor, and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the governments of countries which possess hard currencies encourage by appropriate steps the above-mentioned action.

Resolution No. 17

CONSIDERING that it is advisable to adopt measures relating to the free reception and exhibition of newsreels,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that all States should take steps to foster the interchange of newsreels in proportion to each nation's productive capacity, and should at the same time study the disparities in the development of the production enterprises in the different countries and deal with the problem of the development of national enterprises by means of provisional measures; and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that monopolistic practices, in all their forms, open or concealed, in relation to the showing of such films, be eliminated, in order to avoid any kind of restriction, exclusion or privilege.

Resolution No. 18

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

CONSIDERS that governments should permit all news material of foreign correspondents and foreign information agencies to enter their territories and reach information agencies operating therein on the same conditions as are accorded to any other foreign information agencies.

Resolution No. 19

WITH A VIEW to encourage wider and freer flow of information through the development of national news agencies in countries where such agencies are under-developed,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that any foreign news agency operating within the territory of a country where national news agencies are under-developed, while it should enjoy full freedom as regards the international transmission of news, should refrain from releasing, at the locality of its operation, news concerning the country's domestic affairs, and further refrain from transmitting such news to any other locality in that country for publication, except by mutual arrangement with the national news agencies or with local newspapers.

Resolution No. 20

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

WHILE AFFIRMING its conviction

THAT effective news agencies are a natural outgrowth of the vigour and co-operation of the organs of publication which they serve; and

THAT the dependence of news agencies on those organs themselves is an important factor in ensuring the objectivity of the information which they supply,

IS HOWEVER of opinion that in countries where national news agencies are not sufficiently developed provisional measures may appropriately be taken by governments to encourage their development as independent news agencies, and is further of opinion that at no time should the development of foreign news agencies by unfair or abnormal means be allowed to prejudice the normal development of national agencies.

Resolution No. 21

CONSIDERING that the increase in the amount of information should apply without exception and in equal measure to all countries with a view to obtaining an ever-wider and more accurate knowledge of their problems, achievements and contributions to international co-operation and world peace; and

CONSIDERING that this aim has not been fully realised in the case of all nations, about some of which information is scanty and in many cases distorted or biased, and that as a result there is too often ignorance as to the true character of their civilisation and their importance in material progress, intellectual achievements and contribution to social justice, the defence of freedom and world harmony;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that press enterprises and agencies for the publication and dissemination of news be encouraged to establish an efficient information service dealing with all countries, and especially with their achievements and concern for human progress, for their own political, economic and social independence and for the closest friendship and harmony among peoples; and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that stress be laid on the desirability of all governments making permanently available to such enterprises and agencies all information material likely to contribute to the above aim and to the elucidation or rectification of news and comments which tend to hamper or prevent its realisation.

Resolution No. 22

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

CONSIDERING the desirability for the full realisation of freedom of information in all countries,

RESOLVES that all countries should co-operate in the procurement and advancement of the facilities for the transmission and dissemination of information.

Resolution No. 23

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

TAKES NOTE of the Secretariat Document on International Communications and the Freedom of Information (E/CONF. 6/29), and

RECOMMENDS that, in view of the highly technical nature of the matter, the Economic and Social Council refer it to the International Telecommunications Union for its consideration.

Resolution No. 24

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

HAVING GIVEN CONSIDERATION to the problems involved in the establishment of governmental and semi-governmental information services in order to make information available in countries other than their own,

REQUESTS the Economic and Social Council to refer consideration of this matter to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, and to draw its attention to the views expressed at this Conference and to the proposal of the United Kingdom delegation on the subject.

CHAPTER III

MEASURES CONCERNING THE FREE PUBLICATION AND RECEPTION OF INFORMATION

Resolution No. 25

CONSIDERING that governments should put no obstacles in the way of persons and groups wishing to express themselves through the means of mass communication,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that all governments should, to the extent that they make available materials and facilities for the mass media, undertake not to discriminate on political or personal grounds or on the basis of race, nationality, sex, language or religion, or against minorities.

Resolution No. 26

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

CONSIDERING that, in view of the diversity of the laws of libel in force in different countries, and the diversity of legal systems and conditions with reference to which laws are made, this Conference is not in a position to make a close study of such laws for the purpose of recommending specific improvements; and RECOGNISING that all branches of law must be kept in accord with public opinion and that this is especially true of the laws relating to the liberty of discussion,

RECOMMENDS that States should from time to time review their laws of libel, taking into consideration the general conclusions of this Conference, in order to remove anomalies, and to secure to all persons the maximum freedom of expression compatible with the maintenance of order and with due regard to the rights of others; and

CONSIDERING it necessary to determine the fundamental principles in this matter which may serve as a uniform basis for the laws of the various countries,

FURTHER RECOMMENDS:

(1) that the Economic and Social Council invite a Committee of Jurists or an international organisation (such as the International Association of Criminal Law) to:

(a) study the laws of libel of the various countries in order to note their defects, and anomalies; and

(b) formulate a body of fundamental rules and principles regarding libel, taking into account the role played by the press in a democratic State; and

(2) that the Economic and Social Council draw the attention of the various Governments to this body of rules with a view to their being taken into consideration in the formulation of national laws of libel.

Resolution No. 27

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOGNISING that there is a diversity in different countries in the ownership and control of media of information and that freedom can flourish under widely different systems;

RECOMMENDS that governments should undertake to put no obstacles in the way of persons or groups wishing to express themselves through the means of mass communication, and should ensure in so far as they are able that persons do not suffer discrimination in the use of the media on political or personal grounds or on the basis of race, sex, language or religion, and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS the investigation by each country in its own way of public and private monopoly, in ownership and control of the media of information, where such monopoly exists.

Resolution No. 28

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

CONSIDERING that the free interchange of information and opinions promotes the welfare of all nations and is indispensable to the peace of the world,

RECOMMENDS that governments should grant the right to all nationals of their States to possess and operate radio receiving sets covering all the bands used for domestic and international broadcasts, free from intimidation or pressure and subject only to the accepted rules governing licensing and copyright.

Resolution No. 29

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
IS OF THE OPINION:

1. THAT the tax on the sale of receiving sets, valves and spare parts should be reduced to the maximum extent;
2. THAT the possession of receiving sets is necessary to assure a really free flow of information and is in no way a luxury;
3. THAT the annual, or monthly, charge payable by the possessors of such sets should be allocated exclusively to meet the operating costs of national radio organisations; and
4. THAT receiving sets installed in the schools of all countries should be exempt from all taxes and charges.

Resolution No. 30

CONSIDERING that in many countries the price of radio receiving sets is unduly high; and

CONSIDERING that one of the aims of the Conference is to recommend means to increase the amount of domestic and international information available to all peoples;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council that a study be made of all appropriate measures so that the general public can obtain radio receiving sets at low prices.

Resolution No. 31

WHEREAS one of the means of expanding interchange of information is by the reception of press transmissions by radio addressed to multiple destinations, and

WHEREAS thirty-seven nations now permit private reception of multiple-address newscasts;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

TAKES NOTE of the practice of private reception of multiple-address newscasts; and

SUGGESTS to the Economic and Social Council that the problem be referred for further study to the International Telecommunications Union or any other competent body.

Resolution No. 32

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

HAVING CONSIDERED the investigations of UNESCO into the technical needs of war-devastated countries;

1. EXPRESSES the hope that UNESCO will proceed with the utmost speed to carry out the programmes it has prepared in this connection;
2. NOTES with satisfaction that UNESCO is taking expeditious steps for ascertaining the requirements of other countries, whose detailed wants have not been investigated so far but which are handicapped, on account of material inadequacies, in making satisfactory arrangements for the provision of domestic and international information;
3. RECOMMENDS that the Economic and Social Council instruct its regional economic commissions and request the competent specialised agencies to assist UNESCO in its task of reducing the inequalities in information facilities caused by the devastations due to war, or other handicaps; and

4. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that very early arrangements may be made by UNESCO, with the help of other specialised agencies concerned in the matter, for dealing with the requirements of these countries.

Resolution No. 33

TAKING COGNISANCE of the conclusions concerning newsprint reached by UNESCO as the outcome of its enquiry carried out in 1947 in twelve war-devastated countries of Europe and the Far East, and of the decision of UNESCO to continue its enquiry in 1948 in other parts of the world;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

DRAWs the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the harm and dangers which inadequate production of newsprint, and unequal distribution thereof, have on the exercise of freedom of information;

RECOMMENDS that the Economic and Social Council consider as soon as possible, in the light of the enquiries carried out by the Council and by UNESCO, practical measures to remedy the situation; and

RECOMMENDS that governments give their support to the UNESCO plan for aid to war-devastated countries; and

INVITES UNESCO to extend such aid to other countries suffering from an acute shortage of newsprint.

Resolution No. 34

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

TAKING NOTE of the proposal submitted directly by UNESCO to establish under the auspices of that agency an International Institute of Press and Information, and

CONSIDERING that such an Institute could be conducive to the improvement of the quality of information,

REQUESTS the Economic and Social Council to invite governments and professional organisations, national and international, to examine together the possibility of implementing this proposal and, if it is found practicable, to co-operate in carrying it out.

Resolution No. 35

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

DESIRING to improve the quality of information,

RECOMMENDS

- (1) THAT the curricula of schools of journalism, governmental and private, include
 - (a) intensive study of the history and culture of other peoples as a background for correct interpretation of international news and events;
 - (b) inculcation in future journalists of a keen sense of the moral and social responsibility of their profession, stressing the undesirability of commercialism, sensationalism and racial and religious intolerance; and
 - (c) training in the habit of objectivity, accuracy and comprehensiveness in reporting and writing;
- (2) THAT journalistic organisations exchange views concerning the desirable qualifications, technical requirements, and the working conditions of foreign correspondents;
- (3) THAT systems of awards be established for news personnel for conspicuous service in upholding high journalistic ideals and for excellence in writing, especially in the field of international news and its interpretation, and in promoting the ideals of the United Nations, hereby strengthening friendship between peoples.

Resolution No. 36

CONSIDERING that the task of drafting and enforcing an international code of honour for journalists and other information personnel requires as a principal condition the discussion in advance by the professional organisations active in this field; and

CONSIDERING also that any such code of honour should be sufficiently wide to include all media of information and to cover the activities of all information enterprises, including the activities of journalists, editors, managers, directors and publishers of such enterprises,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS :

1. THAT the question of drafting an international code of honour and of the possibility of establishing an international court of honour be referred to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press :

2. THAT the Sub-Commission should also examine in this connection the Draft Convention concerning an International Court of Honour proposed by the Delegations of Columbia and Peru, which the Conference has taken note of without pronouncing an opinion on its substance, and any other Draft Conventions on the subject referred to in paragraph 1 which may be proposed :

3. THAT national and international professional organisations be invited to contribute such material as they may consider to be of value to the Sub-Commission in its deliberations; and

4. THAT the Sub-Commission be requested to present the results of its investigations to the Economic and Social Council for consideration by any international conference of journalists, editors, managers, directors and publishers which may be convened by the United Nations to consider these specific matters.

Resolution No. 57

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

CONSIDERING the desirability of encouraging the adoption of measures guaranteeing the independence of news personnel and consequently the freedom of information; and

CONSIDERING that to attain this and all those who derive their main livelihood from the practice of the profession should be assured freedom from want in their old age, or in the case of disability, sickness or unemployment, or for their families in the event of death,

RECOMMENDS :

THAT the Economic and Social Council invite governments to include in their legislation a system of social security guaranteeing apart from the rights conferred on news personnel by their contracts of employment,

- (a) payment (pension or lump sum) during their old age and in the event of disability;
- (b) compensation for a certain period in the event of unemployment or sickness including an adequate notice of discharge; and
- (c) payment (pension or lump sum) to the widow and dependent children; and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that social benefits be financed by contributions made on the one hand by employers and on the other by news personnel themselves, and possibly, by contributions from the State.

Resolution No. 58

CONSIDERING :

THAT the problem of freedom of information, in relation to the reception and transmission of true and objective news, is intimately bound up with the economic conditions under which professional news personnel work,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RECOMMENDS that in all States Members of the United Nations and Non-Member States the advisability be considered of assuring, by free negotiation between employers and employees, or, where necessary, by law, the protection of news personnel whose main source of livelihood is the gathering or dissemination of news or opinion, whether they work for daily newspapers, news periodicals, news agencies, or news departments of broadcasting or motion picture organisations; and

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that such provisions should cover the following points without exclusion of other benefits :

- 1. The initial emoluments of the professional journalist;
- 2. Automatic system of increase in salaries for seniority, taking into account previous experience;
- 3. Stability of employment and compensation in case of wrongful dismissal;
- 4. Superannuation and retirement;
- 5. Payment of salaries during vacations;
- 6. System of compensation for accidents at work and occupational diseases; and
- 7. Settlement of professional disputes.

CHAPTER IV

CONTINUING MACHINERY TO PROMOTE THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

Resolution No. 55

CONSIDERING :

THAT the work of the various Committees has shown the need to set up continuing international machinery to carry on the work undertaken by the Conference on Freedom of Information and, in particular, to study the problems involved in the application of the resolutions adopted by this Conference and the implementation of the draft conventions recommended by it,

CONSIDERING :

THAT it is expedient, in order to avoid the multiplication of specialised agencies, to entrust this task to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RESOLVES :

1. That the Economic and Social Council be requested to continue the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press for a period of three years;

2. That the Sub-Commission's terms of reference include the consideration of issues and problems involved in the dissemination of information by newspapers and news periodicals, radio broadcasts and newsreels;

3. That, to carry out these terms of reference, the Sub-Commission may :

(a) Study and report to the Economic and Social Council on :

- (1) Political, economic and other barriers to the free flow of information;
- (2) The extent to which freedom of information is accorded to the various peoples of the world;
- (3) The adequacy of the news available to them;
- (4) The development of high standards of professional conduct;
- (5) The persistent dissemination of information which is false, distorted or otherwise injurious to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
- (6) The operation of any inter-governmental agreements in the field of freedom of information;

(b) Receive for its own information communications from any legally constituted national or international press, information, broadcasting or newsreel enterprise or association relating to the items enumerated in paragraph 3(a) above with a view to assisting it in the formulation of general principles and proposals in the field of freedom of information;

(c) Discharge with the approval of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council such other functions as may be entrusted to it by intergovernmental agreements on information; and

(d) Initiate studies and make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council concerning :

- (1) The promotion of a wider degree of freedom of information and the reduction or elimination of obstacles thereto;
- (2) The promotion of the dissemination of true information to counteract Nazi, Fascist or any other propaganda of aggression or of racial, national and religious discrimination;
- (3) The conclusion or improvement of inter-governmental agreements in the field of freedom of information; and
- (4) Measures to facilitate the work of foreign news personnel.

4. That the General Assembly be requested to make adequate funds available for the work of the Sub-Commission, and in particular, funds for providing the Sub-Commission with the full-time expert staff, within the Secretariat of the United Nations, necessary for the discharge of its important functions.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

Resolution No. 40

HAVING CONSIDERED the proposal of the International Organisation of Journalists regarding a Day of Friendship and Mutual Understanding in the Press,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

REQUESTS the Economic and Social Council to refer the proposal of the International Organisation of Journalists to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press for consideration and such action as may be considered desirable.

Resolution No. 41

The Conference requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convey to Dr. Lev Sychrava its appreciation of his memorandum on The Principles of Free Exchange of Information (Document E/CN. 4/Sub. 1/50) and the regret of the Conference that he could not be present at its meeting.

CHAPTER VI

POSSIBLE MODES OF ACTION BY MEANS OF WHICH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE CAN BEST BE PUT INTO EFFECT

Resolution No. 42

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

RESOLVES that some of the recommendations of the Conference can best be put into effect in the form of Conventions.

Resolution No. 43

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
RESOLVES:

1. THAT all documents passed by the Conference, Resolutions or Draft Conventions, be referred to the Economic and Social Council for study at its next session;
2. THAT all Governments invited to this Conference be requested to forward to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before 5 July 1948 their comments on the Draft Conventions proposed by the Conference and proposals for other Draft Conventions based on the recommendations of this Conference;
3. THAT the Economic and Social Council be requested to examine at its Seventh Session the Draft Conventions referred to it by the Conference in the light of such comments and other proposed Draft Conventions as provided in para 2, and to submit to the General Assembly at its Third Session Draft Conventions which may thereafter be opened at that session for signature or accession by those States entitled and willing to become parties thereto, and remain open subsequently for additional accessions.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.)

Friday, 3rd September, 1948

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS†

CIVIL WORK EXECUTED IN AMBERNATH ORDNANCE FACTORY

785. *Mr. R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total amount of work executed for civil purposes in the Ambernath Ordnance Factory during the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and from 1st January to 30th June, 1948, each year separately?

(b) Has the factory been working to its full capacity? If not, why not?

(c) Was there any profit realised from this class of work during the above period? If so, what was the profit for each of the above years?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) I lay a statement on the table of the House.

(b) No, Sir, because part of the plant in the factory, for which at present there are no military demands, is unsuitable for civil production.

(c) 1945-46—No profit.

1946-47—No profit.

1947-48 Onwards—Production accounts have not yet been finalised, so it is not yet possible to state whether there was any profit or not during this period.

Statement

1945—Negligible.

1946—35 tons of Brass Strip and a few miscellaneous items.

1947—1,370 tons of Non-ferrous materials mainly in strip form and a few miscellaneous items.

1948 (from 1st January to 30th June)—1,001 tons of Non-ferrous materials mainly in Strip form, and a few miscellaneous items.

PENSIONS AND *INAMS* TO POLITICAL SUFFERERS

786. *Mr. R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government contemplate taking decision in the matter of granting political or military pensions and *inams* to those who have suffered between 1913 and 1947 by partaking in political activities?

(b) If so, what are the plans of Government in this matter?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†Answers to these questions were laid on the table, the question hour having been dispensed with.—*Ed. of D.*

BANNING PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS IN POLITICS.

787. *Seth Govind Das: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the recent decision of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha Executive to revive their political activities?

(b) If so, in view of the Government of India's declared policy of banning communal organizations from participating in politics, what steps do Government propose to take to stop political activities of communal organizations?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: With the permission of the Speaker, I would like to give a consolidated reply to the four questions Nos. 787, 802, 816 and 857.

All these questions deal with the action taken by Government to implement the Resolution passed by this Assembly during the last Session on communal political organisations. I place on the table of the House a copy of a letter which has been issued to all Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners and to the Ministries of the Central Government.

No. 24/2/48-POLL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

From

G. V. Bedekar, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners.

New Delhi, (3) the 11th August, 1948

SUBJECT:—Regulation of communal organisations.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the enclosed resolution, regarding the regulation of communal organisations, passed by the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) at its meeting held on the 3rd April 1948, and to say that the Government of India have given careful consideration to the question of what steps, legislative and administrative should be taken to prevent communal organisations from engaging in activities other than those essential for the *bona fide* religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community. So far as legislative action is concerned, it appears to the Government of India that it is difficult, for several reasons to draw at this stage a clear line between religious, cultural, social and educational activities (which may be termed non-political activities) on the one hand and other activities (which may be termed political) on the other. The main reason is that the fundamental rights to be conferred by the new Constitution may render certain types of political activities justifiable even when they are pursued by a communal organisation. For instance, if some of the fundamental rights are in practice denied to members of a particular community in a particular area, then those members may justifiably organise themselves for the purpose of asserting those rights and getting the other communities to recognise them, but such an activity may well be regarded as "political" in the sense of not being "essential for the *bona fide* religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community". The draft constitution also recognises the communal element in respect of certain matters, besides fundamental rights—e.g., reservation and seats for minorities in the House of People and in the Legislative Assemblies of States, and special provision for the Anglo-Indian Community with respect to appointment to services and educational grants. It has accordingly been decided that the implementation of the resolution in the legislative field should wait until the passing of the Constitution when it will be clearer to what extent "political" activities of communal organisations will be justifiable on account of their close connection with fundamental rights and other provisions of the Constitution.

2. Meanwhile, as regards administrative action, the Government of India have decided that the following measures should be put into effect forthwith:

- (a) No notice should be taken by Government and its officers, local bodies, State-aided institutions, etc., of petitions or representations from communal organisations on political matters.

- (b) Interviews, should be denied to leaders of communal organisations who wish to make representations on political matters. Deputations of such communal organisations should not be received by any Minister or officer of Government.
- (c) No Government grant-in-aid or patronage in any form should be given to communal organisations which indulge in political activities.

3. I am to request that, if the Provincial Government/you see no objection, step may be taken to give effect to the administrative measures decided upon.

Yours faithfully,
G. V. BEDEKAR.

Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Copy of Regulation of Communal organisations, passed by the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) at its meeting held on the 3rd April, 1948.

"Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the growth of national unity and solidarity that communalism should be eliminated from Indian life, this Assembly is of opinion that no communal organisation which by its constitution or by the exercise of discretionary power vested in any of its officers or organs, admits to or excludes from its membership persons on grounds of religion, race and caste, or any of them, should be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the *bona fide* religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community, and that all steps, legislative and administrative, necessary to prevent such activities should be taken".

EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF THE BLIND

788. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state how many Institutions are run by Government for the education and welfare of the blind and where they are situated?

(b) How many blind people are undergoing training and what are the vocations for which they have been trained?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) There is no institution for the Blind under the direct administrative control of either the Central or the Provincial Governments. According to our information, three Schools for the Blind are run by three State Governments, namely Cochin, Jaipur and Mysore. There are thirtyfive other Institutions, in the Provinces and States, most of which receive grants-in-aid from their respective Governments. The Government of India are taking steps to provincialize the Ajmer School for the Blind.

(b) According to available information, approximately 1,200 students are receiving education and training in various institutions managed by private and public bodies in this country. In most of these institutions, music is taught with a vocational bias. Besides this, the students are taught a few handicrafts, such as cane-work, wicker-work, card-board-box making, elementary leather work, lacemaking, hand-loom weaving, knitting etc.

BROADCAST IN MALAYALAM AND KANNADA FROM A. I. R., DELHI

789. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to include Malayalam and Kannada among the languages in which broadcasts will be made from the All-India Radio, Delhi?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when do Government propose to inaugurate the same?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) A daily news bulletin in Kannada is already broadcast from All-India Radio, Delhi, while a daily news talk in Malayalam is given from Madras. A proposal to radiate two news bulletins daily in Malayalam and Kannada from All-India Radio, Delhi is under consideration.

(b) As soon as the requisite financial sanction and staff are available.

**CINCHONA CULTIVATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF QUININE THROUGH
POST OFFICES**

790. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the total acreage under Cinchona cultivation in the Indian Union?

(b) Is there any proposal to increase the area under cultivation?

(c) Is quinine being supplied regularly through the post offices and what is the number of post offices distributing the same?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) A statement (No. I) giving the required information is laid on the table.

(b) It is understood that the Governments of Madras and West Bengal are each planning to enlarge their plantations.

(c) Quinine is being supplied through post offices in the Provinces other than West Bengal, East Punjab, Orissa, and Assam. In the last two Provinces, however quinine substitutes are being supplied through the post offices. A statement (No. II) showing the number of post offices supplying quinine is placed on the table of the House.

Statement I.

Showing approximate acreages of cinchona plantations in the Indian Union.

Particulars.	Locations.	Approximate Acreages.
1. Plantations of the Government of West Bengal.	Darjeeling District .	7,000
2. Plantations of Government of Madras	Nilgiris & Anemalais .	5,400
3. Plantations of the Government of Assam	Khasi Hills .	400
4. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation	Anamalais & Tinnevely District (Madras).	600
5. Smaller private plantations in Madras	Nilgiris & Anamalais .	300
6. Other private plantations	Coorg .	6
Total Acreage		13,706

Statement II.

Showing the names of Provinces supplying quinine to the public through Post Offices.

Name of Provinces.	Number of post offices distributing quinine to the public.
Bombay	484
Madras	4,347
United Provinces	2,500
Bihar	30
Central Province and Berar	846
Total	8,207

RETRENCHMENT IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

791. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of ordnance workers who have been retrenched after 15th August, 1947 from the various ordnance factories?

(b) Is there any proposal to effect a further retrenchment of these workers?

(c) How many months notice is normally given before retrenchment and what assistance do Government give to these workers to get employment?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) 775, all Unskilled Workmen.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Fourteen days in accordance with the Factories Act. Records are kept by each Factory of discharged employees and they are offered re-employment as and when the work load justifies it. Particulars are also furnished to Labour Employment Exchanges for assistance in obtaining alternative employment.

CONSTRUCTION OF MILITARY RAILWAY FROM KANGRA BEHIND SHIVALIK RANGE

792. *Dr. Raghu Vira: Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state why it has not been possible to lay a military railway from Kangra, behind the Shivalik range, where a road is suggested to be built?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It has not been possible to do this mainly due to the difficult terrain. Besides the construction of a railway line would have certainly taken a very long time.

TEMPLES AND GURDWARAS DESTROYED IN WESTERN PAKISTAN

793. *Dr. Raghu Vira: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what is the number of Hindu and Sikh places of worship destroyed during the disturbances in Western Pakistan, the number still standing intact, and the arrangements, if any, arrived at to protect them against further outrage?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Government have no information regarding the exact number of Hindu and Sikh places of worship destroyed in the disturbances in Western Pakistan or the number of places of worship standing intact though it is known that a considerable number were destroyed or desecrated. In the Inter-dominion Conference held in New Delhi in September 1947, it was agreed that places regarded as sacred by any community should not be allowed to be occupied by members of any other community and particular care should be taken to preserve such places intact, even if they remain vacant.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

794. *Dr. Raghu Vira: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what is the strength of officers in the Archaeological Survey of India?

(b) How many officers do research work as against administrative work?

(c) How many inscriptions have been edited during the last year?

(d) How many inscriptions are lying in the office of the Epigraphist for India and other offices of the Archaeological Department, which still await publication?

(e) Does the Archaeological Department have any specialists for Painting, Architecture, Numismatics, Sculpture, Pre-historic remains, and other special branches?

(f) When is the report of the Ahi-chhatra (in the Bareilly District, United Provinces) excavations to be published?

(g) Would it not be possible for Government to make this report available in Hindi also?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Thirty-two (including three Class II officers).

(b) No archaeological officer is appointed exclusively for administrative duties. All officers are expected to do research work in addition to such administrative work as is essential for them to do by virtue of their being in charge of their own archaeological Circles and specific Branches.

(c) and (d). Details of South Indian inscriptions only are available. So far 29,585 inscriptions have been collected and 8,291 out of them have been published. The remaining 21,294 are still to be published. All archaeological publications were held in abeyance during the war and though several volumes of the South Indian Inscriptions and parts of the Epigraphica Indica are in the press at present none has appeared, yet.

(e) The Department of Archaeology has specialists in Epigraphy, Pre-history, Museology, Scripture, Numismatic; Archaeological Chemistry, Excavations and an officer in charge of Publications.

(f) It has not been possible to publish a report on the Ahi-chhatra excavation *in toto*. But some of the more important finds have been published or are being published in the different numbers of "Ancient India". Pottery has been published in No. 1 and Terracottas are being published in No. 4.

(g) Government will consider the matter.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR STUDY AND TRAINING IN HOMOEOPATHY

795. *Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state why the personnel of the Homoeopathic Committee, the formation of which was promised during the debate on a resolution on the subject on 17th February 1948, has not been announced so far and when Government propose to announce the same?

(b) What steps have Government taken since the passing of the resolution by this House on 17th February, 1948 to encourage the proper study and training of students in the science of Homoeopathic medicine, and the employment of trained Homoeopathic doctors in Government service or in refugee camps?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) The Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee has now been constituted. The delay was due to the fact that the Provincial Governments had to be consulted and there was some delay in the receipt of their replies.

(b) The steps to be taken to regulate training in Homoeopathy and the employment of Homoeopathic doctors in Government service will be considered after the report of the Committee is received.

PROHIBITION IN PROVINCES AND STATES

796. *Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of provinces and states where prohibition is introduced?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The subject is wholly provincial and I regret Government have no information to give to the honourable member.

POPULAR MINISTRY IN EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

797. *Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether in spite of the formation of the East Punjab States Union, no Ministry has till now been formed there?

(b) Who is carrying on the administration in the absence of a popular Ministry?

(c) It is a fact that the East Punjab States Union Congress has offered and is in a position to form a Ministry?

(d) If so, why has it not been allowed to do so?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) No.

(b) A caretaker Government has been set up.

(c) The offer was received but it was not in a position to form a Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

BROADCASTING OF NEWS FIRST IN NATIONAL LANGUAGE AND THEN IN OTHER LANGUAGES

798. *Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government have considered the desirability of broadcasting news etc., firstly in the proposed national language of India and then in other languages?

(b) If so, do Government propose to take steps to get the same done in all A.I.R. broadcasts?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS THROUGH RADIO

799. *Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any plans to make the machinery of broadcasting render greater service to the rural areas in India?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, do Government propose to consider the necessity of drawing up such plans and implementing them with a view to educate the rural population?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

FORMATION OF UNION OF ORISSA STATES

800. *Shri Yudhisthir Mishra: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government have received any representations from the Orissa States for the formation of a union of those States?

(b) If so, do Government propose to place on the table of the House the names of persons or organisations who have made the representations along with the grounds advanced by them for the formation of the union?

(c) Have Government taken any decisions on the representations referred to above and communicated the decisions to the persons or organisations concerned?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) The representation was made by the Rulers of Patna, Kalahandi, Bamra, Dhenkanal and Seraikella. I regret I am unable to disclose the contents of the representation.

(c) Yes. The attention of the honourable member is invited to the press communiques issued by the Government of India on the 28th August 1948, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

Merger of Orissa States Final and Irrevocable Rulers Accept Sardar Patel's Advice

The Ministry of States has been receiving reports that for several months past there has been a move afoot to form a Union of the states which were comprised in what was known as the Eastern States Agency. The rulers of all the states of this agency signed agreements at Cuttack and Nagpur on the 14th and 15th December 1947 to integrate their states with the provinces of Orissa and Central Provinces. Soon after that an agitation started to separate certain states from Orissa and Central Provinces and merge them in Bihar. Some of the rulers also submitted a memorandum for the clarification of their position *vis-a-vis* the provinces and particularly desiring a union on the model of other unions of states formed in India. After careful examination of all aspects of the case and the considerations put forward by the provincial Governments the Government of India decided to separate Seraikela and Kharsawan from Orissa and integrate them with the district of Singhbhum in Bihar. While announcing this decision it was made clear in the communique issued on the 17th May 1948 that the Government had finally decided to merge these states in the provinces in all branches of administration with a common legislature a common judiciary and a common executive. Some of the rulers however did not consider the communique to be the Government's final decision and while waiting for a reply to their memorandum continued supporting the movement for the formation of a union of states. The movement has been particularly active in some of the Orissa States as well as in the Singhbhum District in Bihar.

The Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister has had a discussion with the Premier of Orissa and certain rulers of Orissa States who have been supporting the movement. It now appears that they were under the impression that it was open to them to continue the movement.

The Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister made it clear to the rulers that the decision announced on the 17th May was final and irrevocable. Merger as decided was necessary not only in the larger interests of the country but also of the provinces the rulers and the people. He advised the rulers to give up any further attempt to promote the Union movement. The rulers who were present in Delhi accepted the advice given by the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister.

Atmosphere of Goodwill

In the course of discussion with the Premier of Orissa and the rulers of Orissa States the Deputy Prime Minister impressed on all the paramount need of creating an atmosphere of goodwill in the province. As the rulers have now accepted the advice given by the Deputy Prime Minister the Government of Orissa have agreed to take immediate steps necessary to implement the wish expressed by the Sardar including the release of all persons who have been detained in connection with the union movement.

Ministry of States.

New Delhi, August 28, 1948.

INTERVIEWS WITH STATE AND POLITICAL PRISONERS.

801. *Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the rules under which interviews with state and political prisoners are regulated;

(b) whether members of the Central Legislature have any privileges in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to modify the existing rules under which interviews with state and political prisoners are regulated and if so, how?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Interviews with State prisoners are regulated by special rules under the State Prisoners Regulation (Bengal Regulation III of 1818). There are no prescribed rules regulating interviews with political prisoners.

(b) No.

(c) Government have not found it necessary to make any modification.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTION *RE* PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNAL POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

†802. *Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what measures have been taken by Government with a view to implementing the resolution on communal political organizations adopted by this Assembly during the last Budget Session.

PERSONS ON BAIL ABSCONDING TO PAKISTAN

803. *Dr. B. V. Keskar: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government are aware that in many provinces, and especially in the United Provinces, persons against whom criminal cases are pending and who have been released on bail have run away to Pakistan?

(b) what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). The question relates to a matter which is the concern of the Provincial Governments. The Government of India have no information.

LENDING SERVICES OF SECRETARY IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO BARODA

804. *Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the terms and conditions under which the services of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Health have been lent to Baroda?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta is not a permanent employee of Government; the question of lending his services to the Baroda Government does not, therefore, arise.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DISPENSARIES IN NEW DELHI

805. *Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience and hardships caused to the public of New Delhi by the lack of medical facilities; and

(b) whether any arrangements are being made for establishing dispensaries at convenient centres in New Delhi?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). Government are aware that the medical facilities in Delhi and New Delhi are not adequate to meet the growing demands. Proposals for increasing the number of beds in the hospitals are under active consideration and the question of opening new dispensaries will also be considered.

SELECTION FOR APPOINTMENT IN U.N.O. SECRETARIAT

806. *Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dearth of officers in the Central Services as well as in the Indian Foreign Service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 700 candidates were selected by the Federal Public Service Commission as suitable for service in the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation and that only about 10 persons out of these candidates have been appointed;

†For Answer to this question, see answer to Question No. 787.

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government have taken to appoint these candidates in the Indian Foreign Service and in the Indian Central Services;

(d) if no steps have been taken so far, why it is so,

(e) whether Government propose to consider the cases of such persons for appointment to the Indian Administrative Services; and

(f) whether Government propose to lay on the table of the House a list of approved candidates for the United Nations Organisation Secretariat but who have not yet got the appointments?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) No. The Federal Public Service Commission did not make any selections. They merely invited applications, and collected and forwarded to the United Nations Organisation applications from candidates who possessed the prescribed qualifications. Some candidates applied to the United Nations direct. The selection and appointments were made by the United Nations Organisation in New York and it is not known how many candidates who applied from India have been appointed so far.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

(f) There is no list of approved candidates for appointment to the United Nations Organisation Secretariat. As already stated selections for appointments are made by the United Nations Organisation.

PRIVATE PROPERTIES OF RULERS OF MADHYA BHARAT STATES UNION

807. *Shri V. S. Sarwate: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether inventories of all immovable properties, securities and cash balances held as their private properties by the Rulers of Covenanting States of the Madhya Bharat Union have been given to the Raj Pramukh?

(b) If so, do Government propose to place these lists on the table of the House?

(c) If not, what steps have been taken to get these inventories?

(d) Have any criteria been fixed or principles declared, to distinguish private property of the Ruler from the State property?

(e) If so, what are these criteria or principles?

(f) Have disputes as to the nature of any item in the inventories not being a Ruler's private property arisen?

(g) If so, how many and who were the persons nominated by the Government of India to decide those disputes?

(h) What have been the decisions in such cases?

(i) Irrespective of such disputes, have Government taken any steps or made any arrangements to verify these inventories?

(j) If so, what are these arrangements or steps taken and with what result?

(k) Has the Rajpramukh of the Union taken any steps or made any arrangements to verify these inventories?

(l) If so, what are these steps or arrangements?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Sir, with your permission I propose to answer Questions Nos. 807 and 808 together.

The procedure for the submission and acceptance of inventories of private properties of the Rulers of Covenanting States is prescribed by the Covenant for the formation of the United State of Madhya Bharat. Article XII(2) of the Covenant provides for the submission to His Highness the Rajpramukh of inventories of private properties by the Rulers of the Covenanting States before August 1, 1948. It is understood that these inventories have been received by the Rajpramukh. The basis on which they are to be examined and accepted is for the Rajpramukh acting on the advice of his Ministers to decide. After examination, a note of acceptance will be recorded by the Rajpramukh and communicated to the Ruler concerned with a copy to the Government of India. It is, therefore, primarily for the Union itself to decide whether or not the inventories, as accepted, should be published. The Government of India hardly come into the picture except in regard to the settlement of disputed items.

Even in regard to this the Government of India have informed the Rajpramukhs of the Unions that all possible avenues of arriving at an amicable settlement of disputed items should be explored before referring the case to them. The Rajpramukhs have expressed a desire that an officer from the States Ministry should visit the Unions and assist them personally in the settlement of the Rulers' claim to private property. This request has been agreed to. It is hoped that as a result of these discussions the problem will be resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned and that a formal enquiry in terms of the Covenant would not be forced on the Government of India.

PUBLICATION OF INVENTORIES OF PRIVATE PROPERTIES OF RULERS OF MADHYA BHARAT STATES UNION

+808. *Shri V. S. Sarwate: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the inventories of private properties which were to be given by the Rulers of the covenanting States to the Madhya Bharat Union were published or made available to the public?

(b) If so, in which manner and when?

(c) If not, why were they not made so available?

(d) Will the Government please state as to who was to scrutinize and verify these inventories and whether it was the duty of the Rajpramukh or of the Cabinet Ministers or of them both to scrutinize these inventories and to raise, where proper, a dispute as to whether any item in these inventories was the private property of the Ruler?

(e) If so, have these inventories been so scrutinized and verified and with what result?

(f) If not, who was expected to raise the dispute (referred to in article XII of the Covenant of the United State of Madhya Bharat) as to whether any item in these inventories was the private property of a Ruler?

HOME GUARDS AND PRANTIYA RAKSHA DAL FOR DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA.

809. *Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what progress has been made so far towards the organisation of the Home Guards and Prantiya Raksha Dal in the Chief Commissioner's Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) Do these forces exist in these provinces? If so, what is their present strength?

(c) Is it a fact that further recruitment of Home Guards in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara has been stopped and the persons already recruited have been absorbed in the ordinary police force as the requisite sanction for the necessary finances to implement the scheme was not forthcoming?

+For Answer to this question, see answer to question No. 807.

882

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [3RD SEP. 1948]

(d) By which date is the organisation of Prantiya Raksha Dal in the province of Ajmer-Merwara likely to commence and have arrangements been made for the funds and weapons necessary for training the personnel?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The United Provinces Home Guards Act has been extended to Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and some recruitment has been made. A Commandant has also been appointed in Delhi. Raksha Dals have not yet been started either in Delhi or in Ajmer-Merwara.

(b) The strength of Home Guards in the two provinces is as follows:

Delhi—1,000.

Ajmer-Merwara—87.

(c) Yes, further recruitment of Home Guards in Ajmer-Merwara has been stopped as it had commenced in anticipation of financial sanction. The Home Guards already recruited have not been absorbed in the ordinary police but exist as a separate organization.

(d) The scheme prepared by the Chief Commissioner is under examination, and no precise date can be fixed. Provision for funds and weapons necessary for the training will be made when the scheme is sanctioned.

POST-WAR MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCHEMES FOR AJMER-MERWARA

810. *Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken towards expediting the implementation of Post-war Medical Schemes in the urban and rural areas of the province of Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) What funds, if any, have been provided for the said scheme in the last budget and how much has actually been spent so far on these schemes?

(c) Has anything been done to adequately staff the dispensaries in the rural areas and the hospital at Beawar in the province of Ajmer-Merwara and, to supply them with the requisite medicines, injection tubes and up-to-date surgical instruments since Government's reply to my Starred Question No. 421 dated the 23rd February, 1948 on this subject? If so, what and if not, why not?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) The medical and public health schemes of Ajmer-Merwara for which budget provision has been made during 1948-49, were placed before the Standing Committee of the Legislature for the Ministry of Health and their approval obtained. The approval of the Standing Finance Committee has also been received. I regret that there has been some delay in issuing administrative approval. But it will be sought to go ahead with the work as soon as possible.

In anticipation of administrative approval two rural dispensaries have been taken over by Government and some of the staff at three other rural dispensaries transferred to the Government establishment. Sites have been selected for the construction of buildings for the hospitals and health centres under the schemes and plans are being prepared by the C.P.W.D.

(b) A sum of Rs. 13.30 lakhs has been provided in the 1948-49 budget, which includes a provision of Rs. 9,98,000 for buildings.

(c) An up-to-date Diagnostic X-Ray plant has been installed in the Beawar Hospital and medical stores including injection tubes worth Rs. 7,000 have been provided there. The Kekri rural dispensary has also been provided with a microscope. The Beawar Hospital and the Rural Dispensaries will be improved further when the schemes mentioned in clause (a) are sanctioned and put into execution.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL LEPROSY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

811. *Shri O. V. Alagesan: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government propose to start a Central Leprosy Research Institute?

(b) If so, where do Government propose to locate it?

(c) Is any research work in leprosy being carried on at present and if so, where?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). Government do wish to establish a Central Teaching and Research Institute for Leprosy in the country. They are shortly appointing a Committee to work out details of the Institute and suggest its location.

(c) Yes; active research on leprosy is being carried out under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and at the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput, Madras.

ARMY OFFICERS' MESS

812. *Shri Mahavir Tyagi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how much a Lieutenant in the Indian Army has to pay for the boarding and lodging charges per month to the Officers' Mess, if he has two other members of his family residing with him?

(b) Is there any Officers' Mess which caters for vegetarians only?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) The charges for boarding vary from rupees twelve to rupees eighteen a day for three persons, depending on the age if one of them is a child. The lodging charges amount to 10 per cent. of pay or rupees fifty whichever is less.

(b) No.

CULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE IN U.S.A.

813. *Shri Mahavir Tyagi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state if Government have recently appointed a cultural representative in the United States of America?

(b) What is his name, and what are his qualifications and emoluments?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) No separate appointment of a cultural representative in the United States of America has been made by the Government of India. The Educational Liaison Officer will continue to deal with cultural matters as heretofore.

(b) Does not arise.

HIGH COURT FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH PROVINCE

814. *Dr. Bakhshi Tek Chand: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether any court has been established to function as a High Court in the Himachal Pradesh Province and if so, from what date?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the designation of this court, what is its constitution, what are the qualifications of the Judges and what is the salary fixed for each Judge?

(c) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, is it proposed to establish an independent Court for the Province and if so, what will be its constitution, or is it, the intention to extend the jurisdiction of one of the existing High Courts to this Province?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) A Judicial Commissioner has been appointed with effect from August 15, 1948. It has been provided that this court shall be the highest civil and criminal court of appeal and revision for Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Details about the designation, constitution, qualifications of Judges etc., of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner are contained in the Government of India Ministry of States notification No. 270-IB, dated August 10, 1948, a copy of which is placed on the table. It has been provided that the Judicial Commissioner will be paid a salary of Rs. 1,600—100—1,800.

(c) Does not arise.

No. 270-IB.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATES

Dated New Delhi, the 10th August 1948

NOTIFICATION

Himachal Pradesh (Courts) Order, 1948

Whereas the Central Government has full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers for and in relation to the governance of Himachal Pradesh;

And whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in Himachal Pradesh;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Orders:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Order may be called the Himachal Pradesh (Courts) Order, 1948.

(2) It extends to the whole of Himachal Pradesh.

(3) It shall come into force on the 15th day of August 1948.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(i) "Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of Himachal Pradesh;

(ii) "District Court" means the Court of the District Judge and includes the Court of the Additional Judge;

(iii) "Himachal Pradesh" means the area comprised within the territories of the states specified in the Schedule of the Himachal Pradesh (Administration) Order, 1948, as amended from time to time.

(iv) "land suit" means a suit relating to land as defined in clause 1 of section 4 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (XVI of 1887) or to any right or interest in such land;

(v) "small cause suit" means a suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887);

(vi) "unclassified suit" means a suit which is neither a land suit nor a small cause suit; and

(vii) "value" in relation to a suit means the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit.

CHAPTER II

Court of the Judicial Commissioner

3. *Establishment of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.*—On and from the commencement of this Order, there shall be established for Himachal Pradesh a Court to be known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for Himachal Pradesh which shall consist of the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner, if any.

4. *Appointment of Judicial Commissioner and Additional Judicial Commissioner.*—(1) The Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner, if any, shall be appointed by the Central Government and shall hold office at the pleasure of the Central Government.

(2) No person shall be appointed as the Judicial Commissioner or the Additional Judicial Commissioner who is not qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court under sub-section (3) of section 220 of the Government of India Act, 1935, or who is not, immediately before the commencement of this Order, the Chief Judge of a State comprising Himachal Pradesh.

5. *Casual vacancy in the office of the Judicial Commissioner.*—On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of the Judicial Commissioner, the Additional Judicial Commissioner, if any, shall pending the appointment of the Judicial Commissioner act as the Judicial Commissioner.

6. *Rank, precedence and responsibility of Judicial Commissioner.*—The Judicial Commissioner shall have rank and precedence before the Additional Judicial Commissioner and shall be responsible for the administration of, and generally for the distribution of business, of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

7. *Exercise of jurisdiction by Judicial Commissioner and Additional Judicial Commissioner.*—Subject to such orders as the Judicial Commissioner may make as regards the distribution of business between himself and the Additional Judicial Commissioner, the jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may be exercised by the Judicial Commissioner or by the Additional Judicial Commissioner.

8. *Civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.*—Save as otherwise provided by this order or any other law for the time being in force, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be the highest civil and criminal court of appeal and revision for Himachal Pradesh.

9. *Registrar and Ministerial Officers.*—(1) The Chief Commissioner may appoint a Registrar and the Judicial Commissioner may, with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner appoint such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred or imposed on it by this order or any other law for the time being in force.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, make rules for delegating to the Registrar such powers and such duties of a judicial, quasi-judicial or non-judicial nature as he deems fit. The ministerial officers shall exercise such powers and perform such duties of a quasi-judicial or non-judicial nature as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

10. *Superintendence and control of Subordinate Courts.*—(1) The general superintendence and control over all Courts in Himachal Pradesh shall vest in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) In exercise of the power of superintendence and control vested in it, but without prejudice to the generality of such power, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may do any of the following things, that is to say:—

(a) call for returns;

(b) direct the transfer of any suit or appeal from any Subordinate Court to any other Court of equal or superior jurisdiction;

(c) make rules and issue general directions and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and procedure of Subordinate Courts;

(d) prescribe forms in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept by the officers of any such Court.

11. *Registers, books and accounts and statements to be kept by Judicial Commissioner.*—(1) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court and shall forward to the Chief Commissioner such of these registers books and accounts and such statements of the work done in the Court as may from time to time be required by the Chief Commissioner.

(2) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall also comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Central Government or the Chief Commissioner for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Court subordinate thereto.

12. *Procedure of the Court of Judicial Commissioner.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall record evidence and judgments in such manner and prescribe such forms to be used in proceedings before it, as it may direct by rules made by it with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

13. *Admission and removal of Advocates, Vakils and Pleaders.*—(1) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner may, subject to such rules as it may with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner make, admit proper persons to be advocates, vakils and pleaders in any Court in Himachal Pradesh, and may remove or suspend from practice on reasonable cause any person so admitted; and may authorise such advocates, vakils and pleaders to plead and to act or to plead and act for suitors and accused persons.

(2) No person other than an advocate, vakil or pleader shall be allowed to plead or to act or to plead and act for suitors and accused persons, except that any suitor may appear, plead or act on his own behalf or on behalf of a co-suitor.

14. *Seat of the Court of Judicial Commissioner.*—The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be a Court of record and shall sit at Simla or at such other place or places as the Judicial Commissioner may, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, appoint.

CHAPTER III

Subordinate Courts

15. *Classes of Courts.*—In addition to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the Courts of small causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887) and the courts established under any other law for the time being in force, there shall be the following classes of Civil Courts, namely:—

- (i) The Court of the District Judge;
- (ii) The Court of a Subordinate Judge.

16. *Civil Districts and District Judges.*—(1) For the purposes of this Chapter, the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official gazette, divide Himachal Pradesh into civil districts and may alter the limits or the number of these districts and may determine the headquarters of each such district.

(2) The Chief Commissioner shall, after consultation with the Judicial Commissioner, appoint as many persons as he thinks necessary to be District Judges and shall post one such person to each district as District Judge of that district.

Provided that the same person may, if the Chief Commissioner thinks fit, be appointed to be the District Judge of two or more districts.

17. *Additional District Judges.*—(1) When the business pending before the Court of a district Judge requires the aid of an Additional Judge or Judges for its speedy disposal, the Chief Commissioner may, after consultation with the Judicial Commissioner, appoint such Additional District Judges as may be necessary.

(2) An Additional District Judge so appointed shall discharge any of the functions of a District Judge which the District Judge may assign to him, and in the discharge of his functions he shall exercise the same powers as the District Judge.

18. *Subordinate Judges.*—(1) The Chief Commissioner may, after consultation with the Judicial Commissioner, fix the number of Subordinate Judges to be appointed and, if there is a vacancy in that number, may, subject to the rules, if any, made under sub-paragraph (2), appoint such person as is nominated by the Judicial Commissioner to the vacancy.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may, after consultation with the Judicial Commissioner, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed Subordinate Judges.

(3) A Subordinate Judge may be suspended from office by the Judicial Commissioner subject to the confirmation of the Chief Commissioner and may be removed from office by the Chief Commissioner on the report of the Judicial Commissioner.

19. *The District Court to be principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.*—The Court of the District Judge shall be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district.

20. *Original jurisdiction of Civil Courts.*—Save as otherwise provided by any other law for the time being in force, the Court of the District Judge shall have original jurisdiction in civil suits without limit as regards the value.

21. *Original limits of Subordinate Judges.*—The jurisdiction to be exercised in original civil suits as regards the value by any person appointed to be a Subordinate Judge shall be determined by the Chief Commissioner, after consultation with the Judicial Commissioner, in such manner as he thinks fit.

22. *Local limits of jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges.*—(1) The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge shall be such as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official gazette, define.

(2) When the Chief Commissioner posts a Subordinate Judge to a district, the local limits of the district shall, in the absence of any directions to the contrary, be the local limits of his jurisdiction.

23. *Honorary Subordinate Judges.*—(1) The Chief Commissioner may, after consultation with the Judicial Commissioner, appoint any person to be an Honorary Subordinate Judge and may confer on such Judge all or any of the powers conferrable under this Order on a Subordinate Judge with respect to any class of suits or with respect to suits generally in any local area and may withdraw or suspend the exercise of any powers so conferred.

(2) Any person on whom powers are conferred under sub-paragraph (1) shall be deemed for the purposes of this Order to be a Subordinate Judge.

24. *Small Cause jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges.*—The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official gazette, confer within such local limits as he thinks fit on a Subordinate Judge the jurisdiction of a Judge of the court of the small causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887) for the trial of small cause suits upto such value not exceeding rupees five hundred as he thinks fit, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

25. *Exercise by Subordinate Judges of jurisdiction of District Court in certain proceedings.*—(1) The Judicial Commissioner may, by general or special order, authorise any Subordinate Judge to take cognizance of, and any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge under his control, any proceedings or any class of proceedings, specified in such order, under—

- (a) the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925), if the proceedings cannot be disposed of by the District Judge;
- (b) the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (VIII of 1890), or
- (c) the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920).

(2) The District Judge may, withdraw any such proceedings taken cognizance of by, or transferred to, a subordinate judge under his control, and may either himself dispose of them or transfer them to a Court under his control competent to dispose of them.

(3) Proceedings taken cognizance of by or transferred to a Subordinate Judge under this paragraph shall be disposed of by him, subject to the rules applicable to like proceedings in the Court of the District Judge.

26. *Place of sitting of Courts.*—(1) The Chief Commissioner may fix the place or places at which any Court constituted under this chapter is to be held.

(2) The place or places so fixed may be beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

(3) Save as otherwise provided by an order under this paragraph, a Court constituted under this order may be held at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

27. *Control of Courts by District Judge.*—Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Judicial Commissioner, the District Judge shall have control over all the civil Courts within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

28. *District Judge's power to distribute business.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (Act V of 1908), a District Judge may by written order, direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this paragraph shall empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

29. *Ministerial officers of Courts.*—(1) The ministerial officers of the District Court shall be appointed by the District Judge.

(2) The ministerial officers of civil Courts, under the control of the District Judge, shall be appointed by the District Judge.

(3) Every appointment under this paragraph shall be subject to such rules as the Judicial Commissioner with the approval of the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf.

(4) Any order passed by a District Judge under this paragraph shall be liable to be reversed or modified by the Judicial Commissioner.

30. *Delegation of powers of District Judge and District Court.*—A District Judge may, with the previous sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, delegate to the Judge of any Court under his control all or any of the powers conferred on a District Judge by sections 27 and 28 of this Order and on a District Court by section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), to be exercised by such Judge in any specified portion of the districts, subject to the control of the District Judge.

CHAPTER IV

Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction in Civil Cases

31. *Appeals from original decrees.*—Save as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, appeals from decrees of Courts exercising original jurisdiction shall lie as follows:—

- (a) from a decree of a Subordinate Judge in a suit of value not exceeding five thousand rupees, to the Court of the District Judge; and
- (b) in all other cases, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may by notification in the Official Gazette direct that appeals lying to the Court of the District Judge from all or any of the decrees passed by a Subordinate Judge in a small cause suit of value not exceeding five hundred rupees or in any unclassified suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees shall be preferred to such other subordinate judge as may be mentioned in the notification, and the appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly, and the Court of such other Subordinate Judge shall be deemed to be the Court of a District Judge for the purposes of all appeals so preferred.

32. *Appeals from appellate decrees.*—(1) A second appeal shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in any of the following cases from an appellate decree of a District Court on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree had been passed in an original suit, namely:—

(a) in a small cause suit or unclassified suit,

(i) if the value of the suit is one thousand rupees or upwards, or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value, and the decree of the District Court varies or reverses, otherwise than as to costs the decree of the Court below, or

(ii) if the value of the suit is two thousand five hundred rupees or upwards, or the decree of the District Court involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value;

(b) in a land suit,

(i) if the value of the suit is two hundred and fifty rupees or upwards, or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value, and the decree of the District Court varies or reverses otherwise than as to costs the decree of the Court below, or

(ii) if the value of the suit is one thousand rupees or upwards, or the decree of the District Court involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value.

(2) The provisions of Order XLI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908) other than rule 35 of the said Order, shall apply, as far as may be, to a second appeal under this paragraph and to the execution of a decree passed on any such appeal.

33. *Finality of appellate decrees of District Court.*—Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 32 and 35 of this Order, an appellate decree of a District Court shall be final.

34. *Period of limitation.*—(1) The period of limitation for a second appeal under paragraph 32 shall be ninety days from the date of the decree appealed against.

(2) In computing this period and in all other respects not herein specified, the period of limitation of the appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).

35. *Revisional powers of Court of Judicial Commissioner.*—(1) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner may call for the record of any case which has been decided by a Civil Court subordinate to it and in which no appeal lies to it, and—

(a) if the Civil Court by which the case was decided appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction with material irregularity, or

(b) if on an application made to it the Court of the Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that there is an important question of law or custom involved and that such question requires further consideration, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may make such order in the case as it thinks fit.

Provided that—

(i) no application under sub-paragraph (b) shall be admitted after the expiration of ninety days from the date of the order in respect of which the application is made, unless the applicant satisfies the Court of the Judicial Commissioner that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within that period;

(ii) no such application shall be admitted in a small cause suit under the value of one thousand rupees or in an unclassified suit under the value of two hundred rupees;

(iii) on any such application the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall not revise the decision of the Court below except in so far as such decision involves the question of law or custom in respect of which the application has been admitted; and

(iv) when any such application has been admitted, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall, subject to proviso (iii) treat the matter of the application as if it were an appeal.

Explanation.—A question of procedure is not a question of law or custom within the meaning of sub-paragraph (b).

(2) In computing the period of limitation mentioned in proviso (i) of sub-paragraph (1), and in all other respects not herein specified, the period of limitation of the application shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).

(3) Section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), shall not apply to Himachal Pradesh.

36. *Court-fees payable on revision.*—(1) The Court-fees payable on applications to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for the exercise of its jurisdiction under paragraph 35 shall be the same as those for the time being payable on like applications to the High Court of Judicature for the East Punjab.

(2) If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, on an application in respect of which the fee payable under sub-paragraph (1) has been paid, sets aside or modifies a decree or order of the Court below or remands the case for a fresh decision, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may grant to the applicant a certificate authorising him to receive back from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the Court is situated the full amount of such fee or such part thereof as the Court, having regard to the circumstances of the case, may think fit.

CHAPTER V

Supplemental Provisions

37. *Seal.*—Every Court constituted under this Order shall use a seal of such form and design as are prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

38. *Temporary vacancies of office of District Judge.*—In the event of the death of a District Judge or of his being prevented from performing his duties by illness or other cause or of his absence from the Civil District on leave, the Additional District Judge, if any, in the District, or where there is no such Additional District Judge the first in rank of the Subordinate Judges shall assume charge of the District Court, without interruption to his ordinary jurisdiction, and while so in charge, shall perform the duties of a District Judge with respect to the filing of suits and appeals, receiving pleadings, execution of processes, return of writs and the like, and shall be designated as the Additional District Judge, or the Subordinate Judge, as the case may be, in charge of the District and shall continue in such charge until the office of the District Judge has been resumed or assumed, by an officer duly appointed thereto.

39. *Delegation of powers of District Judge.*—Any District Judge leaving the headquarters and proceeding on duty to any place within his District, may delegate to the Additional District Judge, if any, or where there is no such Additional District Judge, to a Subordinate Judge at the headquarters, the power of performing such duties, enumerated in paragraph 38 as may be emergent; and such officer shall be designated as the Additional District Judge or the Subordinate Judge, as the case may be, in charge of the headquarters.

40. *Temporary vacancy of office of Subordinate Judge.*—In the event of the death, suspension or temporary absence of any Subordinate Judge, the District Judge may empower the Judge of any Subordinate Court of the same Civil District to perform the duties of the Judge of the vacated Subordinate Court, either at the place of such Court or of his own Court; but in every such case the registers and records of the two Courts shall be kept distinct.

41. *Continuance of powers of officers.*—Whenever any person holding an office in the service of the Government of Himachal Pradesh who had been invested with any powers under this order throughout any local area is transferred or posted to an equal or higher office of the same nature within a like local area, he shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, or has otherwise directed, exercise the same powers in the local area to which he is so transferred or posted.

42. *Power to make rules.*—The Court of the Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this order and any other law for the time being in force—

(a) for the supervision of all Courts subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and their visitation and inspection;

(b) for the translation of any papers filed in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the preparation of paper books for the hearing of appeals and the copying, typing or printing of any such papers or translations and the recovery from the persons at whose instance or on whose behalf papers are filed, of the expenses thereby incurred;

- (c) the fees to be charged for processes issued by the Civil Courts, or by any officer of any such Court and the fee payable in any suit or proceeding in any such Court by any party to such suit or proceeding in respect of the fees of the pleader of any other party to such suit or proceeding;
- (d) the manner in which the proceedings of Civil Court shall be kept and recorded, the manner in which paper books for the hearing of appeals shall be prepared and the granting of copies;
- (e) all matters relating to officers of Court;
- (f) declaring what persons shall be permitted to act as petition writers in the Courts subordinate thereto;
- (g) regulating the issue of licences to such persons, the conduct of business by them and the scale of fees to be charged by them; and
- (h) determining the authority by which breaches of such rules shall be investigated and the penalties which may be imposed.

43. *Vacations*—(1) Subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the Civil Courts subordinate to that Court.

(2) The list shall be published in the Official Gazette.

(3) A judicial act done by a civil court on a day specified in the list shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on that day.

44. *Pending proceedings*—(1) Any proceeding pending in a Court immediately before the commencement of this Order shall, upon the commencement of this Order, be deemed to be transferred to the Court exercising the jurisdiction under this Order which corresponds as far as may be, to the jurisdiction of the Court in which the proceeding was pending, and the Court to which the proceeding is transferred shall proceed to try, hear and determine the matter as if it had been pending in that Court.

(2) Any appeal from a decree, sentence or order passed by a Court and not appealed against before the commencement of this Order shall lie to the Court exercising the jurisdiction under this Order which corresponds as far as may be, to the jurisdiction of the Court to which such appeal would have lain if this Order had not been made.

(3) Any decree, sentence or order passed before the commencement of this order by any Court shall be deemed for the purposes of execution to have been passed by a Court constituted by this order which corresponds as far as may be to the Court which passed the decree, sentence or order, as the case may be.

Provided that nothing contained in sub-paragraph (1) or sub-paragraph (2) shall be construed as extending the period of limitation to which any suit, appeal or application may be subject.

45. *Repeal*—(1) Paragraph 4 of the Himachal Pradesh (Administration) Order, 1948, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this order is hereby repealed.

(2) Save as otherwise provided by this order or any other law for the time being in force, all Civil Courts other than those specified in this order, shall on the commencement of this order, cease to exist.

N. M. BUCH, Joint Secy.

POPULAR ADMINISTRATION FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH

815. *Dr. Bakhshi Tek Chand: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether any machinery has been set up to associate the people of the Himachal Pradesh in the administration of the Province and if so, what?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what steps, if any, are proposed to be taken in this behalf and when?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) It is proposed to set up an Advisory Committee to advise the Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh in the administration of the area.

(b) Does not arise.

ENDING OF COMMUNAL POLITICS

816. *Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the *National Herald* of Lucknow, dated the 19th August, 1948, regarding the Government of India's directive to Provincial Governments for administrative action to end communal politics?

(b) Is it a fact that such a directive has been sent?

(c) If so, do Government propose to lay a copy of the directive on the table of the House?

BROADCASTING STATION FOR AHMEDABAD, BEZWADA AND DHARWAR

817. *Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Ahmedabad and Bezwada are going to have broadcasting stations very soon and if so, when?

(b) When is the broadcasting station at Dharwar going to be established?

(c) Is there any date fixed for the same and if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes, before the end of the year.

(b) By the middle of 1949.

(c) No. Preliminary enquiries regarding site, buildings, etc., are being made. Until these are completed, it is not possible to fix the opening date.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

818. *Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state, with reference to the resolution regarding medium of instruction published in the *Gazette of India*, which of the languages of India with script and literature are to be treated as media of instruction in primary schools?

(b) Are Government going to decide also about the media in the secondary and college stages?

(c) When is the decision likely to be taken?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Mother tongue of the child will be the medium of instruction in primary schools i.e. upto junior basic stage from the age of 6 to 11 as stated in paras. 9 and 10 of the Resolution referred to by the honourable member.

(b) The Central Advisory Board of Education in their report on Post-War Educational Development in India, published in 1944, recommended that the medium of instruction in the secondary stage should be the mother tongue of the pupils. The Government of India are in general agreement with the recommendations made in that Report.

As regards the medium of instruction at the University stage, the Medium of Instruction Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended that English should be gradually replaced as the medium of instruction at the university stage during the next five years and that the language of the State or Province or region should be adopted in its place. The Government of India have approved of this recommendation.

(c) Provincial and State Governments, Universities and the Inter-University Board have been requested to take early steps to implement these recommendations.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MADHYA BHARAT STATES UNION

819. *Shri V. S. Sarwate: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Legislative Assembly of the Madhya Bharat Union has been formed and has begun to function?

(b) If so, do Government propose to place on the table of the House a list of the names of the members of that Assembly?

(c) If not, what are the reasons for delaying the formation of the Assembly and the steps which have been so far taken to remove those reasons?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delay is due to the fact that all nominations have not yet been received from the Praja Mandal.

BAN ON HOLDING OF MEETINGS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN OFFICE PREMISES

820. *Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have recently imposed a ban on the holding of meetings and distribution of leaflets by Government Servants in office premises and adjoining lawns whether during or outside office hours?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There is no ban on such activities. Only prior permission of a competent authority is required for the use of the office premises and the adjoining lawn.

ABSORPTION OF STATES MILITARY OFFICERS IN INDIAN ARMY

821. *Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trained military officers of the acceding States, who have applied for absorption in the Indian Army;

(b) the number of such officers absorbed in the Indian army so far; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to absorb such officers in the Indian army and if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) About sixty, including those who have applied for short service Commission.

(b) So far twelve have been granted permanent Commission and seven Short service Commission. A few cases are under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION FOR STENOGRAPHERS IN SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED OFFICES

822. *Shri Mahavir Tyagi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether any proficiency examinations of all the temporary stenographers of the Secretariat and attached offices of the Government of India were held in March 1945 and April 1946?

(b) How many of these stenographers passed these tests and how many of them were made permanent?

(c) Did the Ministry of Home Affairs issue a circular on 5th June, 1948 to the effect that all the stenographers who had already qualified in a proficiency test and those who would qualify in a fresh examination would be considered together for their confirmation?

(d) How many of those confirmed in the months of May and June 1948 had passed the proficiency examination and how many were such as had not passed any such examination?

(e) Is it a fact that many stenographers who had passed the proficiency examination and had been serving for more than 7 or 8 years are still temporary and have been superseded by their juniors?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) The total number of stenographers who qualified in the various tests held by the Federal Public Service Commission in 1945-46 is 197. The successful candidates became eligible to receive a 'proficiency allowance' of Rs. 25 per mensem, and not for confirmation in permanent vacancies.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). Information is not readily available and has been called for from all Ministries.

INSTITUTION FOR STUDY OF GEO-POLITICS

823. *Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to start any College or Institute for the study of Geo-Politics in this country?

(b) Do Government propose to introduce this subject in any one of the centrally administered Universities in India?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) No.

(b) The Government of India have no such proposal under consideration at present.

SKARDU GARRISON IN KASHMIR

824. *Lala Achint Ram: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the Defence Ministry Communique, published in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 19th August, 1948 relating to the surrender of the Skardu Garrison in Kashmir and state what measures Government propose to take to recapture this strategic fort?

(b) Is it a fact that the surrender of the garrison has been due to the fact that adequate supplies including reinforcements could not be provided continuously for a period of eight months including the five months of summer season when snow had melted?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose future operational plans.

(b) Yes, this is substantially correct.

SIKHS AND HINDUS OF PAKISTAN ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

825. *Shri Mahavir Tyagi: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some Sikh and Hindu women and men of Pakistan have been arrested here for espionage?

(b) If so, how many are they?

(c) What punishment has been awarded to them?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) to (c). I regret I am unable to give the information asked for, as that would be contrary to public interests.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [3RD SEP. 1948]
EMERGENCY RECRUITMENT TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE
AND OTHER SERVICES

826. *Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received by the Emergency Selection Board for appointments to the Indian Administrative Service and other services, from each province;

(b) the total number of women applicants;

(c) the total number of applicants, who are in Government Service, and of those who belong to the legal profession;

(d) the total number of appointments intended to be made, under each category of appointments;

(e) the principles that are intended to be applied in making the selection for appointments;

(f) whether it is proposed to hold any examination for making the selection; and

(g) whether the Committee proposes to go to Provincial centres for interviewing the applicants?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) A statement is laid on the table.

(b) and (c). Applications have not been classified on the basis of sex or occupation. The information required will not, therefore, be available until detailed scrutiny of all the applications is complete.

(d) There are 255 vacancies in the Indian Administrative Service and 290 in the Indian Police Service. These vacancies will be filled firstly by appointment of suitable officers from the Provincial Civil Service and Provincial Police Service on the recommendations of the Provincial Governments concerned and secondly on the recommendations of the Special Recruitment Board in so far as the officers of the Provincial Services of the requisite standard are not available. Some posts in the Central Secretariat will also be filled on the recommendations of the Board but the number of such posts has not been settled yet.

(e) The Special Recruitment Board has been given the discretion to frame its own principles of selection subject to the qualifications prescribed by Government.

(f) No.

(g) Yes as far as possible.

Statement

Number of applications received by the Special Recruitment Board.
It is not possible at this stage to give the exact figures. Approximate figures are as follows:—

Aseam	250
Bihar	700
Bombay	2750
Central Provinces	700
East Punjab	2150
Madras	4100
Orissa	250
United Provinces	3550
West Bengal	2400
TOTAL	16850

EXTERNAL BROADCASTING SERVICE IN NEPALI

827. *Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether opening of an external service broadcasting in Nepali is possible at this juncture to develop closer relations with Nepal?

(b) Has Nepal approached the Government of India to assist them in this task?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) A weekly programme in Nepalese is broadcast by All-India Radio at present; the question of its extension is under consideration.

(b) No.

CONDITION OF SERVICES OF NEPALESE CONTINGENT

828. *Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the conditions under which the services of the Nepalese Contingent in India have been procured?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The terms on which the services of the Nepalese Contingent have been obtained are more or less the same as the terms on which a Nepalese Contingent was obtained during the last war. The Nepalese Contingent is intended to perform internal defence duties at various places.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF ARMS FROM GENERAL HEADQUARTERS ARMOURY, DELHI

829. *Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Arms have been embezzled from the Armoury of General Headquarters at Delhi and smuggled to some unknown destination?

(b) If it is so, what measures have Government adopted to put a stop to such a practice in future?

(c) Do Government propose to make enquiries to ascertain if similar leakages are not taking place in other Government Armouries?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) I would invite attention to my answer to Starred Question No. 619 asked on the 31st August 1948 in which I indicated that the whole matter was under investigation.

(b) The Security arrangements have been tightened up.

(c) The stocks of arms in Armouries are very frequently checked and constant watch kept over any possible leakage. No special enquiry is therefore called for.

ARMS ACCOUNTS

830. *Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Arms accounts are kept on individual sheets and if so, are they not removable as they do not bear serial numbers?

(b) If so, do Government propose to introduce the continued edge system as is the case in other Government departments?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes, Arms accounts are kept on individual sheets but they are serially numbered and the system is such that the removal of any sheet can be immediately detected.

(b) The card system of accounting is the most modern system and has been in use in various Government departments for a long time. There are enough safeguards to make the system practically fool-proof.

TEMPORARY POSTS IN SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED OFFICES

831. *Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that it has been decided to convert 50 per cent of the temporary posts in the Government of India Secretariat and its attached offices into permanent ones?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: It has been decided to convert into permanent posts a proportion, not exceeding 50 per cent., of the temporary posts considered by the Ministry of Finance as being capable of being made permanent.

PRIVILEGE TICKET ORDER CONCESSION TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

832. *Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the concession of Privilege Ticket Order hitherto admissible to the Railway employees has been extended to all Civil Government servants?

(b) If so, what is the total amount of expenditure involved on the extension of Privilege Ticket Order concession?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) and (b). The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given by the Honourable the Home Minister to parts (a) and (c) of the starred question No. 1193 by Shri V. C. Kesava Rao on the 5th of April, 1948.

RECRUITMENT IN SECRETARIAT AFTER PARTITION

833. *Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of posts of the following categories which fell vacant in the Central Secretariat owing to the exodus of Officers to Pakistan (i) Under Secretaries; (ii) Assistant Secretaries; (iii) Superintendents; and (iv) Assistants in charge?

(b) What is the total number of posts of the categories mentioned above which were created after 15th August, 1947 and, those which were up-graded?

(c) What is the number in each class filled by—(i) appointment of refugee Government Servants; (ii) direct recruitment through Federal Public Service Commission; and (iii) promotion of subordinates in the Central Secretariat?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House when ready.

WATER WORKS AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES FOR AJMER

834. *Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have received a proposal from the Municipal Committee, Ajmer, to place the execution of Water Works and the Drainage Schemes and the Public Works Department connected with these under the Local Government and to constitute a Board to supervise it?

(b) If so, has any decision been taken thereon? If not, why not?

(c) When were the water works and drainage schemes for the city of Ajmer approved by the Government of India and what is the reason for the delay in the execution thereof?

(d) Are Government aware of the acute water scarcity at Ajmer, and what steps, if any, are Government taking to expedite the execution of the water and drainage schemes?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). No such proposal was received by the Government of India from the Municipal Committee, Ajmer, or from the Chief Commissioner.

(c) Administrative approval to the Water Supply scheme was given in January 1947. The delay in the execution of the water supply scheme is due to various causes such as difficulty in obtaining necessary materials and difficulties of transport. Administrative approval for the drainage scheme will be issued shortly.

(d) Government are aware of the acute water scarcity at Ajmer and all possible steps are being taken to expedite the execution of the water supply and drainage scheme.

REFUGEE POLICE OFFICERS

835. *Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the police officers from Pakistan, who had opted for India, have been employed as temporary Government servants and that some of them have not been given the ranks which they held prior to partition?

(b) Is it a fact that the Government of India are going to confirm such officers in the ranks which they held at the time of partition?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Presumably the honourable member is referring to Police officers other than those of the Indian Police. If so, no option to serve in either dominion was given to those who were serving in undivided provinces which now form part of Pakistan. Like other refugee Government servants of these provinces, Police officers from these areas have been employed on a temporary basis under the Government of India including the Chief Commissioners' Provinces in vacancies which were available and for which they were considered suitable. It is a fact that some of them have been employed in lower ranks than those they held in their former province.

(b) The question of confirmation of refugee Government servants as a whole is under consideration.

ENHANCED DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO PENSIONERS OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

336. *Shri Yudhisthir Mishra: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a number of petitions from pensioners of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have been addressed to Government for an adequate dearness allowance and if so, what action has been taken in that regard?

(b) Is it a fact that the Central Pay Commission has recommended grant of dearness allowance at enhanced rate to pensioners?

(c) If so, do Government propose to consider the advisability of granting dearness allowance at enhanced rate to the pensioners?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) A number of representations have been received from pensioners for the grant of dearness allowance and some of them are from pensioners of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Government have decided not to increase the quantum of relief already admissible to these persons.

(b) Yes. Their recommendation related only to persons retiring after the 1st January, 1947.

(c) Government have decided not to accept the recommendation in this respect and do not propose to reopen the question now.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CIVIL AND MILITARY PENSIONERS

837. *Ch. Ranbir Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any relief has been given to the Government Civil and Military pensioners in the shape of dearness allowance etc.?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, is the rate of dearness allowance granted to the pensioners the same as given to Government servants?

(c) If not, do Government propose to bring it to the same level and if not, why not?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes. The relief is given to the shape of temporary additions to small pensions.

(b) The temporary additions are small compared with the rates of dearness allowance granted to serving personnel.

(c) No. The considerations on which dearness allowance has been sanctioned for the serving personnel do not exist in the case of pensioners.

GRATUITY ETC. TO I. N. A. MEN

838. *Ch. Ranbir Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give three months pay to all I. N. A. personnel who were previously in the Indian army?

(b) Is it also a fact that all ex-Indian Army personnel of the I. N. A. have been allowed the privileges of pensions, gratuity and war gratuity and if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes, all ex-Indian Army personnel who had joined the I.N.A. and are now nationals of the Dominion of India or of any State which has acceded to India and who have not migrated to Pakistan are entitled to receive an amount equal to three months' pay and allowances of the substantive or war substantive rank held by them at the time of capture by the enemy, reduced by the amount of pay already drawn on account of release or notice leave, if any.

(b) Yes.

DETENTION OF EX-RULER OF REWA STATE

839. *Shri Damoder Swarup Seth: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) the rule or regulation under which the ex-Ruler of Rewa State is detained;

(b) the offence or offences for which he has been detained; and

(c) the allowance paid to him?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Under Regulation III of 1818.

(b) His activities were prejudicial to the relations between the Government of India and Rewa which is an acceding State.

(c) The ex-Maharaja is in receipt of a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 from the Government of India and Rs. 900 from his son, the present Maharaja of Rewa.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELHI MALE STUDENTS TO STUDY MEDICINE

840. *Babul Ramnarayan Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government have made any arrangements for male students of the University of Delhi to study medical science, and if so, what?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Government of India have reserved three seats for Delhi students at the Glancy Medical College, Amritsar and admission of three refugee students now settled in Delhi has been arranged in the Medical College at Jaipur. The Government of India have addressed the Government of the United Provinces regarding the reservation of a certain number of seats at the Agra Medical College.

REGULATION OF STOCK EXCHANGE.

841. *Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for regulation of stock exchange under consideration of Government, and if so, when it is proposed to be brought before the Legislature; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the great depreciation in stock exchange in this country after August, 1946?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) I would invite the honourable member's attention to the reply to Prof. K. T. Shah's question given on the 18th August, 1948.

(b) Yes, Sir.

AMENDMENTS OF BENARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY ACT, 1915 AND ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ACT, 1920

842. *Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government do not propose to proceed with the Bill further to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915, and the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, in the present Session?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for the same?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). Yes, it is a fact. Government had proposed to introduce in the present session a Bill to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915, and the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, but they have now decided to postpone it for some other suitable occasion. The reasons for the postponement are as follows:

Last year the Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University wrote to Secretary of the late Department of Education *vide* his letter dated the 15th June 1947, and said that he would like two amendments to be made in the Hindu University Act. The first amendment related to the name of the University. It was proposed that the word Hindu be dropped and the name of the University be in future only 'Benares University'. The second amendment related to Section 9 and it was proposed that sub-section 2 of this Section be deleted. According

to this sub-section, no non-Hindu can be a member of the Managing Bodies of the University. At that time, the question of constitutional changes was before the country and it was felt that the new government which would soon come into existence should deal with this proposal. The Department therefore thought that it was not the proper time to consider the proposed amendments and the Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University was informed accordingly.

When the National Government was formed on the 15th August last, Government considered the proposal and it was felt that as the proposal was in full agreement with the national educational policy, necessary amendments should be made in the Act. Government have no objection if an institution lays particular emphasis on a special branch of knowledge, but they do not consider it proper that an educational institution should be known by a communal designation.

During the last Budget session of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), Government were glad to find that several sections of the House itself made a demand for dropping the communal qualification from the names of the Benaras and the Aligarh Universities. The Education Minister assured the House on that occasion that a Bill to that effect would very soon be introduced. When it was decided in June last that the next session of the House should commence from the 9th August, Government thought that the Bill might be introduced during the current session. Accordingly the Bill was drafted and the Vice-Chancellors of both the Universities were informed about it. The Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University expressed the view that if no change was contemplated in the educational set-up of the University, he should have no objection to the proposed change in name. The Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University in his letter, dated the 16th June 1948 also appeared to express somewhat similar views. In this letter he laid emphasis on the fact that under the University Act special arrangements had been made for education in Hindu religion and under a section of this Act, such education could be made compulsory for the Hindu students of the University. He enquired whether Government contemplated any change in such matters. In reply, Government assured the Vice-Chancellor that no changes were contemplated in matters referred to by him. The only change contemplated was in the name of the University and in sub-section 2 of Section 9. After this reply from Government it was thought that like the Muslim University, the Hindu University should have no objection to the proposed change in the name of the University.

But on the 9th August, the Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University informed Government that the Council of the University considered the proposed change and did not agree to it. Further, he said, he himself was also in full agreement with the decision of his Council. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor of this University also wrote to Government expressing his disagreement with the proposed changes and requesting that the Court of the University might be given an opportunity to consider them. Government's policy in this respect is clear but as Government had no desire to rush this legislative measure they felt that if the Court of the Hindu University desired to consider the proposed amendments, such an opportunity should be provided to them. Government, therefore, thought it appropriate to postpone the introduction of the Bill during the current session.

HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

843. *Shri Damoder Swarup Seth: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that House Building Advances used to be paid to Government employees in the past; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to reconsider the question of payment of such advances in future?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes, before 1937.

(b) Not immediately—at least not as long as the present acute shortage and high prices of building material and labour last.

FIXATION OF PAY OF RAILWAY AUDIT DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

844. *Shri Damoder Swarup Seth: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants in the Railway Audit Department getting Rs. 100 and above in 1944, were debarred from electing the unified scales of pay introduced in 1944;

(b) whether Government are aware that as a result of the restriction imposed on staff as referred to in part (a) above, the employees who joined service as far back as 1931, have hardly gained anything in the 1947 scales as compared with those in the Unified Scales; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what action is proposed to be taken by Government to set right the anomalies?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes.

(b) The rules regarding the fixation of pay in the new scales do not provide for uniform benefits in all cases. It is possible that some persons who entered service earlier gain less than those who entered service at a later stage.

(c) Government have considered such cases and have decided not to take any action thereon.

EFFECT OF PARTITION ON GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

845. *Shri Damoder Swarup Seth: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an undertaking was given to the Government employees of undivided India that the partition would not affect their future prospects?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The only guarantee given was that the existing terms and conditions of service of Government servants would not be prejudiced by their exercising option provisionally for service in either Dominion.

DESPATCH OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND SOLDIERS TO HYDERABAD BY NAWAB OF BHOPAL

846. *Mr. T. J. M. Wilson: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nawab of Bhopal has so far recruited, trained and sent about 1,00,000 armed soldiers to Hyderabad, besides lorry-loads of arms and ammunition;

(b) whether it is a fact that six lorry-loads of arms and ammunition coming from Bhopal and going to Hyderabad were intercepted at Deolali by the Indian Police sometime ago;

(c) whether it is a fact that the lorry drivers had with them certificates issued by a highly placed officer of Bhopal State to the effect that the lorries carried nothing objectionable; and

(d) what action, if any, have Government taken in regard to this matter?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) to (c). Government have no information.

(d) Does not arise.

RUMOURS RE DEMONETIZATION OF RS. 100 NOTES.

847. *Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press communique, issued by the Reserve Bank of India on the 20th August 1948, declaring that the rumours in Bombay regarding the intention of the Government of India to demonetize notes of the denomination of Rs. 100 were without foundation?

(b) Is it a fact that a similar notification was issued several months ago? If so, why was it considered necessary to issue such a notification?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. It was necessary to issue another Press Note as baseless and malicious rumours were again being circulated by interested parties in Bombay regarding the demonetization of hundred rupee notes and these were giving rise to panic resulting in an increase in the price of gold and a rush for conversion of hundred rupee notes.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ECONOMISTS RE ECONOMIC SITUATION

848. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the economists, invited by Government to consider the present economic situation, have made any recommendations to Government and if so, whether they will be placed before the House before action is taken on them?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The recommendations made by the economists have already been circulated to the honourable members.

PRODUCTION AND PRICE OF OPIUM IN STATES AND PROVINCES

849. *Shri Ram Sahai: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various States and Provinces where opium is produced and manufactured;

(b) the total area of land utilized for such cultivation in each Province and State;

(c) the price of opium in the Provinces and States;

(d) the reasons why the price in States is less than that prevailing in the Provinces; and

(e) whether Government have any scheme under consideration for fixing a uniform price both in the Provinces and States, so that smuggling may be stopped?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) The retail selling prices in the Provinces and States of opium for direct oral consumption vary greatly not only from Province to Province, and State to State, but also from district to district within the same Province or State. In provinces the retail prices range from Rs. 120 to Rs. 720 per seer, and in the States from Rs. 36 to Rs. 800 per seer.

(d) The selling prices are fixed by the Provinces and the States themselves. As the prices in the States are generally lower than those prevailing in the neighbouring Indian Provinces, the Government of India have always been trying to persuade the States to bring their prices at par with those in the contiguous Indian Provinces.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(e) Arrangements are well under way for the creation of an All-India Narcotics Board, on which the States as well as the Provinces will be represented. This Board will, *inter alia* be charged with the responsibility of formulating a co-ordinated policy, in the matter of prices of opium in the Provinces and the States.

Statement

Showing the names of the Provinces and States where opium is produced and manufactured, and the total area of land utilized for cultivation.

Year 1946-47

Province or State where opium is produced as well as manufactured except where otherwise indicated	Area of land utilized for cultivation of poppy	Remarks
Provinces.—		
1. United Provinces	22,500	
2. Himachal Pradesh	4,602	
States.—		
3. Madhya Bharat Union:—		
Sitamarhi	2,433	These States only produce poppy but do not manufacture opium.
Jaora	3,138.19	
Ratlam	1,645.22	
Piploda	300.88	
Sailana	449.66	
Gwalior	1,4054.56	
Indore	6,895.99	
Dewas Junior	658.76	
Dewas Senior	300	
Total	29,626.26	
4. Rajasthan Union:—		
Pratapgarh	[2,460]	These States only produce poppy but do not manufacture opium.
Jhalawar	4,140	
Tonk	1,445	
Udaipur (Mewar)	850.27	
Banswara	46	
Kotah	4,244.40	
Total	13,195.67	
5. Tehri Garhwal	27	
6. Baroda	1,020	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	334	

NOTE.—The figures are for the year 1946-47—which are the latest available.

STIPENDS GRANTED TO INDIAN STUDENTS BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

850. *Shri Ram Sahai: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number and amount of stipends granted to Indian students by foreign countries, similar to those proposed to be awarded by the Government of India to students from abroad?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: It is not possible to give the exact number and amount of stipends granted to Indian students by foreign countries as many of these awards are made to individuals directly or through Universities and private agencies.

At present under the exchange of students scheme with Iran, there are two Indian students whose entire expenses of studies are met by Teran University. The French Government have offered nine scholarships to Indian students since last year. The Netherlands Government have awarded through the U.N.E.S.C.O. a fellowship to an Indian Student tenable for a period of 9 months at a Dutch University. The State College of Washington has awarded two scholarships. The Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, U.S.A. have resumed from this year their annual offer of a scholarship of \$475 per annum covering all tuition fees, to an Indian student recommended by the Ministry of Education. The U.N.E.S.C.O. has offered two fellowships for the study of Mathematical Computing Machines in U.K. or U.S.A. The Fellowships cover all expenses including travel. The U. K. has awarded one scholarship of the value of £350 per annum to an Indian student; His Majesty's Government's scheme of award of 195 studentships in Languages and Culture to nationals of all countries has also been extended to India. Similarly Universities and Voluntary Organisations in Europe and America award scholarships to Indian students from time to time. The Government of India propose to award scholarships to students of certain Asiatic and African countries who are, however, not in a position to reciprocate.

REPORT IN HITAVADA RE CENTRAL PROVINCES ALUMINIUM PROJECT

851. *Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in the *Hitavada*, Nagpur, on 18th August 1948 of an interview with Sir J. C. Ghosh, Director-General of Industry and Supply, on the Central Provinces Aluminium Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sir J. C. Ghosh is a Director representing the Government of India both on the Aluminium Project of Central Provinces and the Industrial Finance Corporation sponsored by the Government of India;

(c) whether it is a fact that Sir J. C. Ghosh was deputed by the Industrial Finance Corporation to examine and report on the finances of the Aluminium Project; if not, in what capacity he proceeded to Nagpur; and

(d) whether Government approve of the interview in question as coming within the normal duties of a Government Director, especially the report that he (Sir J. C. Ghosh) has recommended to the Industrial Finance Corporation for financial assistance to the extent of fifty lakhs?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply. It has accordingly been transferred to the supplementary list of questions for 4th September, 1948, when the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply will answer it.

CAPITAL OF CENTRAL PROVINCES ALUMINIUM PROJECT

852. *Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what the authorised capital of the Central Provinces Aluminium Project is;

(b) how much has been subscribed by the Government of the Central Provinces;

(c) how much has been subscribed by the public;

(d) whether the Government of India have promised to give any financial Assistance to the project?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) The authorised capital of the Company is rupees four crores.

(b) C. P. Government have agreed to invest Rs. 1½ crores and shares of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs will be allotted in consideration of the facilities given.

(c) The public have applied for shares of the value of Rs. 21 lakhs so far.

(d) No.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL OF CENTRAL PROVINCES NEPA MILLS

853. *Shri M. Tirumala Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the authorised capital of the Central Provinces Nepa Mills?

(b) How much capital was subscribed by the Central Provinces Government or the Government of India?

(c) How much has been subscribed by the public?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 5 crores.

(b) The Government of India have not subscribed any capital. C.P. Government have agreed to take up shares of the value of Rs. 15 lakhs and to provide the balance of capital remaining unsubscribed by the public.

(c) Rs. 61,76,600.

REMOVAL OF BAN ON IMPORT OF MRITA SANJIBANI SURA IN DELHI

854. *Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that according to the Ayurvedic System of Medicine Mrita Sanjibani Sura has a great medical value and that its manufacture in or its import into the Province of Delhi has long been prohibited and if so, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of removing the ban?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Government are aware that Mrita Sanjibani Sura is regarded as a tonic of medical value in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. As it contains alcohol, its manufacture in or import into Delhi is subject to an excise permit issued under the provisions of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, as extended to the Delhi Province. There is no ban on this preparation. The point raised in the latter part of the question does not, therefore, arise.

EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF GOLD TO PAKISTAN

855. *Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an embargo on the export of gold from India to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that passengers travelling from India to Pakistan carry considerable quantities of gold in the form of jewellery and similar other articles?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no reason to believe that this is the case.

IMPENDING TEACHERS' STRIKE IN DELHI

856. *Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the news published in the *Hindustan Times*, of a resolution of a strike by the Delhi Provincial Teachers on the 1st August, 1948 is true or not?

(b) What are the grievances of the teachers which led to their passing a resolution for a strike?

(c) What action have Government taken in the matter?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Yes. A copy of the resolution passed by the Delhi Provincial Teachers' Association on the 1st August, 1948 was submitted by them to the Government of India.

(b) The resolution passed by the Delhi Provincial Teachers' Association on 1st August, 1948 stressed the necessity of announcing Government's decision regarding the grades of pay and allowances of the Government Schools Teachers in the province of Delhi before 16th August, 1948.

(c) After careful consideration the Government of India have recently revised the scales of pay of different categories of the Staff of Government Schools, Delhi, and steps to apply these scales in all aided schools also will now be taken. A statement showing the revised scales of pay of different categories of the staff of Government Schools is placed on the table.

Statement

Showing scales of pay prescribed for different categories of staff in Government Schools, Delhi.

Name of post	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale	Remarks
1. Principal of Higher Schools.	200-10-400	350-25-500-30-590	Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated the 16th August 1947. Ditto.
2. Headmasters and Head Mistresses of High Schools.	150-10-200-10-250	(i) 200-10-300 (ii) 300-20-400. (iii) 400-20-500.	Ditto.
3. Headmasters and Head Mistresses of Vernacular and AV Middle Schools.	80-4-100-4-160 plus S. P. Ra. 20 (Men) and Ra. 100-5-140-5-160 plus S. P. Ra. 10 (Women) and Ra. 140-10-190. Various scales.	140-10-200-EB-10-300 (for more than six classes) 100-8-140-10-300. 200-10-250-15-400.	Ditto.
4. Teachers in High Schools with the qualifications M. A. B. T. or M. A. with 3 years experience in a College.	Various Scales	80-5-120-8-200-10-300 (with initial start of Rs. 120 p.m. for B. Ts. & L. Ts.)	Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated the 16th August 1947.
5. Teachers in High Schools with the qualifications B. A. B. T.	Various Scales	80-5-120-200-10/2-220	Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated the 16th August 1947.
6. Graduates with Junior Training qualifications viz. S. V., J. A. V., or J. V.	45-2-65	68-4-120-5-170.	Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated the 16th August 1947.
7. Matric (J. A. V., Prabhakar, Shastri, Munshi Fazal and Adib Fazil.)	Various scales	68-4-120-5-170.	Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated the 16th August 1947.
8. S. V. (Matric or Middle)	Various scales	68-4-120-5-170.	Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated the 16th August 1947.
9. Arts and Handicrafts teachers, Smithy teachers and Carpentry teachers.	Various scales	68-4-120-5-170.	Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated the 16th August 1947.
10. Junior oriental teachers (vernacular non-matric teachers).	20-1-25	50-2-60-3-90	
11. Untrained teachers	20-1-25	35-1-40-2-60	
12. Laboratory Assistants	20-1-35	35-1-50	
13. Matron in Government training School for Women.	Ra. 50	55-3-85-4-125-5-130	

1	2	3	4
14. Librarians	60-4-100	(i) 55-3-85-4-125-5-130 (ii) 68-4-120-5-170	(i) If untrained. (ii) If trained. Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated the 16th August 1947.
15. Clerk	Various scales	55-3-85-4-125-5-130	Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated the 16th August 1947.
16. Bus Drivers	Rs. 40	Rs. 60-5/2-75.	Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated the 16th August 1947.
17. Peons, Sweepers, Chowkidars, Malis, Catter-Women, Watorman etc.	Rs. 13	Rs. 30-1-35	
Statements			
Showing scales of pay prescribed for different categories of staff of the proposed training school for teachers			
	Name of post	Prescribed Scale	Remarks
1. Principal		Rs. 350-25-500-30-590.	
2. Assistant Principal (M. A. 1st Class B. T.).		Rs. 250-15-400-20-500.	
3. Instructors :—			
(i) With the qualifications M. A. B. T.		(i) 200-10-250-15-400	
(ii) B. A. B. Ts. and B. A. L. Ts. with minimum start of Rs. 120 p.m.		(ii) 80-5-120-8-200-10-300.	
(iii) for others		(iii) 68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	
4. Clerks (Graduates)		80-5-120-8-200-10/2-220.	
5. Librarian or Junior Clerk Typist cum Librarian (under graduate).		55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.	
6. Compounder :—			
(i) those who possess minimum qualifications of matriculation and/or have passed professional test prescribed or recognised by Government.		(i) 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130	
(ii) For those who do not possess the above qualifications.		(ii) 40-1-50-2-60.	(Selection grade).
7. Cooks		55-3-85-4-105	
8. Inferior Staff		Rs. 30-1-35 Rs. 30-1-35	The pay of Establishment met from contingent grant may be regulated under general orders of the Government of India on the subject.

NON-RECOGNITION OF COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS

†857. *Shri Biswanath Das: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given effect to the Resolution of this House not to give recognition to organisations and activities of a communal character;

(b) whether the decision of Government referred to in part (a) above has been communicated to all Ministries of the Government of India and the Provinces; and

(c) whether Government propose to call for a report showing how far the same has been put into operation in their own Ministries?

ACTION AGAINST MAYA FOR PUBLICATION OF AN ARTICLE "SARDARJI"

858. *Sardar Hukam Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have received a protest telegram from S. G. P. C. Amritsar against a highly provocative and mischievous article under the head-line "Sardarji" published in the Hindi monthly magazine "Maya" in its July 1948 issue?

(b) If so, has any action been taken against the said magazine?

(c) If not, do Government propose to take any action now?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government of the United Provinces have taken appropriate action under the Law.

ELECTRICITY AND POLICE POST FOR GANDHI NAGAR

858-A. *Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the population of Gandhi Nagar, outside Jumna Bridge, Delhi has grown to several thousands recently?

(b) Are Government aware that there are no lighting arrangements on the main road of the colony although there is electric supply upto Jamuna Bridge which is less than two furlongs from this place?

(c) Are Government aware that there is no police post in the colony and there is a constant danger for the life and security of the inhabitants?

(d) If the answers of parts (b) and (c) above, be in the affirmative, do Government propose to take steps to municipalise the colony and make proper arrangements for the lighting of the streets and for the safety of the people?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no police post but Government do not apprehend any danger to the life and security of the inhabitants. The incidence of crime in the area is very low

(d) The question of including this colony in the limits of the Municipal Committee, Shahdara, will be considered and arrangements for lighting of streets will be made when electric supply becomes available. As regards the safety of the people, the Shahdara Police Station which is only about two miles from the colony can serve the requirements of this area.

†For Answer to this question, see answer to Question No.-787.

BAN AGAINST CONSTRUCTION IN GANDHI NAGAR

858-B. *Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government have considered the desirability of encouraging construction in Gandhi Nagar which is so near Delhi, with a view to easing the congestion in the capital?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps do Government propose to take in this connection?

(c) Are Government aware that last year, due to floods, the road connecting Gandhi Nagar with the Jamuna Bridge was breached at several points and that repair of this road has not yet been completed?

(d) If the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to expedite the completion of repairs as already a year has elapsed since the area was flooded?

(e) What steps do Government propose to take to avoid the recurrence of such floods?

(f) What is the place of Gandhi Nagar in the various schemes for the development of Delhi, prepared by Government?

(g) Do Government propose to remove the ban, if there is any in existence today, on the construction of residential or business premises in the colony?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). It is considered inadvisable at present to allow constructions in this area within 440 yards of each side of the centre of Jhil Khuranja Road as flood water usually collects there every year due to the low level of the land. Applications for new constructions are being rejected at present on grounds of insanitation as no regular drainage scheme is in existence in that area. The Delhi Improvement Trust has, however, under consideration a scheme for the improvement of this area.

(c) and (d). Yes. Steps are being taken to complete the repairs.

(e) Breaches in roads due to high river floods cannot always be avoided. However, an irrigation bund is already there and Government have taken every precaution to avoid the recurrence of floods in this area.

(f) The question of framing a town expansion scheme for this area is under the consideration of the Delhi Improvement Trust.

(g) As stated earlier, the existing restrictions on construction are only within a distance of 440 yards on each side of Jhil Khuranja Road and it would not be desirable to remove them till the area is municipalised.

WASTAGE OF DOLLAR EXCHANGE BY MR. BIMAL P. JAIN'S ON PLEASURE TRIP FROM CHICAGO TO SAN FRANCISCO

858-C. *Seth Govind Das: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report that one Mr. Bimal P. Jain, a merchant of Calcutta, had a 520-dollar taxi pleasure trip over a distance of 2,000 miles from Chicago to San Francisco?

(b) If so, what steps are being taken to stop such wastage of our dollar exchange in foreign countries?

The Honourable Shri K. O. Neogy: (a) Yes, Sir. But from enquiries made from Mr. Jain by the Reserve Bank, it appears that \$500 was the total amount spent by Mr. Jain on a 3,200 mile business trip by a hired car from Chicago to San Francisco. The amount covered board, lodging and expenses of guide. A motor car was used because it was the cheapest form of transport for the purpose of visiting the collieries, factories and other concerns for which Mr. Jain had gone to the U.S.A.

(b) The Government are satisfied that the present exchange regulations for foreign travel are strict enough to prevent any wastage of dollar exchange.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ASSAM ORDINANCE FOR ACQUISITION AND REQUISITION OF VEHICLES.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in accordance with instructions issued by the Governor General of India under sub-section 1 of section 88, Chapter 2 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor of Assam has issued an ordinance viz., Assam Ordinance No. 1 of 1948, to provide for acquisition and requisition of vehicles?

(b) Have the said instructions been issued in accordance with the advice of the Ministry and if so, what are the circumstances which rendered necessary to issue the instructions aforesaid?

(c) Is it a fact that some communists, driven from Burma have already infiltrated into some parts of Assam, particularly in Manipur?

(d) Has issue of these instructions been rendered necessary by the condition of war prevailing in Kashmir and Hyderabad or the alleged apprehension of invasion of Manipur State by Communists from Burma?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). The position as stated by the honourable member is not correct. It was the Government of Assam who submitted the Ordinance in question for the approval of the Governor General under section 88 of the Government of India Act because some of its provisions were repugnant to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939, a Central enactment. This approval was accorded.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) The honourable member might refer to his own Government on this point.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Is the Honourable Minister aware that the vehicles in this Ordinance have been defined as any vehicle which is driven either by bullocks or by hand or even by oars? In that case, how is it that this has only to do with the Motor Vehicles Act?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I have no information. If the honourable member likes I will enquire into it and let him know. Probably this information is available with his own provincial Government.

Mr. Speaker: It appears to me that the honourable member has not followed the reply given by the Honourable the Home Minister. His reply was that, as some of the provisions of this Ordinance were likely to interfere with the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, therefore, the sanction of the Governor General was necessary. It was not that everything came within the purview of the Central Government; but some of the provisions did and so the sanction was asked for.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The assumption was that instructions were given from the Central Government for the issue of this Ordinance, which is wrong.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: The Ordinance lays down in its preamble that whereas instructions have been received from the Governor General. This means that the origin of the Ordinance is due to the instructions of the Governor General.

Mr. Speaker: The reply now clarifies what those instructions mean.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that the Governor of Assam has in the last week paid a flying visit to Manipur on account of a certain emergency having arisen there?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It has nothing to do with the Manipur business. We have invited him for other business. He is here today. He may have gone to Manipur. I am not aware of that.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: And in connection with this affair.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I have no information about this visit to Manipur.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the somewhat chaotic conditions prevailing in Burma today, what measures have been taken by Government on the Indo-Burma border to prevent the infiltration of Communists and other undesirable into India?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I do not know if this question would arise.

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise.

CARE-TAKER GOVERNMENT FOR PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

Sardar Hukam Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state why a Care-taker Government has been constituted in the Patiala and East Punjab States Union instead of a popular Ministry being formed as in other Unions?

(b) Is it a fact that the Prime Minister, just nominated, is the uncle of the Rajpramukh?

(c) Is it proposed to allow this Care-taker Government to run the administration and to hold the next elections under its supervision and control?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The reasons why it was found necessary to set up a Care-taker Government in the Patiala and East Punjab States Union have been stated in the communique issued by the Rajpramukh on the 21st August, 1948. Such a Government had to be formed because, in spite of the repeated efforts of the States Ministry and the Rajpramukh it had not been found possible to bring about an agreement amongst the main political parties in the Union, on the basis of which a popular interim Ministry would be installed. Having regard to the strategic importance of this region and the special requirements of the Union, it did not seem to be in the interest of the administration to have a Government which represented only one party and which did not command sufficient popular support.

(b) No.

(c) It is the earnest desire of the Government of India to see a popular interim Ministry functioning in the Union and it will be their endeavour to replace the present Care-taker Government by a popular Ministry as soon as possible.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that the Rajpramukh identified himself with one of the political parties in the Union?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No, Sir.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that all the political parties in the Patiala and East Punjab States Union agreed to abide by the decision of the States Ministry for the formation of a popular ministry?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: These parties arrived at a preliminary agreement, one of the terms of the agreement being that the Prime Minister was to be appointed or selected by the States Minister. Subsequently one of the parties who were signatories to the agreement claimed that the Prime Minister to be selected by the States Minister was to be selected from their party. We could not agree to that claim and therefore the agreement could not be put into effect.

Sardar Hukam Singh: If one party backed out, why were not the other two parties asked to form a ministry, if they were ready to form the ministry?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The answer is obvious. In that area which is of strategic importance and which is a disturbed area we did not want to give the Prime Ministership to a party or to form a ministry which was not acceptable to all the parties. We still hope that the parties will come to an agreement, if no body takes sides. It is our earnest desire to help them to come to an agreement. The care-taker government that has been formed was formed with a view to bring about an agreement between the three parties. If they fail, then the elections will be held as soon as possible and whoever has the majority will form the Government.

Sardar Hukam Singh: When Government could not form a popular ministry unless all the three parties agreed to it, do the Government consider that the present administration consisting of the Rajpramukh and the Prime Minister will ever be helpful in the formation of a popular ministry, when they know they would continue unless all the parties agreed?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There are two other ministers and both of them have been appointed by the States Ministry. One of them is a senior I.C.S. man and the other is also an able officer. The States Ministry also keeps a continuous watch on the working of this ministry in order that they can bring about a united popular ministry.

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: In view of the fact that one of the parties was of very recent origin does the States Ministry discriminate between parties and try to find whether any mushroom parties are being started by interested parties?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The honourable member can trust the States Ministry to have some commonsense. If there are mushroom parties no consideration will be given to them.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya: Is it not a fact that the Lok Seva Sabha was organised on the 22nd of February and came to function from March last and that is the King's Party or the Rajpramukh's party?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The question is not as to when the party was formed but the point is whether the party commands the confidence of a large majority of the people. If parties make a claim to represent certain groups of public opinion and the claim has substance, we cannot ignore any of them.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya: Is it not a fact that the Chief Minister that has been appointed, Sardar Gyan Singh, is an uncle of the Maharaja of Patiala who is the Rajpramukh of the Union and he was the person on whose appointment as Chief Minister the Maharaja has been insisting from the very commencement of the negotiations?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It is true that the Prime Minister who has been appointed is a relation of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. So far as I am aware he is not the real uncle of the Maharaja but he is a relation. He has been an officer commanding the confidence of a large majority of the people in the State and has been there for the last twenty years or more.

Shri Khurshed Lal: May I know if at any time it was agreed that the Prime Minister of this Union will belong to a particular community and if so, was the States Ministry a party to it?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No, Sir.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: May I know if the Rajpramukh of the Union agreed to be a constitutional ruler?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Of course.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: If so, can he take part in the formation of parties?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: He takes no part in the formation of parties.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: What are the names of those parties whose co-operation was sought in the formation of a ministry?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: One is the Praja Mandal, another is the Akali Dal and the third is the Lok Sevak Sabha.

SALE OF MACHINERY TO TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

Prof. K. T. Shah: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the alleged newspaper report about the disposal of a large number of machines to the Textile Manufacturing Corporation Limited, Calcutta, as scrap which Government had originally imported from America under the Lease Lend Scheme, and of which more than half were not found in the factory when some members of the Disposals Utilisation Committee visited the factory in search of these machines?

(b) What was the cost of these machines in the first place, or their market price at the time of purchase, and the amount realised on their sale to the Textile Manufacturing Corporation Limited, Calcutta, as scrap?

(c) When was the deal made?

(d) What safeguards Government propose to provide in future in connection with the disposal of the "Surplus Stores"?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Yes, the attention of Government has been drawn to such a report in a newspaper.

I am not aware of the existence of any firm called the Textile Manufacturing Corporation Ltd. I presume the Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd. is meant.

The report published in the newspaper is false in some respects, in other respects there has been a misrepresentation of the report of the Disposals Utilisation Committee.

No machinery have been sold to the Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd. either as scrap or otherwise. In 1943 under the terms of a special agreement between the Government of India and the Textile Machinery Corporation, about 140 machine tools and other accessories, belonging to Government and valued at about Rupees twenty-six lakhs, were put into the factory of the Corporation, which was requisitioned by Government and converted into a Civil Aircraft Maintenance Unit. This Unit was closed down in September 1945; the machine tools and accessories remained in the factory under the custodial charge of the Corporation pending a decision as to their disposal or utilisation for Government purposes.

Under the terms of the agreement between Government and the Corporation, if Government finally decide to sell the machine tools, the Corporation has the option of first refusal at prices to be fixed by Government. The Corporation is apparently anxious to purchase the equipment for the manufacture of Textiles Machinery. On the other hand Government have under active consideration the utilisation of surplus machine tools and accessories belonging to Government for establishing a factory for the manufacture of machine tools. It is not a fact that half the machine tools are missing from the factory. When the Disposals Utilisation Committee visited the factory, they could not locate all the machine tools belonging to Government, because as stated in the Report itself, the Chief Officer of the Corporation, who knew about the machine tools, was away. At the suggestion of the Chairman of the Disposals Utilisation

Committee a further investigation was made shortly afterwards. As a result of this investigation all the machine tools and accessories have been located in the Factory except for about twenty machine tools and some accessories valued at about Rs. 1,75,000. The Corporation has been asked to account for these, and the matter is under investigation.

(b) I have already stated the original value of machine tools and accessories which was about Rs. 26,00,000. There has been no sale.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not really arise; but I may state for the information of the honourable member that when surplus stores are now sold to private parties, the method of sale is by "advertised tender" or auction, and no sale by negotiation is permitted except for very special reasons and with the prior approval of Government in each case.

Prof. K. T. Shah: Will the Honourable Minister please say whether any of these machines are at present, or after the Report of the Disposals Utilisation Committee, used by any other Corporation or Company; and if so how many and on what terms?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: These machine tools could not obviously be used by any other Corporation, but some of them were requisitioned for government purposes. Some were sent to the Hindustan Aircraft Limited—a Government organisation—at Bangalore; some were requisitioned by the Defence Ministry; the rest are with the Company under the circumstances which I have explained.

Prof. K. T. Shah: Will the Honourable Minister please tell the House whether any of the machines are used by Birla Jute Mills, Calcutta?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have just now explained that these machine tools are with the TEXMACO. But if the honourable member suggests that those machine tools which are missing are being utilised in some other factory, as I have said, this matter is under investigation, and I cannot answer that question.

But I can say for the information of the honourable member that the Editor of this newspaper saw me this morning and apologized to me for the statement he published which, he admits, was entirely inaccurate and without any substance.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I know what were the conditions under which in 1945 this machinery was left in charge of TEXMACO on a care and maintenance basis?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: In fact Government has not decided whether it will be allowed to be used by them. The position is this. The question of having a machine tools factory entirely under government management has been taken into consideration. As a result of the investigations made by the Disposals Enquiry Committee it appears that more than seventy-five per cent. of the machine tools which are necessary for a machine tools factory are available here. We have requisitioned the services of an expert from Czechoslovakia who arrived here last week. We expect to get the report within a fortnight or so, and on receipt of the report we shall decide whether we are going to have a factory of our own. Until these machine tools can be utilised for such purpose the Committee itself recommended that the Company should be allowed to use them for the purpose for which they are being used now, namely, manufacture of textile machinery.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid the Honourable Minister has not caught my question. I asked what were the conditions under which this machinery was entrusted to this Company on a care and maintenance basis. Were they responsible for it if there was a loss; could they use it or sell it; what about the depreciation if the machinery was used?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: They could not possibly sell them. They are in custodial charge of the company; and if they are to be taken over by Government, the latter may do so. If they are to be sold, the first refusal will be given to them at prices to be fixed by Government. But if the honourable member wants to know whether meanwhile they are to pay any rent or any other charges to Government or not, that matter is under investigation. In fact it has been suggested that they should pay something to Government—some amount which may be fixed by Government—for any use they may make of the machine tools for themselves.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask who this TEXMACO are? Who are the proprietors of the concern?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I suppose this is a Corporation. As to who exactly the proprietors are I am not in a position to say.

Prof. K. T. Shah: When Government make up their mind as regards the final disposal of these machine tools will they consider the advisability of public advertisement of these machines?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: As I have said just now, the machine tools can either be used for Government purposes, or, if they are to be sold, the first option is to be given to TEXMACO. So I really do not understand how the question of calling for tenders can be considered.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the name of the newspaper to which the Honourable Minister referred? Is it to be kept a secret or can it be disclosed?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it need be disclosed.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How much time elapsed between the visit of this Disposals Utilisation Committee to the TEXMACO factory and the subsequent investigation when all the tools were traced?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Only a few days.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What are the special reasons referred to by the Honourable Minister just now as to when negotiations can be resorted to for the sale of the excess machine tools?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: As I have already explained, the Company wants that Government should sell these machine tools to this Company because it is manufacturing textile machinery. But before Government decide that question Government would like to be satisfied whether they cannot be utilised for purposes of the Government, namely the establishment of a machine tool factory.

Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka: Is it not a fact that there is a formal agreement between the Government of India and the Textile Machinery Corporation Limited covering all the terms between the Government and the Textile Machinery Corporation?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Obviously all the terms are covered.

श्री राम सहाय : क्या गवर्नमेंट यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि टेक्समैको क्या बिरला कनसर्न (Concern) नहीं है।

Shri Ram Sahai: Will the Honourable Minister please state whether or not the TEXMACO is a Birla concern?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Birlas might have some share in it. But I am not in a position to say as to who are controlling the shares in that Company.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya: If I have properly understood the Honourable Minister, to have said that the missing materials are valued at Rs. 1,75,000, may I know on what basis those missing materials have been so valued?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The basis I believe was the original prices at which they were purchased. We have the basis included in documents which are accepted both by Government and by the Company. In fact I can tell the honourable member that Government had made similar contracts with about seventeen big organisations and factories in India in 1943 during the period of the war.

Seth Govind Das: In case the party to which the first refusal is given for the purchase of the tools do not purchase them, what method would be followed by the Government to dispose of this material? Will it be by public auction or by inviting tenders?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have every hope that we shall be able to utilise them in constructing our own machine tool factory.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I ask the Honourable Minister if, in order to avoid further misunderstanding, he would kindly place a copy of the agreement on the table of the House so that for future also if there is an option in favour of TEXMACO all such suspicion might be avoided?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I shall be very glad to place a copy of the 1943 agreement on the table of the House.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: The Honourable Minister stated that when the Disposal Investigation Committee went to the factory, the officer-in-charge was absent. Did he or did he not know whether the Committee was reaching the Corporation on that day, and why was he absent?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I cannot tell the reasons why he was absent, but the members of the Committee were there only for a few hours and it was quite possible that he was away at the time.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know what would be the basis for fixing the prices at which first option will be given to the Corporation?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That will be settled later on if we are going to sell to that company.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: What would be the depreciation of the tools at the time of sale?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We shall certainly take all those factors into consideration.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: But if it is not sold to this company, may I know how the depreciation

Mr. Speaker: That will be hypothetical at this stage.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In view of the fact that these machine tools are not available in India, will the Government make any attempts to recover those tools and not take only their price as the Honourable Minister has mentioned?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Well, if those machine-tools are not to be found from the stores, I do not know from which other place we can recover them. But I can say this for the information of the House that these tools are also essential for developing the factory for manufacturing textile machinery, and that for that purpose they are being employed now.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Why did the Government not start criminal proceedings against those who may be responsible for the safety of those machine tools?

Mr. Speaker: I think we are going beyond the scope of the question. We have taken nearly fifteen minutes on this question and I do not propose to allow any more questions.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 6th September, 1948

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

[INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS DURING THE PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)—LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE—TODAY]

Shri Algu Rai Shastri's Starred Question No. 723 of 9th December, 1947.

ATTACK ON NON-MUSLIM REFUGEES

(a) Owing to Jhelum District having been banned to our Liaison Agency, the Government is not in a position to give complete information. Information so far available is that Gobindpura and not Golipara was attacked by Muslims.

(b) 700 approximately.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise as evacuation is now practically complete.

Supplementaries to Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 4 of 28th January, 1948.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS FOR PETROLEUM AND KEROSENE OIL

The conditions under which the prospecting licence was granted to the Burma Oil Company are these laid down in the Model Form of Prospecting License (Form No. 2) of the Government of Assam, a copy of which has been placed in the Library of the House.

RETRENCHMENT OF UNQUALIFIED CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT

STATEMENT

Showing the number of first, second and third division clerks in the Central Secretariat who are not qualified in the prescribed tests conducted by the Federal Public Service Commission

Position as on the 1st January 1948.

Serial No.	Ministry	Total number employed (Column 4+Column 5)			*Permanent and Quasi Permanent			Total Temporary (Column 6 + Column 7)		Number of temporary quali- fied men		No. of unqualified temporary men
		I Div	II Div	III Div	I Div	II Div	III Div	I	II	I & II	III °	
1	2	3			4			5		6		7
1	Agriculture	107	..	117	8	..	..	99	..	117	10	88
2	Commerce	118	..	139	18	..	..	100	..	139	..	100
3	Communications	29	..	42	3	..	..	26	..	42	..	24
4	Defence	267	..	339	22	..	8	245	..	331	28	220
5	Education	85	2	119	22	2	4	63	..	115	..	59
6	E. A. and C. R.— (E. A. Wing) (C. R. Wing)	119 46	5 1	105 63	56 17	5 1	16 12	63 29	..	89 51	5 6	57 25
7	Finance (Revenue Div)	118	2	155	40	2	2	78	..	153	2	69
8	Food (Defence)	82 213	.. 9	86 314	40 110	.. 8	6 38	42 103	.. 1	80 276	1 5	34 84
9	Health	247	1	246	18	..	4	229	1	242	1	230
10	Home Affairs	50	..	47	4	..	..	46	..	47	3	44
11	Information and Broad- casting.	82	3	113	16	3	1	66	..	112	5	67
12	Industry and Supply	46	..	81	3	..	1	43	..	80	..	43
13	Labour	168	2	155	12	..	..	156	..	155	..	155
14	Law	43	2	41	2	2	..	41	..	41	4	37
		27	16	33	18	13	4	9	3	29	..	12

[illegible]

*This column includes persons who are permanent in a lower grade and are officiating in the higher grades.
No. of unqualified Assistants and II Division Clerks = 1,609
No. of unqualified Clerks = 2,320.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru's Starred Question No. 907(b) and (c) of 19th March, 1948

RE-EMPLOYMENT BY ASSAM GOVERNMENT OF PERSONNEL OPTING FOR PAKISTAN AFTER RE-CONSIDERATION OF INITIAL CHOICE.

(b) At first, the Government of Assam allowed their employees who originally opted for service in Pakistan to revise their option in favour of India. Later, they decided that such revisions of option exercised after the 14th of August 1947 would not be recognised, since the Government of East Bengal refused to accept Government servants who revised their options after that date in favour of Pakistan. Information about the number of persons who had actually made an ineffective change in their option in consequence of the procedure followed by the Provincial Government is not available.

(c) 1729 employees of Assam Government opted for Pakistan and as against this number 1496 employees in Sylhet opted for India. Out of the latter number 1153 have been absorbed in employment under the Government of Assam. All Sylhet employees could not be absorbed in the vacancies created by the employees opting for Pakistan because the Provincial Government had to make reductions in various cadres by about 25 per cent. as a result of Sylhet having seceded from Assam, and also because vacancies were not filled in all cases in certain temporary departments such as the Supply, Textile and the Assam Transport Organisation in which establishments were being reduced.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh's Starred Question No. 1009(a) of 29th March, 1948.
RESULTS OF RESEARCHES CONDUCTED BY THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

A brief summary of the work done by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the agriculture side

(TREND OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH UP TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF I.C.A.R.)

Until the I.C.A.R. came into being the research work on agriculture, although of a very high order, was mainly limited to the fields of agricultural chemistry and botany in so far as the provinces were concerned. Work in plant pathology, insect pests and bacteriological aspects was restricted to Pusa, Coimbatore and Poona. Important food crops were naturally the main subjects of attention by the earlier botanists and plant breeders. In Bengal and Madras, rice formed the main subject whereas in the Punjab and U.P. wheat absorbed most of the energies. Crops like jute, sugarcane etc. also received attention. At Pusa improved wheat was first produced and tobacco and linseed were also bred. Pioneer work on physical, chemical and biological problems as well as studies on crop fungi and insect pests led to notable results.

The year 1929 marked a new stage in the history of agricultural development in India. The I.C.A.R. was formed on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. Already much spade work had been done but a new impetus was needed in the field of collation and co-ordination besides initiation of new lines of work. The I.C.A.R. provided the much-needed impetus. Its objects have been—

- (1) to serve as an agency for co-operation, collation and co-ordination,
- (2) to finance schemes in accordance with well-planned programme of research in the provinces and States,
- (3) to fill up important lacunae in the work of the provinces and States Departments (as well as in universities and other institutions) in the science basic to agriculture.

Recently the Council has decided to bring under its purview schemes designed to test the results of research in the fields of cultivators. Henceforward no scheme will be considered as complete until the results obtained in laboratories and research stations have been tested and found practicable and economical under conditions of farming prevalent in this country. In order to judge the degree of progress achieved, it will be convenient to take up improvements in respect of each individual crop.

RICE

Before the advent of the I.C.A.R.—In the rice growing provinces many useful varieties were produced notably by Hector in Bengal, Parnell in Madras and Bhide in Bombay.

After the establishment of the I.C.A.R.—The I.C.A.R. gave a great impetus by subsidising a chain of research schemes at Bankura, Suri, Chinsurah, Berhampur, Cuttack, subsidising a chain of research schemes at Bankura, Suri, Chinsurah, Berhampur, Cuttack, Kanke, Nagina, Raipur, Habiganj etc. The schemes terminated on the 31st March 1944. In addition to these, minor schemes were started in Travancore, Kashmir and Baroda in 1940-41 and in Bombay in 1946.

The results, which have been of immense value to the cultivators are briefly summed up in the following paragraphs:

I. Breeding side.—(a) In parts of Bihar and Central Provinces wild rice forms a weed encroaching widely on the cultivated rice. A purple-pigmented rice has been evolved whereby the wild rice can be easily distinguished and weeded out at the early stages. This has been adopted in practice and has led to a saving of 20 lakhs maunds of paddy in the Chattisgarh Division alone, whereas the cost of research was about a lakh of rupees. In Bihar, the purple-pigmented varieties have given higher yield viz. 26 to 28 maunds per acre.

(b) Three improved varieties in Bihar giving 20 to 30 per cent higher yield are under distribution.

(c) Higher-yielding flood-resistant varieties for Bihar, higher yielding flood and drought-resistant varieties for Bengal, higher yielding flood, drought and salinity-resistant varieties for Orissa and higher yielding deep water varieties for Bihar and Assam have been obtained and are under distribution.

(d) In the United Provinces one-tenth of the area under early rice is liable to the attack of *Gundhi* insect pest. Six hybrids resistant to this insect have been evolved. These have proved to be a great boon to the cultivators and have helped in increasing the production of paddy in U.P. Other high yielding strains too have been obtained and the selected of these are under distribution to the cultivators.

(e) In Kashmir crosses between early-maturing, disease resistant Russian varieties and typical Kashmir strains have produced high-yielding disease resistant hybrids which also require less water. Vernalisation has also given promising results. Cultivators have been very keen here to adopt the superior strains.

II. Cultural and manurial side.—On the cultural and manurial side, the co-ordinated schemes were conducted in Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and Orissa up to 31st March 1944. The object was to develop suitable improved schedules of manuring and cultivation in respect of different varieties of the crop and soil-climates.

The results are summarised in Appendix A. It will be observed that definite results of practical and economic value to the cultivators have been obtained as a result of the investigations.

III. Fungus and virus diseases.—In Madras the blast disease and foot rot disease of rice and in Sind Helminthosporium disease are the subjects of study. The application of agrosan G and sulphur has been found effective in the latter. These investigations have been helpful in initiating control measures and thus increasing the yield of rice.

IV. Insect pests of rice.—In the case of *Gundhi* insect pest in U.P. resistant strains have been evolved as already stated. In C.P. *Gangai* insect pest has been studied and control measures adopted. In Bengal rice Hispa and rice stem borers are being studied.

V. Appreciation of the present position of rice.—It will be seen that there has been marked progress in the evolution of high yielding, drought, disease, flood and salinity resistant strains. By careful breeding varieties have been obtained which roughly yield 10 to 25 per cent more than the local types.

Experiments on the economics of maize have shown a marked effect and an economic return. As a matter of fact if the all-India figures are scrutinised, it will be seen that proper manuring has produced increased yield varying from 20 to 150 per cent., and taking India as a whole an average increase of 30 per cent should be well within the range of practical achievement.

VI. Future lines of work.—This will naturally vary under local conditions; but on the practical side in terms of immediate need the following are important:—

(a) Multiplication, distribution and maintenance of the purity of improved strains. It is necessary to have several groups of registered farms under comprehensive seed multiplication schemes as are, for example, contemplated in the first five-year Bengal Plan. Here we have to make up great lee-ways. It will be noted from the chart on area under improved varieties that upto 1938-39 only 6 million acres, that is about 10 per cent of the area under paddy, was under improved varieties. Since then under the impetus of grow more food campaigns, there has been some progress, but much remains to cover the remaining 70 million acres.

(b) The problem of water requirements of rice is another question, the successful solution of which is of the greatest importance. It is well-known that the most serious drawback hindering increased production of rice in India is want of irrigation facilities. While extension of irrigation facilities is a major problem facing the Irrigation Departments of India the agricultural research workers can assist by carrying out investigations to ascertain how economics can be effected in the use of water without detriment to yield. Such studies have been undertaken usefully in the Punjab and should be taken up in other areas.

WHEAT

India has two main types of wheat *Triticum vulgare* or soft bread wheat mainly grown in the Punjab, United Provinces and Bihar; and *Triticum durum* or macaroni wheat grown mainly in Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar and Hyderabad.

Before the advent of I.C.A.R.

Wheat breeding was carried out at Pusa by Howards, in the Punjab by D. Milne and his successors, by Leake in United Provinces, later on in Bombay by Chibber, Bhide and Kadam and also in the Central Provinces by the local workers.

Trend of research after the establishment of I.C.A.R.

I. *Breeding side.*—The most important work in this line is the breeding of rust-resistant varieties of which Dr. Mehta of Agr. University has been conducting investigations with very promising results.

The Council is also financing a scheme for breeding rust-resistant wheat in the hills with stronger stem and higher yield. This is of great importance as the hill wheat is mainly responsible for infecting the plains wheat with rust.

All the wheat growing provinces have now a fair range of improved varieties and they are being widely adopted by the cultivators.

II. The results of careful and manurial experiments on wheat are summarised in Appendix B. As in the case of rice, the results obtained are of definite value to the cultivators.

III. *Virus and fungus diseases.*—(a) *Wheat rust.*—(i) Under the cereal rust scheme (Agr. College) Physiologic races of rust prevalent in the country are being studied. These physiologic races have the characteristics of resembling one another in external characters but differing in the wheat varieties or strains which they attack. At Simla the botanical and agronomical characters of a large number of hill wheats have been examined and the hybridisation between the best indigenous and rust-resistant varieties have been completed. It has been possible to breed varieties which are fairly resistant to the prevailing one or other three types of rust (black, red or yellow) and such wheats are in great demand by the cultivators.

(ii) In the Bombay rust scheme the variety Kenya Governor was first found resistant but developed heavy infection of another physiologic race (race 21) to which it is susceptible. The magnitude of loss due to rust ravages may be from 5 to 100 per cent., which the resistant varieties shall be capable of saving. The work is thus of direct benefit to the cultivators.

(iii) A scheme on rust is also in operation in the Central Provinces.

The investigation on rust has led to the conclusion that the persistence of rust from year to year is not due to the barbery plant but to the oversummering of the disease on self-sown and early-sown wheat in hill areas throughout India, hence the special importance of breeding a rust-resistant hill wheat referred to before.

(b) *Wheat smut.*—Wheat is liable to loose smut attack which can be best dealt with by roguing out affected plants and applying hot water treatment to seeds before sowing (Luthra Method).

IV. *Insect pests of wheat.*—No scheme under the Council's grant is in progress at present.

V. *Milling and baking qualities and protein survey of wheat.*—This scheme is in operation at Lyallpur and samples grown at Lyallpur from other areas are being tested.

The objectives of the scheme are—

- (i) to ascertain the protein content of different kinds of wheat,
- (ii) to ascertain loss of vitamin B in different processes of milling.
- (iii) to ascertain the extent to which the nutritive value of wheat flour can be increased by mixing with it flour of different pulses, without reducing its palatability.

These studies are therefore helpful in improving the nutrition of people, (large bulk of whom are vegetarians), and in advising the growers to grow the kinds of wheat rich in protein and vitamin content.

Certain definite results of practical value have been obtained and steps are being taken to publicise them.

VI. *Appreciation of the present position.*—Wheat presents agricultural and commercial problems different from those of rice. It is a crop both for home consumption and potentially also for export. In the past there was considerable export. The export in 1910-11 to 1914-15 was 1,239,000 tons but it gradually came down and was 46,000 tons in 1930-31 to 1934-35. If export is kept in view it is necessary that the wheat should conform to the standards required for the importing countries. As Sir John Russell has pointed out there is one point in favour of export viz. that "a large export trade in normal years affords the best guarantee against famine in years of low yield."

Future lines of work.

1. Vigorous work is needed for producing rust-resistant varieties, particularly for the hill areas which are the main agencies in the dissemination of rusts to the plains.

2. Some attention should be given to the kinds of wheat which may be required for export.

3. The useful work conducted in the Punjab for investigation into the vitamin content and nutritive values on wheat flour should be pursued and intensified.

4. Further manurial and cultural experiments should be undertaken with a view to devising reliable schedule of cultivation to increase the yield of wheat in different areas.

BARLEY

The major part of barley is grown in the United Provinces (4.2 million acres), and the rest in Bihar and Punjab (1.3 million acres and 0.91 million acres respectively). This crop has a special value as a potential cash crop, as it is used for malting, and good malting varieties are always sold to brewers at a premium. This crop was neglected before the advent of the I.C.A.R.

After the advent of the I.C.A.R.

Under a scheme of the I.C.A.R. the malting and brewing qualities of barley were tested. Of the 118 samples from the 1939 crop, 16 were selected for test at the Imperial Institute of Brewing, London.

One variety viz. C. 251 was found to be of grade I quality comparably with choice California for which some brewers were prepared to pay a premium.

Barley like wheat is susceptible to rust attack (black and yellow) and this aspect is under investigation of Dr. Mehta as in the case of wheat. Barley in India holds out the prospect of being a cash crop as California barley reaching Britain may be in short supply consequent on the abolition of prohibition in U.S.A. Moreover, barley has an advantage over wheat in as much as it can stand better unfavourable weather conditions and can be grown in poor soils.

Future lines of work.

(1) Greater attention should be paid to malting and brewing qualities of barley with an eye to developing an export trade and varieties with superior malting and brewing qualities should be bred-suitable for growing in India.

(2) Rust-resistant barley should be bred.

(3) Practicability and economics of substituting barley for wheat and *vice versa* should be studied.

MAIZE

It is of importance only in certain areas viz. North India, Kashmir and along the slopes of Himalayas where it is grown as a rain crop in rotation with wheat as winter crop. It is capable of yielding 3,000 lbs. in grain (average in India 800 to 1,000 lbs.) and 20,000 lbs., if grown as fodder. It is less liable to fungus attack but more to steam-borer and vermin.

In America there is now a very large acreage under what is known as hybrid maize. This is obtained from the first generation seed got from large-scale crossing of two varieties. It is very difficult to keep maize seed pure, as cross fertilisation occurs on account of the pollens blowing with the wind over considerable distance. On this account hybrid seed has to be produced a new every year and requires large area for seed production, highly skilled staff and land situated a long way off from any other maize cultivation. On this account it is difficult to introduce hybrid maize in India although tests conducted on a small scale at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute showed conspicuous hybrid vigour in the next generation.

Selection work has been done in Bihar, Punjab and Kashmir.

Future lines of work.

It is very difficult to keep maize pure as the pollen blows with wind over considerable distance thereby leading to extensive cross-fertilisation. The only way to ensure purity is to grow one variety and that the seed is collected from areas in the centre of the varietal tract and not from the edges.

(1) Maize is a highly prolific crop. It has not yet received the attention it deserves in augmenting the food (cereal) resources of India. It can play a very important part in making good the deficit in our food supply if arrangements can be made for production of hybrid maize seed evolved at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute as a result of a scheme of research subsidised by the I.C.A.R.

(2) There is need for testing new varieties and the development of seed schemes to provide pure seed.

(3) In recent years certain industrial firms have been interested in maize growing for production of starch. Investigation may be directed for producing maize of high starch content.

MILLETS

The Millets : Jowar, Bajra and Ragi

These three crops occupy nearly 40 million acres in British India and 63 million acres in the whole of India. Jowar is the most important, Bajra comes next and ragi third.

With the establishment of a millet section at Coimbatore and at Indore and experimental schemes under I.C.A.R. one may hope for improved high yielding strains.

JOWAR

Jowar and Bajra are main grain suppliers outside the rice and wheat zones. The dried stocks of jowar provide the main cattle feed over a large tract.

After the advent of the I.C.A.R.

The following results regarding jowar cultivation have been obtained under schemes financed by the Council :—

(i) In areas of scanty rainfall, dry farming methods will lead to an increase in yield by 20 per cent.

(ii) The jowar heads are liable to two or three kinds of fungus attack of which "grain smut" is most important. This can be controlled by treating the seed with copper sulphate and still better by rubbing the seed in finely powdered sulphur which used to cost only one pie per acre before the war.

(iii) The insect pest viz. jowar-borer can be best tackled by digging out and burning the stubble and the jowar grass hopper by sweeping them in large open mouthed bags during the early stages.

(iv) Ashes, sand dust, bhusa, neem leaves etc., pucca underground pits are recommended for storing this grain.

Jowar suffers from a parasitic flowering plant "striga" the seeds of which germinate when in contact with the root of jowar. A research scheme is in progress in Bombay for production of varieties resistant to striga.

The Council also financed a scheme for investigating the chemistry of malting jowar grain with the object of ascertaining whether the grain can be converted into foods suitable for infants and invalids. The results obtained are summarised below :—

(1) Whereas previously it was considered impossible to preserve jowar malt flour for more than three months without deterioration, it has been found that malt can be kept packed in vacuum tins without deterioration or loss of aroma for at least six months.

(2) Under higher humidity, the keeping quality of malt lowered during storage in containers which are not air-tight.

(3) Being cheap, jowar malt can be utilised in the preparation of Biscuits, malt cakes and malt bread.

(4) Blending of malt meals for two or more chosen cereals may be used in the preparation of malted foods. It can be preserved for long and the protein contents can be adjusted to any desired level of nutrition.

The Director, Nutrition Laboratories at Coonoor expressed the opinion that jowar malt should prove useful as a supplementary food for infants. It is understood that steps are being taken to popularise this kind of food.

Future line of work.

As Sir John Russell has remarked more work is needed in view of the importance nutrition experts attach to millets. In particular some of the humbler varieties such as kodon, the poor man's crop, should be studied and either improved or replaced by something better. More work needs to be done in Bajra and Ragi.

PULSES

Before the establishment of I.C.A.R.

Some investigations on pulses were going on spasmodically but attention was more vigorously directed to it on the recommendation of Sir John Russell who suggested that a conference should be held with the nutrition experts to discover whether more work could usefully be done and if so on what lines. As a result of this meeting numerous schemes were launched.

After the advent of I.C.A.R.

The Council is financing since April 1941 a co-ordinated scheme with the object of evolving high yielding, disease-free and drought-resistant strains. The scheme is in operation in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U.P., Bihar, C.P., N.W.F.P., Orissa, Sind, Hyderabad, Mysore, Gwalior and Baroda.

In the Punjab a separate scheme on soya bean and another on gram wilt are in operation. The pulse plants increase soil fertility; the grains are a source of nutrition to man and the grain and bye-products to animal. The final results are not yet available.

Future lines of work

While the investigations under the scheme will go in much can be done on the basis of existing informations. One such important use is to sow them after rice to utilise the remaining soil moisture.

Although in the statistics gram is shown separately, it belongs to the pulse group. In certain parts of India it is grown after rice and in other places after maize, bajra or jowar. It is valuable as a rotation crop and definitely benefits the following crop. In the cropping programmes these should be kept in view.

OILSEEDS

In point of area oilseeds are next in importance to rice and wheat. They are sources of oilcakes, the edible ones of which are of great value as cattle feed, while all of them can be used as manure.

Before the I.C.A.R. was established

Before the I.C.A.R. came into being, various oilseeds received a fair amount of attention. There was an Oilseeds Specialist in Madras who evolved high yielding castor and did a botanical classification of same. Burns and Masur did also selection work on castor in Bombay as far back as 1922.

After the advent of I.C.A.R.

I. The Council either had or has been financing the following schemes :—

Groundnut breeding (Madras), Rape and mustard breeding (Punjab), Linseed and other oilseeds (C. P. & Berar), Castor breeding (Hyderabad), Groundnut breeding (Mysore), Brassica and sesamum breeding (Calcutta University), Coordinated scheme of research on pests and diseases of oilseeds in Madras, the U.P., the Punjab, the C. P. & Berar and Hyderabad, Storage of groundnuts (Madras), manurial experiments with groundnut cake (Hyderabad), Multiplication and distribution of improved groundnuts (Madras) and multiplication and distribution of improved linseed (U.P.).

The Groundnut breeding scheme in Madras, the Rape and Mustard scheme, Punjab and the Oilseed research scheme, C. P. expired on the 31st. March 1945 and the work of the two has been taken over by the provincial Governments. High yielding strains have been evolved under these schemes. They are being popularised among the cultivators. Trials in the United Provinces with released castor seed strains from Hyderabad show that all of them were significantly superior to local strains.

Under the scheme for the multiplication and distribution of linseed (U.P.) and groundnut (Madras), over 4,000 maunds of linseed was produced and distributed to cover 16,000 acres in the U.P. In Madras, two high yielding strains viz. AH25 and AH688 were produced to the extent of 12,250 lbs. and 21,650 lbs. respectively, out of which 5,340 and 17,500 lbs. respectively were distributed.

The Madras groundnut storage trial shows that deterioration is more in summer than in winter. Well ventilated room with masonry walls and pucca flooring duly fumigated showed marked reduction in insect activity.

Significant results have been obtained about the behaviour of the different insects, the final reports of which are awaited.

A co-ordinated scheme of research on pests and diseases of oilseeds is in progress at Madras (groundnut), U.P. (Til etc.), Punjab (Rape and mustard), C.P. (Linseed), and Hyderabad (Castor).

In addition to these, the following schemes are also in progress :—

(1) Storage of groundnut at Bharat Vanaspati Products Limited, Pachora, East Khandesh to study the problem under factory conditions.

(2) Research on linseed rust under Dr. K. C. Mehta (Agra College).

(3) Research on insect pests of safflower.

II. Manuring and cultural operation.

(a) *Toria*.—(i) In the Punjab it has been found that if in the usual rotation in which toria follows wheat, the land is green-manured with guara before sowing wheat, the yield of toria is considerably increased due to the residual effect of green manure.

(ii) Ammonium sulphate at 40 lbs. nitrogen, half at sowing time and half at flowering, produced 1026 lbs. against 700 lbs. in unmanured plot.

(b) *Groundnut*.—(i) Like other leguminous crops, this crop manufactures much of its own nitrogen and so nitrogenous manures are not its special requirements. In soils deficient in phosphate and potash these applications are needed.

(ii) Correct spacing may increase the yield by 25 per cent.

(c) *Castor*.—So far farmyard manure has been profitable.

III. Fungus and virus diseases.

(a) *Linseed*.—The crop is apt to be damaged by rust for which a research scheme is in progress under Dr. K. C. Mehta at Agra College.

(b) *Brassica*.—Some forms of Toria and sarson are seriously attacked by *Alternaria Brassicae* affecting leaves, stems and pods and reducing yield. Rayas withstand the fungus better. Investigation on the control manures have been taken in hand in the different provinces under a co-ordinated scheme embracing all oilseeds.

(c) *Groundnut*.—It is subjected to *tikka* disease (*Cercospora personata*). Certain resistant varieties withstand the disease. Spraying the crop with borderux mixture is also helpful.

(d) The Council is jointly financing a scheme on castor rust.

IV. Insect pests.

(a) *Groundnut*.—Storage trial in Madras shows that deterioration is more in summer crop than in winter crop. Storage trial is also in progress at Bharat Vanaspati Products Limited, Pachora, East Khandesh.

(b) *Safflower*.—A scheme on insect pest of safflower was initiated in 1945-46.

(c) *Castor*.—It is subject to attack by caterpillar but the remedies are not commensurate with the expenses involved.

V. Appreciation of the present position.

Oilseeds occupy about 5 per cent. of the total area sown in India. They are concentrated chiefly in Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad, etc. Regarding the evolution of rust resistant varieties of linseed it is expected that within two or three years it should be possible to recommend suitable strains of economic importance. In Central Provinces investigation on the extraction of fibre from linseed stem has led to the production of promising materials. The Imperial Agricultural Research Institute is also investigating this aspect by hybridisation with flax. Linseed thus offers scope both for oil and fibre.

In respect to other oilseeds good quality strains have been and are being evolved. Some of these have been successfully distributed. Toria A in the Punjab has become very popular.

VI. Future lines of work.

The work relating to oilseeds will now be taken over by the newly-created Indian Central Oilseeds Committee which will start functioning in the course of next few months. Presumably the work at present in progress under the aegis of the I.C.A.R. will be taken over by the Oilseeds Committee.

POTATOES

Potatoes were probably introduced in India about the 17th century. The various prevailing types can be reduced to three viz. No. 1, (Phulwa or Patna white), No. 2 (Darjeeling red) and No. 3 commonly known as *Gola*.

Trend of research prior to the establishment of the I.C.A.R.

Prior to world war No. 1, large quantities of Italian potatoes were imported for seed purposes in Bombay and Sind. The world war No. 1 led Mann and his associates to investigate into the methods of storing potato seed and into the question of protection against storage rot and storage insects. Some other work has also been done.

After the advent of I.C.A.R.

The Simla Potato Breeding Station financed by the I.C.A.R. contains valuable collections of potato varieties many of them from the original home of potato in South America (Chile, Peru and Bolivia) collected by various expeditions, Russian, German and English. The I.C.A.R. also financed the latter expedition.

I. *Breeding*.—The above varieties have been used for crossing with Deshi and English varieties, and some of the hybrids are now ready for multiplication on a larger scale. Amongst the hybrids nine have been found superior to Darjeeling Red Round and six to Phulwa. Much progress has been made in the breeding of late blight-resistant type.

II. *Manurial and cultural operations*.—The manures found most suitable for potato cultivation in different areas of India have been used (Appendix C).

Prospects.—Given disease-free seed-potatoes and suitable manuring, the production of potatoes on the existing acreage can be doubled.

III. *Fungus and virus diseases*.—The main causes of potato deterioration are virus diseases which may damage as much as 92 per cent of the crop. They are highly infectious and the infected seed tubers serve as the source of infection. There is no way to control them except by rigid segregation and seed certification on a mass scale. In order to do it effectively the Council has focussed attention on the following :—

(1) Evolution of higher yielding varieties.

(2) Production of pure and disease-free seed potato.

(3) Control of diseases and pests.

(4) Improvement of seed storage.

In order to carry out these objectives the Council took steps for initiating :—

(1) A central potato breeding station at Simla.

(2) An intermediate research station at Bhowali.

(3) A seed potato certification scheme at Kufri near Simla.

(4) A seed potato multiplication centre at Karnal.

(5) A scheme for investigation of diseases and pests in Bihar.

The Central Station will be the source of nucleus disease-free certified seed which will be later multiplied on the plains by certified growers under strict supervision.

IV. *Insect pests of Potato*.—Work at Bihar shows that potato moth can also lay eggs on leaves and soil. If there are cracks in soil the larvae go inside but are not able to infest the tubers unless they are at a depth of less than one inch. They multiply at a temperature of 86°F to 102°F occurring during April to June when heavy damage occurs. Control lies in sufficient irrigation to prevent soil cracking and harvesting when the crop is more or less green (about 3½ months old) when they are less liable to moth attack.

Other methods under storage conditions have been tried in which a type of beetle has been found as an enemy of the eggs of caterpillar, and the aid of ants by attracting these with guar has been of much success.

V. *Appreciation of the present position*.—The work initiated by the I.C.A.R. has already begun to bear fruit. Some very desirable hybrids that have been evolved have been tested in Assam and one of them is under large-scale cultivation. A new method of tuberless sowing from sprouts yielding 20 to 40 plants per tuber has been developed which promises to be of inestimable value for rapid multiplication. On the manurial side schedules of manuring found most suitable in each potato growing areas have been prepared.

VI. *Future line of work*.—(i) The evolution, multiplication and maintenance of virus-free seeds is the dominating need.

(ii) To ensure purity, certified seed growers should alone form the agency of distribution of seed.

(iii) The proper method of seed storage is another line of fruitful investigation. Cold storage wherever it has been tried has been a definite success for keeping for nine months. The economics and possibilities of this method need study. Other methods involve a loss of 10 to 50 per cent.

(Much of the work on potato are being done with in future be done at the proposed Central Potato Research Institute and its sub-stations.)

VEGETABLES

Only recently more attention has been directed towards the increased production of vegetables. We have probably about 700,000 acres under vegetables.

After the advent of I.C.A.R.

In 1942 the Council published a useful bulletin on vegetable growing.

The war dislocated the supply of seeds of European types of vegetables from the United Kingdom, U.S.A. etc. and the Council financed schemes for the production of these vegetable seeds in Kashmir, Baluchistan, Punjab, Saharanpur, etc. etc. The results obtained are promising and there are good reasons to hope that India will be able to manage in future without imports of vegetable seeds from abroad.

FRUITS

The position in respect to both fruit and vegetables is far from satisfactory. We have about 2½ million acres under different fruits in British India. Attention on fruit has been given on the initiative of the Council.

After the advent of the Council

The Council has been subsidising fruit schemes since 1933 in Madras, U.P., Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, C.P., Assam, N.W.F.P., Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg. The Fruit Development Adviser visited the stations and recommended considerable revision of the programmes of work. Results of practical value must await the working of these revised schemes. The following schemes are also in progress :—

- (1) Cytogenetics of mango and banana, Calcutta University.
- (2) Preparation of manuals on fruit culture and fruit preservation.
- (3) Manurial trials on citrus in the Punjab.
- (4) Possibility of collecting yield data from individual trees in uniform fruit orchards, the Punjab, the C.P. & Berar, the N.W.F.P. and Kashmir, and
- (5) Mango necrosis, Lucknow University.

The following new schemes were initiated during 1945 :—

- (1) Survey of deciduous fruits, Kashmir.
- (2) Citrus physiology, Bihar.

Fruit and vegetable preservation

Work has been done at Lyallpur and Quetta on canning, dehydration and preservation of fruits and fruit juices. On the termination of the Lyallpur scheme on 31st March 1945, the pilot-plant there has been utilised to set up an Institute of Fruit Technology for teaching, research, advisory and publicity work, quality control of commercial products and co-ordination between regional stations and the Institute.

Fodder crops and grasses

The Council has planned various programmes of research and development. Grasses have been obtained from U.S.A., Australia, and South Africa for trial and acclimatisation. The Council has sanctioned combined agricultural and animal husbandry research schemes (Mixed Farming Schemes) in U.P., Central Provinces, N.W.F.P. and Sind as well as "Project" schemes in Bombay, U.P., C.P. and Travancore, for all round agricultural and animal husbandry improvement in villages.

In addition to these, a pasture land scheme is in progress in Baroda and two others have been sanctioned for the Punjab and Bengal. The results of these schemes are expected to indicate the lines on which development of farming in villages should proceed.

DRY FARMING

Dry Farming cultivation is a necessity in areas where on account of scarcity and uncertain rainfall, measures for catching and making the best use of that rainfall are essential. The dry farming research work at Sholapur has provided some authoritative figures on the run-off and loss of soils due to torrential rains and indicates the protection value of various covers.

The investigations were conducted at five centres viz., Rohtak in the Punjab, Hagen in Madras, Sholapur and Bijapur in Bombay, and Raichur in Hyderabad. The results have been published as a Monograph.

In Bombay, a practical method of cultivation and soil management has been evolved for growing jowar. The method has been tried for eight years at Sholapur and Bijapur as well as in cultivator's fields for four years in a number of places. The results have been very satisfactory and have given increased yield from 50 to 90 per cent.

For North Indian Tracts, the method proposed is much the same except that early monsoon Kharif crops are to be grown with modifications in harrowing and interculture. As rainfall is meagre in these tracts, following is of more importance and in tracts like Rajputana it may be necessary to keep lands fallow for two years.

Plant diseases and pests

Research on *pan* (betel leaf) cultivation with reference to foot-rot and leaf-rot diseases and Anthracnose has been carried out and certain measures have been found effective in respect to these diseases. These have been published.

Virus and fungus diseases

A scheme on plant virus disease is in progress in Bombay. At the Indian Agricultural Research Institute a small scheme for the development of type culture fungi in India is in operation.

PLANT ENTOMOLOGY

Locust

At its meeting held in December, 1929, the Board of Agriculture recommended (1) the establishment of a Locust Intelligence Bureau, (2) investigations on locust control, (3) a survey of the permanent breeding grounds in India and (4) investigations into the bionomics of the Desert locust. In the years that have passed since then all these recommendations have been implemented.

The Council has also financed the Punjab research scheme on the biology and bionomics of the Desert locust costing Rs. 37,817. The special Locust Research Entomologist had a staff of locust research workers with headquarters in Karachi and field outposts far out in the desert of Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana. At all these places intensive surveys have been made and continuous meteorological data collected. The ecology of the Desert Locust has been critically examined.

Apart from this bionomical and ecological work, a record of locust movements is being made both from the current reports and from the study of old records dating back over the last 60 years.

The Council has completed monograph on locust research, but publication has been unfortunately held up due to paper scarcity. The results of these investigations have been of incalculable value in combating the outbreaks of locust pest in India from the year 1942 onwards. Has we not conducted these studies in the earlier years, we would have been helpless in combating the outbreaks of locust pests in the years, 1942, 1943 and 1944 when we were faced with a food crisis.

The other schemes are :—

- (1) Combined schemes for "San Jose" Scale Survey in the Punjab and Entomological Survey in the North West Frontier Province.
- (2) San Jose and Woolly aphid survey in Kashmir.
- (3) Survey of *Icerya purchasi*.
- (4) Scheme for the breeding and multiplication of a predatory beetle (*Rodolus cordinalis*) for the control of *Icerya purchasi* (Madras).
- (5) Insect pests of stored cereal grains, Punjab.
- (6) Control of insect pests by the use of mercury vapour (Punjab University).
- (7) Preservation of grain in stores through mercury dispersion powder at the Fergusson College, Poona.

Soil Science

The following Soil Science Schemes deserve mention. These schemes are designed to furnish the basic data for all schemes of land improvement and are therefore of fundamental importance in the development of Agriculture.

- (1) All-India Soil Survey.
- (2) Coastal Soils (Calcutta University).
- (3) Colloidal Soil Constituents (Calcutta University).
- (4) Sewage Farming, Bangalore.
- (5) Soil Studies, Bengal.

The following new schemes were initiated during 1944-45.

- (1) Trace elements in Indian soils.
- (2) Control of Erosion (Visva-Bharati Institute).
- (3) Crop production by catalysis, Bangalore.

In addition to above, another scheme "The Fundamental Characteristics of Indian soils (Punjab University)" was sanctioned in 1945-46.

Green Manuring Survey

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have sanctioned a scheme to carry out an enquiry into green manuring practices and problems throughout India, as a preliminary to undertaking a campaign to popularise the practice. Mr. Surjan Singh Siddhu, Headmaster, Government Agricultural School Bulandshahr, has been appointed as Officer-in-Charge of the survey.

All-India Compost Scheme

As a result of special investigations carried out under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the economic sanitary and agricultural factors have been incorporated into an improved system of compost-making, which had been given an extensive trial at several municipal centres in the Bombay province, with very encouraging results. Several of the municipalities found the method of composting to be so satisfactory from the hygienic and economic aspects that numerous municipalities in India have now adopted the process on a routine basis in order to deal with the whole of the daily output of refuse. This has increased the manurial resources of the country to a large extent and its potentialities are very great indeed. A special impetus was given to it as a "Grow More Food" measure in all the provinces of India and some States.

Agricultural Meteorology

The work is in progress at the Central Agricultural Meteorological Observatory to study the analysis of crop and weather data, investigation on rainfall variability and intensity of cold wave, progress of monsoon day by day, study of surface temperature and so forth.

The following schemes were initiated during 1945-46.

- (1) Crop weather co-ordination, agricultural meteorological section, Poona.
- (2) Water-saving experiments, Sind.

Field technique and cost of crop production

This is done by statistical investigation for which the Council has a complement of staff under the Council's Statistical Institute, Calcutta, under Professor P. C. Mahalanobis for conducting various research schemes there.

Agricultural Economics

An important investigation has been financed by the Council for research on this subject by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics for investigating whether the survey method of farm business studies is applicable to Indian conditions. This work is not yet complete.

Miscellaneous Schemes

These cover—

- (i) Enquiries into the production of cloves in India, and into the prospects of increasing cinchona cultivation in India.

The results of both these enquiries are contained in the publications 'Miscellaneous Bulletins Nos. 20 and 29' issued by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

- (ii) Medical plant scheme.

Under this scheme, a large number of medicinal plants and poisonous plants have been surveyed and have been chemically and pharmacologically analysed. A monograph on the poisonous plants of India has been completed. The results which will be shortly published will contain useful information which will help the production of medicinal products for which India is largely dependent on foreign countries.

A large number of enquiries are received by the Officer-in-Charge of the scheme and there has also been an appreciable increase of interest in foreign countries for obtaining supplies of raw materials from this country. The need for finding effective substitutes for drugs which are not available in India has also become imperative. With the knowledge gained from the work done under this scheme it is now possible to give advice to scientists, agriculturists and commercial concerns interested in this field.

- (iii) Cardamom scheme in Madras, which aims at finding ways and means of controlling pests and diseases of the crop and improving the yield.

(iv) A survey of the pollin and root diseases of pepper in Madras was financed with the object of assessing the relative importance of various factors responsible for the decline in cultivation of pepper. It is reported that research should be undertaken on the following aspects:—

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

- (a) Evolution of high yielding and disease-resistant strains.
- (b) Systematic control of the more important insect pests and fungus diseases.
- (c) Improvement of cultural practices viz. adequate manuring and control of soil erosion.
- (d) Reduction in the cost of maintenance of gardens.
- (v) Research on turmeric in Orissa, cloves in Travancore and diseases of coriander in Gwalior are in progress.

Other activities of the Council

Among the other useful activities of the Council, the following may be mentioned in particular—

Training of research workers

Even though the training of research workers under a scheme of research scholarships or other ways, is one of the objects with which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was established, the Council has not yet instituted any system of scholarships for the higher training of research workers, as it was the view of the Advisory Board and the Governing Body that having regard to the number of scholarships given by other organisations for higher training abroad, the Council's funds should, for the present, be devoted to the undertaking of actual research. It has, however, arranged for higher training abroad from time to time in the following special branches of science:— Poultry diseases and husbandry, Dairy technology, Soil microbiology, virus diseases of plants, Cytology (2), Physiology of fruit trees, Insect pests, Agricultural biometrics, Soil chemistry, Gas storage of fruits, Tobacco problems, Horticulture, Animal genetics, Bacteriology (Veterinary). It has also made a grant to the Calcutta University for special post-graduate training in statistics.

Of these 15 workers, almost all have been employed under research schemes financed by the Council so that the benefit of the specialist training received by them is available to the Council.

Relations with Imperial and International Institutions

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is in effective touch with the agricultural and veterinary research Institutions abroad. By virtue of its contributions to some of the most important of these institutions, the Council has been able to establish close liaison with the valuable work done by those institutions, and to obtain the benefit not only of the publications issued by them, but also of the scientific advice for which those institutions maintain highly specialised staff. Indian scientists who go abroad generally visit these Institutions.

Participation in Imperial and International Conferences

One of the useful activities of the Council has been its participation in Imperial and International Conferences and Congresses organised abroad. India has sent delegates to some of these conferences and congresses.

The Council also participates in exhibitions and shows organised in India and in other countries at which facilities are provided for the display of Indian exhibits. Special reference may be made to the participation in the world's Grain Exhibition and Conference held in Canada in 1933, which was financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at a cost of about Rs. 11,100.

Award of prizes and medals

The Council has also taken action towards encouraging the invention of implements and appliances useful in agricultural practices. It has made a number of awards of gold and silver medals for improvements of distinct merit of all-India importance and the number of entries sent has been very encouraging.

Concluding Statements

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research was established in 1929 as a result of the main recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. Its function is to aid, develop, and co-ordinate agricultural and veterinary research in India. The Council has now been in existence for 17 years and the practical results achieved so far have been set forth in the previous pages. The Council has lived up to its aims namely, the fostering of a spirit of research and the training of research workers. It has taken up problems which are of immediate economic importance to the general body of Indian cultivators, and has been to it that the results, wherever possible, have been and are being translated into actual farming practice. Over and above turning an eye over India a well balanced programme of agricultural research, the Council has also filled up important lacunae in the work of the provincial departments. Of late there have been far-reaching

changes in the Council's organisation. A number of commodity and scientific committees have been constituted for the purpose of critically examining each individual scheme from different aspects, specially with regard to their economic importance and usefulness to the farming community before these are recommended for sanction. In most of these committees there are influential trade representatives and, therefore, the commercial and business aspect of commodity and other schemes are thoroughly examined.

Secondly, all important research works have been planned on an all-India basis in order that duplication may be avoided and well chalked out programmes may be taken up by different provinces and States.

Lastly, the Council's research functions are now based on a wider conception and very important stress is being laid on developmental research. Important projects have been financed in different provinces with purpose of initiating all round improvements on cultivators' holdings. The Council has no propaganda or demonstration staff of its own and while it has given the lead towards all round research, and has co-ordinated the research work in the provinces, it has to depend entirely on the Provinces and States for the extension of the results of research to the cultivators' fields. The Council has, however, always kept clearly before it the ideal that, speaking generally, all research schemes should be such as will provide results capable of practical application and that the research work should be of sufficient economic importance to the country. For the same purpose the Council has made it a rigid condition in all plant-breeding schemes that the rapid multiplication of improved seeds and their sufficient provision are conditions which must be fulfilled before such schemes can be financed.

APPENDIX A

(a) *Bengal*.—At Chinsurah ammonium sulphate at 20 lbs. nitrogen gave an increase of 12 per cent grain and 23 per cent straw. At double this rate the increase was 22.5 per cent. grain and 49 per cent. straw. The application is profitable even when the fertilizer is selling at the high rate of Rs. 250 per ton provided the price of paddy is Rs. 3.8 or more per maund.

Oil cake at 40 lbs. nitrogen gave higher yield but further higher application only increases straw and not grain. Green manure also gave increased yield.

At Bankura also increased yield was obtained with ammonium sulphate, but unless the price of paddy is at least Rs. 5 per maund it was not economic.

(b) *Bihar*.—Heavy manuring is not advisable. The general application of artificial manure was found economically sound and the best time was thirty days after transplanting. Both *dhanicha* and sunn hemp proved efficient green manure and peas, khesari and gram can be used as catch crop without affecting rice crop.

Even on prewar basis the net profit with artificials has been reasonable and is expected to be much more under the prevailing high prices of paddy.

(c) *United Provinces*.—At Nagina green manuring with *sanai* gave the highest yield at the lowest cost as compared to organic and inorganic manure. Molasses also gave higher yield.

(d) *Central Provinces*.—In the Central Provinces 1:1 nitrogen and phosphate gave highest yield and largest net profit.

(e) *Assam*.—Broadcasting of aman (deep water) gave higher yield over transplanting; in the case of boro double transplanting gave 65 per cent increase.

The local agricultural departments are kept everywhere to introduce the improved practices and it can be confidently stated that they are taking all necessary steps.

APPENDIX B

(a) *Punjab*.—(i) Under irrigated conditions green manure gave 15 per cent higher return under the rotation of wheat, toria and cotton. With wheat following wheat the increase was 32 per cent. In some places the best green manure is *guara*, in others *sunn*.

(ii) Calcium cyanamide at 1 or 1½ maunds per acre gave an increase of 21, 41 and 63 per cent respectively.

(iii) Sodium nitrate at 2½, 3 and 5 maunds per acre gave an increase of 13, 17 and 39 per cent respectively.

(iv) Ammonium sulphate at 1, 3 and 4 maunds per acre gave 6, 8 and 24 per cent increase.

(v) Under *barani* or unirrigated condition green manure gave increased return but they were not uniform. Manuring with ammonium sulphate or superphosphate without irrigation was profitable.

(vi) In some trials manuring definitely required lesser number of irrigations.

(b) *United Provinces*.—(i) Well made compost was found equal to cattle dung and 20 lbs. of nitrogen and 20 lbs. of phosphate gave 80 per cent increase in Rohilkhand and Kumaun circle.

(ii) At Kalianpur 200 maunds of farmyard manure or compost (the latter costing only 5 pies per maund) gave 17 per cent increase and at Hardoi green manure with *sanai* gave a 15 per cent increase of wheat.

(c) *Central Provinces*.—(i) Under irrigated condition cattle dung is the only effective and profitable manure. Powdered cake (200 to 400 lb.) applied before sowing or ammonium sulphate at 80 to 100 lbs. drilled in with the seed have also given effective result.

(ii) Profitable yield can be maintained by steady manuring at the rate of 3 to 4 tons per acre, adequate rotation with leguminous crop and deeper primary tillage.

(d) *Dry farming*.—The experiments on dry farming have shown that if water supply is adequate a manured plot gives a higher proportion of dry matter for the same amount of water supplied.

STATEMENT

Showing the amount sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for expenditure under different heads of research.

Serial No.	Head of Research	Amount		
		Expired Schemes	Current Schemes	Total
<i>Agricultural Schemes</i>				
1	Rice	14,16,140	2,54,910	16,71,050
2	Wheat and other cereals	4,52,970	2,66,660	7,10,630
3	Millets and pulses	13,500	3,71,390	3,84,890
4	Oilseeds	2,24,950	3,48,190	5,73,140
5	Tobacco	1,85,110	..	1,85,110
6	Fruit	5,05,300	14,73,110	19,78,410
7	Vegetables	25,150	4,91,630	5,16,780
8	Fibres	34,160	27,730	61,890
9	Other crops	73,020	2,20,230	2,93,250
10	Soils and manures	2,76,020	4,67,870	7,43,890
11	Agronomy	6,71,260	1,69,960	8,41,220
12	Physiology	88,490	88,260	1,76,750
13	Entomology	8,19,830	1,49,380	9,69,210
14	Mycology	11,580	2,24,390	2,35,970
15	General	8,47,120	57,400	9,04,520
Total Agricultural Schemes .		56,44,600	46,11,110	1,02,55,710

APPENDIX C

Province.—Manures and fertilisers (quantities per acre).

Assam.—Nicifos 225 lbs.+sulphate of potash 225 lbs.

Bombay.—Farmyard manure 13,000 lbs. and 200 lbs. of potash, superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia.

Madras.—Farmyard manure 5,000 lbs.+1,610 lbs. of Nanjanad mixture (500 lbs. groundnut cake, 350 lbs. steamed bone meal, 336 lbs. concentrated super and 224 lbs. sulphate of potash).

Bihar.—Ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and Potassium sulphate sufficient to give 75 lbs. of N₂, 35 lbs. of P₂O₅ and 75 lbs. of K₂O.

U. P.—200 maunds cow-dung+20 maunds of castor cake.

Yields.—The following are a few examples of typical yields of manured and unmanured potatoes in the same areas.

Province.—Yield in lb. per acre of manured and unmanured potatoes.

		Manured	Unmanured
Assam	...	10,140	7,590
Bombay	...	15,324	7,000
Madras	...	20,000	8,257
Bihar	...	14,000 to 15,000	Figures not available.
U. P.	...	10,944	6,776

Animal Health.—Research in animal diseases and health has been and still is directed towards the prevention or control of contagious and infectious diseases rather than towards the affections of individuals. Rinderpest, being the chief disease, has received most attention. As a direct result of research (1) a cheap efficacious vaccine is in use and the elimination of rinderpest from India is technically possible, (2) immunisation against Anthrax, Blackquarter, Contagious Bovine and Caprine pleuropneumonia, Haemorrhagic septicaemia Contagious bovine abortion, Sheep, Goat, and Fowl-pox, and Ranikhet disease, as well as the effective treatment of bowel parasites are all available to the cultivator. The main reason why greater use is not made of these is—

- (a) disinclination of the owner to have his animals treated, except on the face of a fatal disease, and
- (b) an insufficient number of vaccinators.

Animal Nutrition.—In animal nutrition much basic information is still required concerning the nutritive value of common grasses, fodders and concentrates, so that the amount required and the amount available may be more accurately estimated with a view to setting an aim for production and solving the chief problem, i.e. the actual deficiency of food. If some method could be evolved of conserving surplus grasses grown during the rains, the greatest problem in animal nutrition would be solved. Research in India has given the following practical results :—

- (1) The enhancement of the feeding value of rice straw by washing.
- (2) The use of Munj and Kans grass by ensilage.
- (3) The use of fish meal, bone meal and other animal by-products as valuable addition to the supply of protein and concentrates.
- (4) The advantage of rotational and controlled grazing.
- (5) The power of properly evaluating foods should the farmer have to buy them.
- (6) The method of saving foods which are now being used extravagantly, e.g. in city milk production.
- (7) The ability to estimate, though still very imperfectly, the country's feeding resources and requirements.

Animal Breeding.—Cattle breeding has followed orthodox lines and no great advance can be claimed from it except in the production of some valuable herds of dairy cattle improved through selective breeding. Research has been done on farms whose primary object has been to continuously turn out as large a number as possible of improved bulls and bold experimentation has not been permissible. Even now cattle breeding is run on empiric lines, but under the guidance of trained Indian geneticists, a changed outlook is rapidly developing. Sheep and goat breeding research has been more soundly planned and promises comparatively quick results.

Poultry research has tended towards the use of foreign breeds, while the possibilities of indigenous ones have not been fully explored.

The main immediate advantages accruing to the farmer as a result of research are :—

- (1) The supply of improved sires.
- (2) The means of multiplying their usefulness by artificial insemination.
- (3) The means of improving the quality and quantity of wool by—
 - (a) selective breeding in the plains, and
 - (b) crossbreeding with merines in the uplands.
- (4) The means of increasing the milk supply from goats by upgrading with superior indigenous breeds.

Dairying.—Dairying research has been focused on the detection of adulteration of milk and milk products and, as a corollary, the study of the detailed composition of these products. It is at present diverted towards elucidating problems upon which development schemes are based, such as transport of milk.

It has never been sufficient in volume. Preparations are now in hand to greatly extend it.

Fish.—Research in fish and fisheries has been for the most part of a fundamental nature, and it cannot be said that the ordinary fisherman has yet derived any direct or immediate gain from it. There is much spade work as yet to be done before results of practical importance can be expected. There is urgent need of information upon which developmental plans will be framed.

Apiculture.—Research has been directed towards obtaining knowledge concerning indigenous varieties of breeds, their domestication and exploitation in the wild state. Research has been closely connected with education and propaganda, Indian experts are now in the undoubted position of being able to teach villagers improved methods of bee-keeping which even the poorest may follow. Cheap appliances have been devised.

Hydes and Skins.—The main object under study has been the control of skin parasites, such as ticks and warble flies. Large field experiments are being conducted. A demand for cheap dressing which the villager can readily apply to his cattle has been met. Insects fatally parasitic to ticks have been found.

What Indian research on animal husbandry has to offer Asia.—Trend of research up to the establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Modern organised research in animal husbandry in India commenced in 1890 with the opening of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute to investigate the diseases of animals. Adaptive research was immediately directed towards the control of contagious diseases and, especially, to the production of biological products to be used towards that end. Practically all the more serious diseases were eventually studied and diagnostic agents, as well as protective and curative vaccination for the majority, were evolved but rinderpest being the most important one, received special attention and was the subject of original work, as a result of which ante rinderpest serum was first issued for use in the field in 1899. This was followed by the improved serum-simultaneous method, and finally by the cheap and efficacious attenuated great tissue vaccine, which has brought the elimination of rinderpest from India within the field of practical consideration. The volume of material issued can be judged from the fact that the receipts to the Institute for biological products in the year 1929-30 were Rs. 15.2 lakhs.

About 1920, the Institute began to direct its attention to research to promote the development maintenance of the healthy animal by the study of nutrition. The work was also taken up about this time at Pusa, while work at Coimbatore and Lyallpur Agricultural Institutes had been well launched. The study of nutrition led to the realisation that great loss of food was occasioned when it was consumed by heavily parasitised animals and the study of the internal parasitic worms later followed by that of skin and other parasites, was commenced systematically at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute with a view to their control.

Although individual research in animal breeding had been carried on at most agricultural farms institutes long before the foundation of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, it had been done without knowledge of the science of genetics and, although some sound information concerning Indian breeds had been acquired, little real progress resulted from the comparatively immense amount of work done. On the other hand, the staff then employed had discovered much which was of value concerning the management of animals.

Up to the establishment of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the position was that research on disease had been well maintained, but that it was confined almost exclusively to the Institute and opportunities throughout the provinces were neglected. Research on nutrition had commenced at a few stations, but was inadequate in volume; research in breeding was carried out by empirical methods and no real progress was being made; research on sheep, goats and poultry was almost entirely neglected.

Although dairying research was the responsibility of the Imperial Dairy Expert appointed in 1920 when three military farms were handed over to him for that purpose, his work lay along the lines of breeding and cattle improvement which has already been commented upon. It was not until the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research had come into being and the Imperial Dairy Research Institute had been established at Bangalore that research strictly pertaining to dairying was commenced.

Trend of Research after the Establishment of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
Animal Diseases.—The importance of obtaining provincial and state participation in research was early recognised and, as a first step, it was considered necessary to ascertain as far as possible, what the actual diseases were which caused most loss and under what conditions they were encountered. For that purpose, Disease Investigation Officers were employed eventually in practically every Province and major State, as well as Assistant Disease Investigation Officers, whose interest is either in poultry or sheep or goats. Since the first Disease Investigation Officer was posted in Hyderabad in 1933, a complete veterinary survey has been made, some of the diseases of unknown origin have been defined, their causes ascertained, and methods of overcoming them made available. Apart from

that, these officers have been a very useful link between cattle owners, provincial veterinary staff and research centres as a means of disseminating modern knowledge issuing from research centres. Their work was reviewed in 1945 when it was decided that, the survey having been finished, the officers should now turn their attention to research on a few specific problems of particular importance in their localities; subjects were allotted to each so as to avoid overlapping. It is anticipated that these trained officers will in the very near future be taken over by the Provincial Governments to form a nucleus of their research staff in animal health at the new station to be opened. The nature of the benefit which has been derived from the work of the Disease Investigation Officers can be gauged from the following instances which immediately come to mind.

In Assam the presence of an insidious fatal disease called Bovine pleuropneumonia has been discovered; a protective vaccine is available and as it is considered that the disease can be stamped out before it spreads to other provinces, a scheme to that end has been financed. In Bengal, the production of Rinderpest Vaccine in a desiccated form has been perfected and applied. In Orissa, the presence of Tuberculosis among municipal cattle of Puri, which threatens the health of the neighbouring cattle has been discovered, and a method of dealing with it devised. In Bihar, the cause of a devastating sheep disease called Pittoo or Gillar has been ascertained and methods are available for dealing with it. In the United Provinces, a simple method of vaccinating cattle by scarification is now under large scale test and promises to simplify and cheapen the process. In Hyderabad, an excess of fluorine was found in natural water in large areas which resulted in malnutrition of the cattle; means of reducing its effect have been devised. Instances of more advances could be given for practically every province and State.

Parasitism received early attention. The first Imperial Council of Agricultural Research scheme was started in 1934 in the Punjab and others followed in the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Madras. These have been mainly directed towards the elucidation of the life history of common parasites so that methods of control can be framed. Progress has been slow but methods of effectively treating bowel parasites are known and could be applied to the mass. Liver-fluke is of ever increasing importance as the irrigated area of the country expands and, with it, ravages caused by the parasite. Field research is proceeding concerning methods of control.

Protozoology was taken up in 1935 and the scientist on the subject posted to the Indian Veterinary Research Institute. Under his direction many new drugs produced elsewhere have been tried out in the experimental stage and passed on for field use, such as Plasmaquonine, Naganol and Antrypol. The studies have otherwise been of fundamental nature and show promise of producing practical results.

More recently, i.e. since 1938, attention has been given to diseases likely to arise as a result of intensive dairying such as have caused great havoc in other countries namely, Tuberculosis, Johnes Disease, Contagious abortion and Mastitis. As a result of a special survey on Contagious abortion, the position in regard to this disease is now fairly well-known and the provinces mostly affected have taken advantage of the information obtained, and are framing measures to deal with the condition by the latest variety of vaccines and other methods. A new scheme which will cover in practice all-India has been financed for the study of Mastitis. Among other things, the recent world advance on the chemical treatment of this disease will be tested under Indian conditions. Poultry diseases have received special attention and the production in 1945 of a protective vaccine against the most serious Indian Poultry scourge, i.e. Ranikhet Disease, is a major triumph to the credit of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, and is now in urgent demand.

Appreciation of present position.—Research has been directed towards the control and prevention of diseases which affect animals in the mass rather than the affection of individuals. The chief disease is Rinderpest for which a cheap effective vaccine has been produced. Its more intensive general application is hindered by—

- (a) the disinclination of the ordinary cattle owner to subject his animal to treatment excepting in the face of actual outbreaks,
- (b) the occasional deaths resulting from vaccination,
- (c) the delicacy of the vaccine which entails difficulties in transport and care in manufacture and application without which the so-called breakdowns in immunity occur.

Methods of immunisation against Anthrax, Blackquarter, Contagious Bovine and Caprine pleuro-pneumonia, Fowl Pox, and Ranikhet disease are used extensively and are on the whole satisfactory. The vaccine for Haemorrhagic septicaemia has up to now not been very reliable, but recently a suitable one has been evolved. Protective vaccine against Foot and Mouth disease has been manufactured and is now on field trial. The methods at present in use, however, will not remove the diseases from India and as that must be the ultimate object, possibilities lying outside the orthodox methods must be searched for. Modern drugs for blood diseases, like Surra and Paraplasmosis and for disease of the udder, are neither easily obtained by the owner nor easily administered. Search for simpler cures should proceed. As the population of the country increases and as more intensive methods in agriculture are needed, research directed towards the prevention of the diseases associated with intensive husbandry are to be encouraged.

Animal Nutrition.—By 1931, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research started to finance this subject, first at Dacca and then in Madras, Bihar, U.P., Punjab, Assam and Bombay. At Dacca, the main work was directed towards the peculiarities of the nutritive value of the rice straw; the adverse effect upon calcium utilisation and thus upon growth of the animal body was discovered; the modification in feeding practice necessary to counter-act it were indicated after work at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute had explained how the calcium was leached. At Coimbatore among other things, the general nutrition of milch cattle was studied with special reference to their mineral requirements; a survey of the pastures of Madras with regard to their mineral content was also undertaken and the effect of soil treatment on crop composition was examined; some fundamental research was also attempted. Requirements of calcium and phosphorus for Madras milk cattle were discovered and the relation of deficiencies of these minerals in pasture with under development of cattle was demonstrated. In Bihar a study of the chemical composition of common fodder and grasses was carried out. In the United Provinces, the nutritive value of these substances has been the subject of study and the relative value of common grasses fodders and concentrates have been determined so that the cattle owner can now be reliably advised on what substitutes can be used when the usual cattle food is not available. In the Punjab, and at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute the actual nutritional requirements of various classes of animals and for various forms of production have been determined, as well as the nutritive value of most of the common fodders and some special concentrates. In Assam a study has been made of the value of various grasses and work is now directed to the discovery of the best means of fodder conservation. Experiments in grass drying by artificial means were tried in Bombay, but discontinued when it was discovered that the process was probably impracticable in Indian conditions. At the Indian Veterinary Research Institute Nutrition Section the feeding value of possible famine foods was determined, and the method by which unused material could be made fit for use has been demonstrated, such for instance as the preparation of thorny fodders, munj and kans grass, the kernels of the mango-seeds and of waste offal from the slaughter houses. Modifications of the Lehmann process of straw digestion has been tried on a field scale but it is considered that although the value of rice straw is improved 60 per cent., the method is probably impracticable under present conditions. On the other hand it has been shown that rice straw is greatly improved when washed simply with water, and that procedure is in the process of trial under field conditions. The nutritive value of leaf fodder has also formed the subject of special research as well as that of United Provinces grasses in all stages of growth and environment. A study of the nutritive value of vanaspati and ghee suggested that if the former was consumed in a diet on the borderline of vitamin and calcium requirements, the effect might be decidedly adverse. This is being confirmed. An experiment just completed in Malabar showed decisively that climate by itself plays a comparatively minor part in the defective growth and development of animals when compared to an unbalanced or insufficient diet and to the effects of parasitism. Two experiments have been carried out to see if there was any foundation for the objection of farmers to feed fuzzy cotton in the Punjab and groundnut cake in Baroda. It was shown that both could be fed with impunity and profit. In Madras a laboratory in the Medical College has been financed to confirm or refute the commonly held opinion concerning the danger of poisoning by certain common plants and to discover the value of indigenous medicinal plants and drugs.

Appreciation of present position.—It is obvious that accurate information concerning the composition of feeds and the exact requirements of different animals kept for different purposes must be obtained, if one is to assess the size of the main problem of animal nutrition in India, namely, the actual deficiency in food. Such an estimate would appear to be the first step towards planned production. Initial research was directed towards that aim but, as it progressed, attention appears to have diverted towards the solution of problems immediately confronting the worker, with the result that much basic information concerning foods in many parts of the country is still lacking. There appears to have been a tendency to overlook the fact that pasture is and possibly will always be the main food of livestock. Experience and tradition has probably taught the farmer more about how to feed his animals under the conditions in which he finds himself than scientists have yet learned but nevertheless they can offer him to following practical results of their work:—

- (1) The enhancement of the feeding value of rice straw by washing.
- (2) The use of Munj and Kans grass by ensilage.
- (3) The use of fish meal, bone meal and other animal by products as a valuable addition to the supply of protein and concentrates.
- (4) The advantage of rotational and controlled grazing.
- (5) The power of properly evaluating foods should he is to buy them.
- (6) The method of saving goods which are now being used extravagantly, e.g. in city milk production.
- (7) The ability to estimate, though still very imperfectly, the country's feeding resources and requirements.

It is considered that if some method acceptable to the farmer of conserving surplus grass grown during the rains could be evolved, the biggest problem of animal feeding would be solved. Grassland research should be taken up, as it is elsewhere, as a specialized line of work.

Breeding.—As has already been pointed out, cattle breeding under methods not thoroughly understood was being conducted at Government farms in nearly every province and State when the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research came into existence. The improvement of established herds by what was thought to be method of breeding but which was probably to a large extent due to improved management was being undertaken with considerable success. The milking capacity of Indian dairy breeds of cattle has been gauged but development through progeny testing has only lately been put in hand. Cross breeding with Friesians has produced a high yielding indigenous cow which can be maintained under protected conditions. Goat breeding in the United Provinces in 1932 formed the first scheme of modern research in breeding other animals. Sheep breeding in Bombay and the Punjab was initiated in 1935-36 and in Madras in the following year. During this time, the lack of trained animal geneticist had become very apparent and a student was sent abroad in 1938 and encouragement was given in the training of others. During the next year, sheep breeding schemes involving crossing with foreign breeds was started in Mysore and Kashmir, and the first wool laboratory was instituted in Bombay. In this year also cattle herd book registration was commenced so that reliable records of the pedigree of the best stock in breeds of all-India importance should be available. As soon as the principles of genetics were applied, it was realised that progress in breeding depended upon an accurate appraisalment of the value of the individual. There is no great difficulty in doing that as far as milk or beef is concerned, and milk recording societies were formed in 1938, but neither in India nor elsewhere, had a method of measuring the quality of the animals' ability to work been evolved. A scheme at Hissar was started in 1940 under a physiologist and geneticist to study the problem, and another was commenced in 1942 at Allahabad. In 1940 investigation in artificial insemination was commenced at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, and for large field experimental application, four substations were opened in 1943. The increased use of these stations by the public indicates success. Again in 1940, it was considered that by using proper breeding methods, it would be possible to encourage milk production in cows belonging to draught breeds without impairing the quality of bullocks, and work towards that end was started in Madras, and in 1942, another on different lines but with the same object commenced with the Kankrej breed in Bombay.

In these years other schemes of scientific breeding of sheep and goats had been initiated. Among them was one for the production of Karakul pelts, in the North West Frontier Province, and for evolving a breed of goats by the use of pure bred Angoras which would produce mohair. New sheep breeding schemes for the improvement of wool have been financed each year up to date, but in 1942, one of a different type was opened in the North West Frontier Province. Its aim was to demonstrate the value of improved shearing, washing and grading of fleece. In 1944, a similar scheme was opened in Ajmer. Milk recording or what are now called, Cattle Improvement Schemes had been started in the villages of Travancore, Bombay, Sind, U.P., Punjab and Ajmer, the ultimate object being to turn selected villages into subsidiary dairy farms, and the immediate object to encourage villagers to increase their milk supply by controlled breeding from milk recorded stock with better feeding and management.

Poultry breeding schemes commenced in Bombay in 1935 with the parallel study of improvement by selection and cross-breeding. In 1940, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute carried a poultry scheme to certain villages to see what the result of introducing foreign blood would be and to supplement the breeding experiment of foreign birds which had been extensively carried out at the Institute. Work in Bengal, Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay was taken up later on similar lines.

Appreciation of the present position.—Research in cattle breeding has followed orthodox lines and no great advance can be claimed from it. It is now realised that if advantage is to be gained by what knowledge has been accumulated in genetics, it is necessary to have reliable evidence of the quality of breeding stock used and thus, herd book registration is encouraged, as well as the rational method of evaluating by progeny testing.

Research in cattle breeding has almost of necessity been associated with the immediate production of improved sires for immediate use and, while the advantages of that procedure are apparent, it is not always realised that the fear of failure to turn out a continuous supply of good sires has restricted bold experimentation. For instance, an experiment in crossbreeding might well result in the production of only one or two individuals of the new type required and a great number of comparatively useless ones, and a farm might, therefore go out of production for a decade or two, although the eventual result might well justify the experiment.

Research in sheep and goat breeding has for the most parts been devised on what are thought to be sound lines and is now subjected to periodic review of geneticists. Its object in regard to sheep has almost invariably been the production of more and finer wools and evidence of the ultimate success of the work is to be found in the interest taken in it by the shepherds of Bombay, Mysore, Kashmir and to lesser extent in the Punjab. The limitations of the Merine in the plains seem to have been demonstrated, and their power to improve upland stock confirmed. There has been tendency to ignore the possible danger of reducing the meat quality of sheep.

Poultry breeding research has aimed at improvement through the introduction of western breeds, but the latest work quite distinctly points to the limitations such breeds have in the village. The necessity of more attention being given to devising means of developing indigenous breeds without foreign blood appears to be indicated. The main immediate advantages accruing to the farmer from research in breeding are:—

- (1) The supply of improved sires and reliable breeding stock.
- (2) The means of multiplying their usefulness by artificial insemination.
- (3) The means of improving the quality and quantity of wool by (a) selective breeding in the plains, (b) crossbreeding with Merinos in the uplands.
- (4) The means of increasing the milk supply from goats by upgrading with superior indigenous breeds.

Dairying.—In 1936, at the suggestion of the Viceroy a village enquiry regarding the cattle and the production and consumption of milk in seven breeding tracts was undertaken and the work directed attention to the needs of the milk market. As a result research was focussed on the means of detecting adulteration in milk and ghee, and as a corollary the study of the detailed composition of Indian milk was taken in hand in a scheme started in 1936, while work on the vitamin content and minerals was pursued a little later. The bacteriological content of milk was taken up in 1942. In 1944, large scale investigations were commenced to obtain sufficient data in each province to allow of a re-examination of the legal presumptive standards of market milk to be made with a view to removing defects and injustices.

In 1940, the methods of detecting adulteration in ghee was started, the freezing point test for milk quality was tried out in 1941, and again in 1943, simplified tests for the estimation of fat content were devised in 1942-43. A scheme in the same year was directed towards the detection of the mixture of skim milk powder in tinned milk and the use of sesame as a detector of adulteration of ghee with vanaspati was investigated, as well as methods of distinctively colouring vanaspati. In 1946, the Resoaurin test for the cleanliness of milk was tried out under Indian conditions. Besides these main interests, others of some importance were prosecuted. Some years previously it had been determined what the housing requirements of Indian dairy cattle were in relation to milk production and milk quality and the designing of a simplified and improved ghee boiler and refiner was started and successfully completed later. In 1941, a scheme to promote ghee production and improve the milk qualities of the cattle of the graziers in the Jhallar District of the Central Provinces was financed, and in the same year money was allotted for the study of the economics of handling milk between village producers and town consumers. A survey of market ghee was commenced in 1943, and an investigation was financed to compare the nutritive value of ghee and vanaspati. Work was also in progress this year towards the discovery of a suitable vegetable rennet.

In 1945, the possibilities of transporting milk at a high temperature were investigated and research was started towards devising a simple method of utilising surplus whey for casein manufacture in Bengal villages. A study of the current methods of making ghee and casein has been carried out with a view to finding the most practical way of improving them.

Appreciation of present position.—It is now fully appreciated that the amount of research carried out on dairying has been quite inadequate and preparations are now being made to greatly increase its volume and extend its field. Much basic information is still required concerning the composition of milk and of various milk products under common conditions and variations which occur in them under the influence of varying factors. While research in every aspect of market dairying will be increased, methods of producing clean milk and ways of increased production of milk and milk products are to receive great attention.

The chief results of practical importance so far obtained are:—

- (1) The production of vegetable rennet.
- (2) Means of manufacturing edible casein and lactose on a cottage industry basis.
- (3) Manufacture of rennet casein under village conditions.
- (4) Method of neutralising high acidity of ghee with common lime.
- (5) Manufacture of a simplified and improved ghee boiler and village utensil steamer.
- (6) Simplified method of testing fat in milk.
- (7) Standardising sesame oil test for detecting adulteration of ghee under Indian conditions.

Fish.—Fish research has been carried on over a long period in more or less small isolated units and although its quality has been good its quantity has been deplorably small and in no manner of means corresponding to what the modern situation demands. There has been practically no co-ordination or overall policy, but the immensity of the field has ensured that needless repetition or overlapping has been avoided. Schemes for fish research were not sponsored by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research until 1936, when the study of some fresh water fishes at the University of Calcutta was financed, the chief scheme being to collect basic knowledge concerning edible Bengal fishes. In 1940, another scheme was started in Madras whose aim was also the study of inland fishes of importance with a view to devising means of extending their cultivation. The Madras Government opened an inland Fishery Research Station at Chetput to forward the same. The best method of preserving dead fish was studied in Baroda in 1942, while in 1943, the study of plankton fish eggs and larvae of salt water fish was taken up in Bombay and Madras. Work was commenced in 1943 towards devising improved methods of preserving fish for food in Bengal and in 1944, work was started in the Collair and Pulicat lakes, Madras, with a view to obtaining better methods of manufacturing dried prawns.

Appreciation of the present position.—Research done up to now has mostly been of a fundamental nature and it cannot be said that the ordinary fisherman has derived any direct or immediate gain. Practically all the schemes are still in progress and there is much spade work yet to be done before results of practical importance can be expected. On the other hands, there is urgent need for information upon which development plans will be framed, and it has been decided to establish a Central Fishery Institute and stations to study these problems, as well as those of fishery technology. Fundamental research will be pursued at the universities and such like institutions, while it is the intention that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research continues to sponsor schemes to further the development of fisheries in relation to agriculture and land problems, such as, fish farms, management in relation to irrigation, and marketing.

Agriculture.—Organised research is being done mainly at the jeolikote Station in the United Provinces, at a Central Bee Research Station (opened two years ago at Lyallpur apiary which has been in existence since 1934) and by entomologists at various provincial agricultural centres, such as the Institute at Coimbatore. Work has been mostly directed towards obtaining knowledge of the normal habits of indigenous varieties of bees with a view to their domestication or exploitation in the wild state, the important sources of nectar and pollen, control of bee parasites, and the manufacture of cheap appliances.

Appreciation of present position.—Sufficient fundamental knowledge has been acquired to allow of developmental research on lines approximating that successfully carried out in other parts of the world. The research so far done has been intimately connected with education and propaganda to promote the popularity of bee-keeping. The experts are now in a position to teach undoubtedly improved methods to the villager which even the poorest can follow. The erroneous belief that the useful hill bees cannot be successfully maintained on plains has been disproved, methods of control of some of common enemies of bees have been devised and put into practice, and cheap patterns of appliances have been evolved.

Hides and Skins.—Research directed towards the prevention of damage to hides and skins was started in 1940 when a large scale field experiment to control ticks and warble flies was put in hand in the Punjab, and well known methods were applied to typical villages in Bombay; work was successful and is now being taken up as a development plan in that province, while Bengal and Central Provinces have asked that trials on similar lines should be made in their villages. The demand for an effective cheap skin dressing which the villager can apply to his cattle himself was met in 1946, and an insect fatally parasitic to ticks, which it is hoped further research will show us the means of using, has been found.

Shri Satish Chandra Samanta's Starred Question No. 1343 (b) and (c) of 8th April, 1948.

HOSPITALS AIDED AND MANAGED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Rural Dispensaries in Centrally Administered Areas

Serial No.	Name and location	Amount spent by Government on rural dispensaries	
		During 1946	During 1947
		Rs.	Rs.
	Delhi	17,161	19,459
1	Shahdara Dispensary, Shahdara (District Board).		
2	Mehrauli Dispensary Mehrauli (District Board).		
3	Narela Dispensary, Narela (District Board).		
4	Najafgarh Dispensary, Najafgarh (District Board).		
5	Nangloi Dispensary, Nangloi (District Board).		
6	Bawana Dispensary, Bawana (District Board).		
7	Ujwa Dispensary, Ujwa (District Board)		
	Ajmer-Merwara	18,734	23,518
1	Ramsar Dispensary, (District Board).		
2	Sawar Dispensary (District Board).		
3	Pisangan Dispensary (District Board).		
4	Bhinai Dispensary (District Board).		
5	Masuda Dispensary (District Board).		
6	Todgarh Dispensary (Wholly managed by Govt.).		
7	Pushkar Dispensary (Wholly managed by Govt.).		
	Coorg	12,618	12,867
1	Somwarpet Dispensary (District Board).		
2	Sanivarsanthe Dispensary (District Board).		
3	Fraswepet Dispensary (District Board).		
4	Sunticoppa Dispensary (District Board).		
5	Murnad Dispensary (District Board).		
6	Napoklu Dispensary (District Board).		
7	Sidapur Dispensary (District Board).		
8	Geukoppal Dispensary (District Board).		
9	Srimangla Dispensary (District Board).		
10	Balele Dispensary (District Board).		
11	Ponnampet Dispensary (Missionary, Govt. aided).		

Supplementaries to Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man's Starred Question No. 10 of 9th August 1948.

RESETTLEMENT OF MEOS IN GURGAON DISTRICT, EAST PUNJAB

Report of the Fact Finding Committee on Meos

At the eighth meeting of the Joint Rehabilitation Board held on the 25th June, 1948, a Fact Finding Committee consisting of representatives of the Government of India, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, the East Punjab Government and the Matsya Union was appointed with the following directives:—

"A fact finding committee of three persons consisting of a representative each of, (1) the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation; (2) the East Punjab Government; and (3) the Matsya Union should be appointed immediately with a direction to report by July, 15, 1948. It will be the duty of the Committee to collect and report the full facts about Meos over the whole of the affected region and bearing on problem connected with their rehabilitation and *inter alia*, to ascertain—

- (a) how many Meos there are at present in this area;
- (b) how many of these in Gurgaon belong to the Matsya Union;
- (c) how many of these who had gone over to Pakistan have returned, and
- (d) how much land in East Punjab and in the Matsya Union is available for allotment to them and where."

It was also decided that it was the responsibility of the Government of India to resettle Meos who, belonging to areas in the Indian Union, had left their homes and land, but had either not left the Union or having left it, had already returned to it. The Board affirmed the intention of the Government of India to resettle all such Meos somewhere in the area comprising the Gurgaon district of East Punjab, and the States of Alwar and Bharatpur in the Matsya Union.

2. The first meeting of the committee was held at Delhi on the 26th June, 1948, the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation being represented by Mr. N. C. Shrivastava, the Matsya Union by Mr. K. B. Lall and the East Punjab Government by Mr. Tarlok Singh. The Committee determined the lines on which the census of Meos was to be taken and information regarding land belonging to evacuees collected in the Matsya Union and the Gurgaon district. The second meeting of the Committee was held at Alwar on the 4th July, when the various problems were also discussed with the Minister, Public Works and Rehabilitation, Matsya Union and the President of the Matsya Praja Mandal. Mr. B. G. Rao joined the Committee in place of Mr. N. C. Shrivastava. The Committee met again at Delhi on the 12th and 13th July. Both in the Matsya Union and the Gurgaon district, steps were taken to associate with the inquiry leading non-officials who have been working among the Meos. The Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, Rehabilitation, of Gurgaon district have been associated throughout with the enquiry.

3. The census of Meos residing in Gurgaon district and Matsya Union was extremely detailed, and information was collected for each single family, the particulars recorded being attested by the head of the family. A copy of the form used for this purpose is given as annexure I to this report. The Meo population has been divided for purposes of tabulation into three categories:—

- (i) Meos families who have remained in the Indian Union;
- (ii) Meo families which have partially evacuated to Pakistan; and
- (iii) Meo families which have altogether evacuated to Pakistan.

It will be seen from Table I that there are at present 33,705 Meo families representing a population of 182,838 who have remained throughout in the Indian Union. Of these 174,115 are in Gurgaon district, 7038 in Alwar and 1685 in Bharatpur. The population in Gurgaon includes 113,885 Meos who belong to Gurgaon district, 25,109 who belong to Alwar and 35,121 who belong to Bharatpur. Thus, there are in all in Gurgaon district 60,230 Meos of Alwar and Bharatpur who have remained in the Indian Union. Of these 327 are in the Ballabgarh tahsil of Gurgaon, 13,524 in Nuh Tahsil and 46,379 in Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil.

4. Table II summarises all the information obtained in respect of 3,355 families comprising 18,581 persons which have only partially evacuated to Pakistan. It will be seen that from amongst these families, 4,294 persons have remained throughout in the Indian Union, 9,556 evacuated to Pakistan but subsequently returned to the Indian Union and 4,692 are still in Pakistan. Of the number who have returned, 8,630 are in Gurgaon district and 926 in Alwar. Of the population of Meos in Gurgaon district who have returned from Pakistan, 523 belong originally to Alwar and 95 to Bharatpur. It should be added that, although considerable care has been taken, a certain number of Meos who evacuated to Pakistan, may have avoided admission of this fact.

5. In addition to the Meo population shown in table I as having remained throughout in the Indian Union, mention has also to be made of 11,823 Meos comprised in 2,463 families who temporarily embraced the Hindu faith, and have continued to stay undisturbed in their villages in Alwar.

6. The total population of Meos in Alwar in 1941 was 134,241 and in Bharatpur 65,000. The population of Meos in Gurgaon district was not recorded separately in 1941. In the 1931 census the population recorded in Gurgaon district is 123,160 out of a total Muslim population of 242,357. In the period 1931 to 1941, the Muslim population of the district increased to 285,992. The general increase in population in the Province was about 20·7 per cent. The population of Meos would, on this calculation, work out to 148,654. If the same rate of increase held good since 1941, then, at the date of the partition, the Meo population in Gurgaon district would be 166,492. Similarly, the Meo population in the Matsya Union, following the rate of increase for the period 1931 to 1941 in Rajputana (18 per cent.), would be 235,104. Thus out of a total estimated Meo population of 401,596 in Gurgaon district and the Matsya Union, 196,688 Muslim Meos and 11,823 "Hindu" Meos are in the Indian Union, the net emigration to Pakistan being 193,085 that is, about 48 per cent of the total population in 1947. From Gurgaon district, however, the percentage of the Meo population finally evacuated to Pakistan (excluding those who have come back) is 25 per cent. In Gurgaon district in addition to the Meo population, there are at present 5,545 families of Muslims other than Meos comprising in all 31,226 persons. A statement of Muslim tribes of Gurgaon district other than Meos with their population as recorded in the census of 1931, to which approximate additions can be made, is given in Table III.

7. Along with facts regarding Meo population in the Matsya Union and Gurgaon district, information concerning lands held and abandoned by Meos has also been collected. Tables IV and V set out the information in respect of Gurgaon district. It will be seen that out of a total area of 349,580 acres (cultivated 300,386 acres and uncultivated 49,194 acres), the Meos of Gurgaon district are in lawful possession of 233,472 acres (cultivated 206,945 and uncultivated 16,527 acres). The area actually abandoned by Meos in Gurgaon district is 126,108 acres (cultivated 93,441 acres and uncultivated 32,667 acres). Of this area, 23,018 acres of cultivated land have been allotted to refugees, the balance being 69,743 acres of cultivated land and 32,867 acres of uncultivated land. The area abandoned by Muslims other than Meos in Gurgaon district was 85,497 acres of cultivated land and 25,892 acres of uncultivated land.

8. Tables VI and VII give the necessary information in respect of evacuee lands in the Matsya Union. The total area held by Muslims in the Matsya Union is as follows:—

	Cultivated (acres)	Uncultivated (acres)	Total (acres)
Alwar	271,041	116,454	387,495
Bharatpur	130,813	14,248	145,061

Altogether 56,195 acres have been allotted to refugees in Alwar and about 60,000 acres in Bharatpur. In respect of the balance, with a view to securing cultivation, the Matsya Administration has issued instructions for leasing out the area to local residents for a period of one year. It is understood that about three-fourths of the area has already been leased out, but the detailed returns are not yet available.

9. To sum up, the answers to the four questions set out in the terms of reference prescribed for the Fact Finding Committee are as follows:—

- (a) In the area comprising the Gurgaon district and the Matsya Union there are at present 196,688 Muslim Meos and 11,823 "Hindu" Meos,
- (b) Of the Meos in Gurgaon district, 61,562 belong to the Matsya Union;
- (c) 9,556 Meos have returned from Pakistan; and
- (d) Of the land held by Meos in Gurgaon district, 69,743 acres of cultivated land and 32,867 acres of uncultivated land are available. Of the land abandoned by Muslims including Meos in Alwar, 56,105 acres being allotted to refugees and 21,647 acres being held by local Meos, the balance 196,199 acres of cultivated land and the bulk of the uncultivated land (116,454 acres), which includes both *banjar* and *ghair mumkin*, are available, subject to the leases for two harvests which have been recently sanctioned. In Bharatpur, 60,000 acres having been allotted to refugees, 70,813 acres of cultivated land and the bulk of the uncultivated land (14,248 acres), which includes both *banjar* and *ghair mumkin*, are available subject, as in the case of Alwar, to the leases for two harvests which have been recently sanctioned.

B. G. RAO,
TARLOK SINGH,
K. B. LALL.

New Delhi, the 13th July, 1948.

ANNEXURE I
Census of Meos residing in Gurgaon District/Mataya Union

Serial No. of family	Head of family	Particulars of members of family residing with head of family			Village Town	Tehsil	District
		Name	Age	Particulars of members of family not residing with head of family			
1	2	Name and father's name		Age	Place of residence	Name of village Tehsil & District	Particulars of land owned
		Name	Age				
			3		4		5

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [6TH SEP. 1949]

Particulars of land under occupa-		Particulars of members of family who have returned from Pakistan			Remarks	Signature or thumb impression of the head of family
Area	tion of family Family's title to land under occupation	Name and father's name	Age	Place of residence in Pakistan		
	6		7		8	9

TABLE I

Meos who have remained in the Indian Union

District	Tahsil	Belonging to Gurgaon		Belonging to Alwar		Belonging to Bharatpur		Total	
		Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
Alwar				1,146	7,013	5	25	1,151	7,038
Bharatpur				1	63	332	1,616	343	1,685
Mataya Union				1	7,076	337	1,641	1,494	8,725
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	219	844					219	844
	Rewari								
	Nuh	8,306	48,680	1,762	9,683	706	3,841	10,774	62,204
	Ferozepur-Jhirka	11,275	58,691	3,044	15,124	5,627	31,255	19,946	105,070
	Palwal	99	361					99	361
	Ballabhgarh	1,093	5,309	67	302	13	25	1,173	5,636
Gurgaon District		20,992	113,865	4,873	25,109	6,346	35,121	32,211	174,115
Grand Total		20,399	113,891	5,029	32,185	6,683	36,762	33,705	182,838

TABLE II

Analysis of Meo Families which have partially evacuated to Pakistan

District Tahsil	Families	Person	Number of persons who have remained in Indian Union	Number of persons returned from Pakistan	Number of persons who have remained in Hyderabad Pakistan
	Bha- rat- pur	Bha- rat- pur	Bha- rat- pur	Bha- rat- pur	Bha- rat- pur
	Alwar	Gurgaon	Total	Total	Total
Alwar	587	2,124	2,124	612	928
Bharatpur	6	19	19	18	1
Mataya Union	587	2,124	2,143	612	928
Gurgaon	42	126	126	91	35
Bewari	189	1,710	1,899	533	1,366
Nuh	189	1,710	1,899	533	1,366
Ferozepur	91	860	951	221	730
Jhikha	4	25	29	25	4
Palwal	4	25	29	25	4
Ballabhgarh	8	238	246	202	44
Gurgaon District	230	2,482	2,712	802	1,910
Grand Total	817	2,482	3,299	1,202	2,097

TABLE III

Composition of the Muslim Population of Gurgaon District (1938).

Meo	123,160
Faqir	19,928
Rajput	17,879
Sheikh	16,899
Qasab	15,043
Machhi	9,775
Pathans	6,012
Teli	5,272
Nais	4,529
Syed	3,748
Mirasi	2,896
Biloch	2,683
Lohar	2,340
Dhobi	1,187
Tarkhan	757
Gujar	557
Darzi	479
Jat (Muslim)	433
Julaha	364
Kumhar	50
Chhimba	29
Chamar	18
Malis	11

TABLE IV
Meo population and land held by Meos in Gurgaon District.

Serial No.	Tehsil	Total population at 1942 Census	Population of Meos in 1942 (Estimated)	Present population of Meo land-holders (including land-holders from Gurgaon, Alwar & Bhatpur)	Present population of Meos other than Meos	Total area of Meo villages in acres		Total area held by Meos in acres	
						Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Gurgaon	140,843	..	214	838	43	217	13,900	10,524
2	Rewari	182,175	..	..	..	..	..	20,16	881
3	Nuh	147,649	..	9,312	81,015	15,502	9,172	160,513	43,511
4	Ferozepur Jirkha	123,743	..	21,211	110,337	38,739	20,527	141,967	37,222
5	Palwal	159,641	..	2,138	..	..	..	30,893	6,440
6	Ballabgarh	57,702	..	1,189	5,700	285	1,310	12,309	5,329
Grand Total		851,458	166,492	34,064	167,890	5,545	31,226	361,688	103,917

Table IV—Contd.

Area in lawful possession of Meos		Area in unlawful possession of Meos		Area abandoned by Meos		BALANCE of abandoned area held by Meos (Acres)	
Cultivated	Uncultivated	Total	No. of families	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated
9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	1,128	177	1,305	118	..	3,427	2,000
2	..	..	..	..	..	17	6
3	69,846	16,350	36,196	7,713	189	1	190
4	127,228	..	127,228	12,944	27	8	43,849
5	..	..	..	..	2,617	103	3,727
6	8,743	..	8,743	803	..	..	6,100
Grand Total		223,472	21,578	2,833	1	2,834	201
Grand Total		223,472	21,578	2,833	1	2,834	201
Grand Total		223,472	21,578	2,833	1	2,834	201

TABLE V
Land abandoned by Meos in Gurgaon District

Serial No.	Tahsil	Total area of Meo villages	Meos' share of shamlat lands	Area owned by Meos free from mortgages	Area held by Meo occupancy tenants under Meo owners.						
		Total	Culti- vated	Unculti- vated	Culti- vated	Unculti- vated					
1	2	3	4	5	6						
1	Gurgaon	24,524	13,990	10,534	465	419	46	2,605	1,938	5	
2	Rewari	2,897	2,016	881	..	..	..	..	..	17	6
3	Nuh	204,024	160,513	43,511	9,822	3,316	6,506	28,743	2,409	476	5
4	Ferozepur Jhirka	179,189	141,967	37,222	12,902	3,083	9,819	42,569	2,262	1,309	8
5	Palwal	37,333	30,893	6,440	2,531	387	2,144	2,353	4,819	658	67
6	Ballabgarh	17,638	12,309	5,329	972	460	512	6,613	2,085	472	184
Grand Total		465,805	361,688	103,917	26,692	7,665	19,027	82,888	13,513	2,937	270

TABLE V—Contd.

Serial No.	Tahsil	Area held by Meo occupancy tenants under Hindus	Area held by Meos as mortgages with possession	Lands held by Meos but mortgaged with possession with local residents		Area actually abandoned by Meos	Total				
				Cultivat- ed	Unculti- vated						
1	2	7	8	9	10	11					
		Cultivat- ed	Unculti- vated	Cultivat- ed	Unculti- vated	Cultivat- ed	Unculti- vated				
1	Gurgaon	413	16	55	1	65	80	..	3,427	2,000	5,427
2	Rewari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	23
3	Nuh	2,682	67	2,532	116	5,071	100	2,967	203	8,884	46,205
4	Ferozepur Jhirka	1,142	80	3,804	104	..	..	4,254	121	43,849	55,897
5	Palwal	460	24	593	69	1,967	107	2,103	213	3,727	10,675
6	Ballabgarh	..	..	..	..	168	..	2,613	..	5,100	7,881
Grand Total		4,697	187	6,984	290	7,271	207	12,017	537	93,441	126,108

Table VI
Statement of Evacuee Lands in Alwar

Sl. No.	Name of Tehsil.	Total area of Tahsil.		Area owned by Muslims free of mortgage.		Area held by non-Muslims as occupancy tenants under non-Muslim landlords.		Area held by Muslims as occupancy tenants under non-Muslim landlords.		Area held by Muslims on mortgage with possession with local residents.		Area belonging to Muslims on mortgage with possession with local residents.		REMARKS
		Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Alwar	1,24,804	78,125	63,562	24,083	8,860	9,171	924	9	2,668	78	1,465	12	61,329 14,987
2	Ramgarh	85,006	43,047	63,828	38,540	3,505	305	222	1	7,168	89	8,421	337	104,282 37,988
	Gobindgarh	50,228	6,461	89,631	5,768	817	...	155	...	2,644	12	1,245	20	40,368 5,760
3	Kishangarh	1,16,485	45,872	81,412	30,830	1,909	5	418	3	7,850	17	2,288	26	84,988 39,819
4	Tijara	1,37,880	57,530	1,18,071	50,552	5,857	8,327	1,298	85	292	6	2,856	25	1,04,948 50,291
5	Mandawar	56,584	30,559	37,740	23,211	6,856	89	287	4	90	...	802	27	30,429 28,099
6	Lachhmangarh	13,525	42,393	37,831	10,843	3,068	122	4,450	195	610	32	823	97	89,505 10,851
7	Thansgarh	50,909	45,915	175	89	...	...	54	7	...	...	...	...	229 46
8	Behror	15,524	5,354	1,776	265	42	...	80	...	...	2	111	...	1,708 267
9	Rajgarh	2,051	1,532	1,996	1,566	49	31	1	...	47	11	89	3	1,926 1,648
10	Bansur	15,359	2,898	1,524	1,675	38	...	24	...	...	...	47	...	1,468 1,675
Total Khambighas		6,74,955	3,59,776	4,42,516	1,96,872	25,496	10,050	7,878	304	20,859	247	12,097	547	4,38,665 1,86,326
Acres		4,21,472	2,24,860	2,76,573	1,22,733	15,935	6,281	4,927	190	13,087	154	7,561	342	2,71,041 1,16,454

NOTE.—5/8 bigha 1 acre.

TABLE VII
Statement of Evacuee Lands in Bharatpur

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	Total area of Tahsil.		Area owned by Muslims free of mortgage.		Area held by non-Muslims as occupancy tenants under non-Muslim landlords.		Area held by Muslims as occupancy tenants under non-Muslim landlords.		Area held by Muslims on mortgage with possession.		Area held by Muslims on mortgage with possession.		REMARKS
		Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bharatpur	...	...	5,204	1,709	106	2	45	9	68	30	...	...	5,216 1,140
2	Bupbas	2,25,600	73,523	12,791	2,704	332	...	281	14	968	321	4	...	13,654 3,039
3	Nadbai	2,25,008	2,58,993	8,667	904	928	153	84	...	...	...	...	...	7,778 751
4	Bayana	...	...	13,107	2,989	1,031	44	286	8	70	12	131	61	12,301 2,941
5	Kumber	2,19,338	78	1,628	1,408	113	30	71	...	...	...	...	...	1,884 1,878
6	Wair	...	...	11,886	1,859	951	140	234	8	...	12	33	...	11,136 1,739
7	Deeg	2,20,759	57,952	23,193	2,183	275	8	836	20	...	...	...	...	23,754 2,195
8	Pahar	1,71,052	19,098	1,33,300	14,657	3,414	30	832	2	1,072	11	635	9	1,31,155 14,631
9	Kamar	1,66,572	14,500	71,764	4,778	1,735	17	5,028	225	810	...	187	9	75,180 4,977
10	Nagar	2,20,489	26,165	1,11,450	9,447	2,923	68	2,417	18	84	1	342	16	1,10,886 9,378
Total Khambighas		...	...	3,92,988	42,829	11,888	487	10,114	299	2,557	387	1,332	85	3,92,439 42,743
Acres		...	...	1,30,996	14,210	3,962	162	3,371	99	852	129	444	23	1,30,813 14,248

Notes.—3 Khambighas=1 acre.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 143(d) of 12th August, 1948

HOUSES AND SHOPS FOR REFUGEES IN DELHI

There are 46,689 persons living in camps who have no houses to live in.

Shri H. V. Kamath's Starred Question No. 243 (a) of 16th August, 1948

EXPORT OF BONES AND IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS

Total quantity of crushed bones and bonegrists exported outside India during the year 1947-48 was 36,507 Tons.

Shri R. R. Diwaker's Starred Question No. 309 of 18th August, 1948

REORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT

No specific terms of reference have been laid down; but the enquiry will be a comprehensive one covering the whole range of Governmental machinery at the Federal Centre. The examination of the present system of staffing the Secretariat and its method of business will also come under scrutiny.

INDEX

TO

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

VOLUMES VI AND VII—8th AUGUST TO 7th SEPTEMBER, 1948

A

ABDUCTION—

Question re—

- Abducted women in India and Pakistan. 324-25.
- Number of Hindu and Muslim refugees from Jammu and Kashmir and women abducted by raiders. 548.
- Recovery of abducted Non-Muslim women from Pakistan. 544.
- Recovery of abducted women. 301-02.
- Recovery of only old non-Muslim abducted women by West Punjab Government. 46.
- Rescue of abducted women and children and disbanding of M. E. O. 34.

ABSCONDER (S)—

- Question re persons on bail absconding to Pakistan. 879.

ABU ROAD—

- Question re construction of a pilgrim shelter-shed at ——— Railway Station. 170.

ACCIDENT (S)—

Question re—

- Aeroplane crash near Karachi in November, 1947. 406-07.
- Forced landing of aircraft at Ambala. 964-65.
- Measures for prevention of Railway ———. 123-27.
- Road—in Delhi. 90-92.

ACCOMMODATION—

Question re—

- Government of India offices in Simla and buildings lent to East Punjab Government. 175-76.
- Lack of office ——— for and loss due to theft in Dead Letter Office, Amritsar. 130.
- Recommendations of Government ——— Advisory Committee. 542.
- See also "House (s)".
- also "Quarter (s)".

ACCOUNTS—

- Question re amalgamation of Railway ——— and Audit Department. 742-43.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH—

- Question re Time Test of ——— of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 297.

ACCOUNTANT (S)—

Question re—

- Examination in Posts and Telegraphs Department. 298.
- Enrolment on Register of ——— 799-800.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL—

- Question re staff and method of appointment in office of ———, Bihar. 55.

ACHINT RAM, LALA—

- Question re Skardu Garrison in Kashmir. 897.
- Question (Supplementary) re number of ordnance factories and selection of apprentices. 444.

ACQUISITION—

Question re—

- Acquiring Birla House for the Nation. 305-06.
- of land near Delhi for new educational institutions. 695.
- Compensation for acquired land near *Chak Wazirwala*, Amritsar. 576-77.
- See also "Requisitioning".

ACT (S)—

- Aligarh Muslim University. —
- Question re amendment of Benaras Hindu University Act, 1915 and ———, 1920. 899-900.

ACT (S)—*contd.*

Asiatic Land Tenure.—

Question *re* amendments to — and Indian Representation Act of 1946 of the Union of South Africa. 794-95.

Benaras Hindu University.—

Question *re* amendment of —, 1915 and Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920. 899-900

Dentists.—

Question *re* operation of —. 688.

Imports and Exports (Control).—

Question *re* illegal transfer of licences under —, 1947. 805.

Income-tax —

Question *re* action under Indian — against Officers of sterling and dollar companies. 105

Public Safety.—

Question *re* detentions under — in Delhi and other Centrally Administered Areas during first half of 1948. 103.

ADMINISTRATION—

Question *re*—

Administrative arrangements for non-viable states. 555.

Atrocities on Oriyas consequent on transfer of — of Seraikella and Kharsawan states from Orissa to Bihar. 81-82.

Care-taker Government for Patiala and East Punjab States Union. 912-14.

Democratization of — of states and Union of States. 249.

Governments in viable states. 555.

New administrative set-up for States Unions. 238-40.

Organisation of administrative machinery for Himachal Pradesh. 696-97.

Popular — for Himachal Pradesh. 890.

Popular Ministry in East Punjab States Union. 877.

Representations by Workers' Union against S. I. Railway — *re* promotions and misuse of discipline and appeal rules. 25.

States under Central —. 554-55.

See also "Government".

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE, INDIAN—

Question *re*—

Curriculum of — Training School. 94-96.

Emergency Recruitment to Indian Administrative, Police and other services. 894.

F.P.S.C. examination of 1947 for recruitment to Indian Administrative and Police Services. 697.

I. C. S. and — officers lent to East Punjab. 365.

Persons nominated to I. C. S. or — from certain services and professions. 58.

Qualifications for recruitment to Indian Administrative and Police Services. 240-41.

Recruitment to — from open market. 705-06.

Refugee Barristers and Law Graduates debarred from — and I. P. S. 366.

ADMINISTRATOR (S)—

Question *re* Ministers, Advisors, Dewans and — in Unions of States. 684-86.

ADMISSION—

Question *re*—

— of students in and Grant to Laxmi Narain Institute of Technology at Nagpur. 75-77.

Minimum age for — to Indian Agricultural Research Institute. 410.

Qualifications for — to Agricultural Colleges. 417.

ADULTERATION—

Question *re* measures to check — of foodstuffs. 104.

ADVANCES—

Question *re* house building — to Government employees. 900-01.

ADVISOR (S)—

Question *re* Ministers, — Dewans and Administrators in Unions of States. 684-86.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE—

See "Committee (s)".

AERODROME (S)—

Question *re*—

— in Hyderabad. 690.

Air Service via Jubbulpore and construction of —. 499-500.

AERODROME(S)—*contd.*Question *re*—*contd.*

Construction of — at Amraoti. 510.

Construction of — at Hubli. 616.

Expansion of —. 114-116.

Repair of Rowrah —. 504.

AEROPLANE(S)—

Question *re*—

— crash near Karachi in November, 1947. 406-07.

Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 555-58.

Destruction of — by the British. 664.

Flight of mail and passenger planes from Calcutta to Assam over Pakistan. 944.

Forced landing of aircraft at Ambala. 964-65.

Hindustan Aircraft Factory. 44.

Manufacture of aircrafts. 724.

Manufacture of gliders. 493-94.

Smuggling of arms from Madras to Pakistan by air. 409.

Unauthorised sale of R. A. F. aircrafts by Captain Rowen. 406.

AGARTALA—

Question *re*—

Air services between Calcutta, — and Gauhati. 617.

Construction of road from Assam to — in Tripura State. 618.

AGE LIMIT—

Question *re* — for retirement of Ministerial Government servants. 464.

AGENT(S)—

Question *re*—

Arrests of Hyderabad — in U. P. 100.

Check on — of and Economic Sanctions against Hyderabad. 97-98.

Dominion — in Manipur State. 255.

Government — in Mauritius and Fiji to safeguard interests of Indian settlers. 370-7.

Selection and appointment of High Commissioners and —. 332.

AGRA—

Question *re* orders issued on Jwala Bank Ltd., —. 661.

AGREEMENT(S)—

Question *re*—

Action against newspapers for breach of Inter-Dominion decisions. 590.

— *re* movement of perishable goods between India and Pakistan. 5-7.

Air — with foreign countries. 113-14.

Debt settlement — with French Government of Indo-China. 46-49.

Implementation of decisions with Pakistan *re* refugee problems. 526.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE(S)—

Question *re*—

Location of Central College of —. 932.

Qualifications for admission to —. 417.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR—

Question *re* welfare of —. 807.

AGRICULTURAL LAND—

See "Land(s)".

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, INDIAN COUNCIL OF—

Question *re*—

Research in fruit disease in arecanut by —. 172.

Results of researches conducted by the —. 972-92.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE—

Question *re* minimum age for admission to Indian —. 410.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, INDIAN—

Question *re* recruitment to —. 597.

AGRICULTURE—

Question re—

- Appointment of Peasant — Welfare Officers. 405.
- Cost of production of agricultural products. 286-87.
- Fair price for agricultural produce. 941.
- Food and crop statistics. 416.
- Protection of cattle for —. 605-06.
- Sending agriculturists to America and Japan to study methods of —. 287.
- Tractors in use in various Provinces for agricultural development. 57.

AHMEDABAD—

Question re—

- Broadcasting Station for —, Bezwada and Dharwar. 891.
- Forcible evacuation of passengers by railway police on Ahmedabad—Ajmer—Agra—Delhi Line. 170.
- Second class berths not reserved on Delhi — metre gauge line. 170-71.

AID—

Question re—

- Conference of Provincial Ministers re financial — to Provinces for house building. 208-09.
- Contribution for building of Orissa's Capital at Bhubaneswar. 398.
- Financial assistance to students of Camp College, Delhi. 395.
- Help to evacuees from Burma and Embezzlement by an I. C. S. officer of Bengal. 8-10.
- Financing refugees for building of houses. 379.
- Help given to refugees by Government and private bodies. 36.
- Help to disabled ex-servicemen and sufferers under British rule. 787.
- Rehabilitation Departments in provinces for — to evacuees from Burma. 10-11
- See also "Grant(s)".

AIR FORCE, ROYAL—

- Question re unauthorized sale of — aircrafts by Captain Rowen. 406.

AIR MAIL—

Question re—

- Daily — service to Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Tezpur. 614.
- Delay in delivery of — letters. 944.
- Inland — post cards and — envelopes. 938.

AIR PASSAGE—

- Question re — to Mr. Beaumont, Private Secretary to Sir Walter Monckton, Nizam's Adviser 504.

AIR SERVICE(S)—

Question re—

- Air agreements with foreign countries. 113-14.
- between Calcutta, Agartala and Gauhati. 617.
- via Jubbulpur and construction of aerodrome. 499-500.
- Reduction in passenger seats on various Indian air routes due to heavy freight. 55.
- Scheduled — between Calcutta, Manipur, and Assam. 618.

AIRWAYS, INDIAN NATIONAL—

- Question re nationalisation of —. 739.

AIZAZ RASUL, BEGUM—

Question (supplementary) re—

- Management of Western Hostel, New Delhi. 1011.
- Railway carriages and coaches in possession of military authorities. 39.
- Recognition of State of Israel. 381.
- Salaries of Rulers of States merged in Provinces or in Unions of States. 73.
- Schools for training of nurses and number of beds in hospitals in Provinces and States. 679.
- Training for new entrants to Diplomatic Services. 317.
- Training school for pilots at Allahabad. 723.

AJMER—

Question re—

- House tax on railway buildings within — Municipal limits. 613.
- Interruptions in supply of electricity in — and Beawar. 634-35.
- Octroi on goods imported by B. B. & C. I. Railway into — Municipal limits. 613.
- Restoration of trains between Ratlam and —. 967.
- Water works and drainage scheme for —. 896-97.

AJMER-MERWARA—

Question re—

- Abolition of Istimrari and Jagirdari systems in —. 133-34.
- Appointment of refugees in subordinate and provincial services of —. 687.
- Appointment of supernumerary persons in provincial and subordinate services of —. 687.
- Appointments in subordinate and provincial services of —. 686-87.
- Custodian of Evacuee Property and town expansion schemes in —. 45.
- Grant to District Local Boards, Delhi and —. 577-79.
- Home Guards and *Prantiya Raksha Dal* for Delhi and —. 881-82.
- Introduction of Prohibition in Delhi and —. 96-97.
- Nationalisation of motor transport services in —. 614.
- New province comprising East Punjab, Delhi, — and certain U. P. Districts. 819.
- Post-war medical and health schemes for —. 882.
- Rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan in —. 45.
- Revision of *Sanads* granted to Istimrardars in —. 135.

AKOLA—

- Question re railway line for Khandwa to Parabhni (Hyderabad) via —. 602-03.

ALAGESAN, SHRI O. V.—

Question re—

- Agreement with foreign firm for manufacture of telephones. 737-39.
- Allocations to provinces out of Central Road Fund. 930-31.
- Appointment of officer for development of cottage industries. 739.
- Establishment of Central Leprosy Research Institute. 883.
- Food grains sent to Madras after decontrol. 513.
- Import of tractors and bulldozers and their distribution in provinces. 655.
- Land to manufacturers of salt in Madras. 514.
- Manufacture, import and distribution of tractors and bulldozers to Provinces. 515.
- Nationalisation of Indian National Airways. 739.
- Non-availability of post cards and envelopes in Madras. 514.
- Report of Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee. 670.
- Report of Railway Grainshops Enquiry Committee. 613.
- Thiruchirappalli-Bangalore telephone line. 514.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Grant to nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor. 232.
- Grant to *Hindi Sahitya Sammelan*, Allahabad. 363.
- Rehabilitation departments in provinces for aid to evacuees from Burma. 11.

ALIGARH—

- Question re demands of Government of India Press Workers' Union, —. 397-98.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY—

- Question re amendment of Benares Hindu University Act, 1915 and —, Act, 1920. 899-900.

ALLAHABAD—

Question re—

- Grant to *Hindi Sahitya Sammelan*, —. 362-63.
- Relieving an — High Court Judge of his duties. 107-08.
- Training school for pilots at —. 721-23.

ALLOCATION—

- Question re German industrial equipment allocated to India by Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, Brussels. 191-92.

ALLOTMENT—

Question re—

- of *dhotis* and *saris* to provinces. 942.
- of land to Posts and Telegraphs Department employees at Patna for Construction of houses. 49-50.
- of Muslim evacuees' factories and industrial concerns in Delhi. 46.
- of subordinate railway staff quarters to officers. 930.
- Bar on — of accommodation to Government servants owning houses in New Delhi. 815.
- Strength of staff and — of accommodation by Estate Office. 189-90.

ALLOWANCE(S)—**Question re—**

- to relatives of the Rulers of Orissa States. 687-88.
- to rulers of Simla Hills States. 696.
- City compensatory — for Government employees in Hubli. 356.
- Compensatory house rent — to railwaymen. 155-56.
- Dearness — to civil and military pensioners. 898.
- Enhanced dearness — to pensioners of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 897-98.
- Recovery of subsistence — paid to Burma evacuees in Orissa. 7-8.
- Revision of scales of dearness — for Posts and Telegraphs employees. 294.
- Salary and other emoluments of Governor-General. 442., 655-56.
- Stoppage of over-time wages for running staff on B. N. Railway. 296.
- Travelling and halting — to Government employees and non-officials in India during last ten years. 585.

ALUMINIUM—**Question re—**

- factories. 928.
- Capital of Central Provinces — Project. 905.
- Policy re grant of licences for import of —. 795-96.
- Production and consumption of —. 927.
- Report in *Hitavada* re Central Provinces — Project. 904, 962.

AMBALA—

- Question re forced landing of aircraft at —. 964-65.

AMBASSADOR(S)—**Question re—**

- India's —, High Commissioners or Trade Agents and their expenditure. 325-31.
- Relinquishment of office by Mr. Asaf Ali, — in U. S. A. 530-33.

AMBERNATH—**Question re—**

- Articles manufactured by — ordnance factory. 579-80.
- Civilian work executed in — Ordnance Factory. 871.

AMENITY (IES)—**Question re—**

- at Wagah Customs Post. 366-67.
- Lack of Equipment in E. P. Railway Coaches. 932.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF—**Question re—**

- Cultural Representative in —. 883.
- Delay in transit of sea mail to U. K. and —. 752-53.
- Relinquishment of office by Mr. Asaf Ali, Ambassador in —. 530-33.
- Representations by Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind to Russia and U. S. A. re the recognition of State of Israel. 28.
- Sending agriculturists to America and Japan to study methods of agriculture. 287.
- Surplus military stores and stores taken over from U. K. and —. 730-31.
- Wastage of Dollar Exchange by Mr. Bimal P. Jain on pleasure trip from Chicago to San Francisco. 628, 910.

AMERICAN(S)—

- Question re unearthing of dumped war materials left by Britishers and —. 427-30.

AMERICAN CONTROL, AUTHORITY (IES)—

- Question re prevention of export of sulphur and other finished products from Japan by the South Pacific —. 810-11.

AMERICAN FIRM—**Question re—**

- Building contract for Nangal and Bhakra Dam Projects to an American concern. 525-26.
- Mining rights to — in Nepal. 773-74.

AMMUNITION—

See "Arms".

AMRAOTI—**Question re—**

- Narkhed Project on G. I. P. Railway. 603.
- Construction of aerodrome at —. 510.
- Over-bridge at Railway level-crossing in —. 602.

AMRITSAR—**Question re—**

- Accumulation of letters in Dead Letter Office, —. 129-30.
- Compensation for acquired land near Chah Wazirwala, —. 576-77.
- Lack of office accommodation for and loss due to theft in Dead Letter Office, —. 130.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS—

- Question re communications with —. 941-42.

ANIMAL(S)—

- Question re protection of wild birds and —. 729.

ANTHONY, MR. FRANK—**Question (Supplementary) re—**

- Cattle slaughtered before and after 15th August, 1947. 604.
- Free passes for railway employees on basis of pay. 506-07.
- Inadequate shelter for food-grains in railway godowns. 601.
- Number of ordnance factories and selection of apprentices. 447.
- Ordnance factories working before and after war. 234.
- Protection of cattle for agriculture. 606.
- Report of enquiry committee on Railway Grain Shops. 486.
- Running of trains to time. 592.
- Scales of pay of teachers in railway schools. 274.
- Schools for training of nurses and number of beds in hospitals in provinces and states. 679.

ANTI-CORRUPTION—

- Question re results of — Drive. 107.

ANTIQUITIES—

- Question re transfer of Hindu and Buddhist art and literature treasures from Pakistan. 700.

APPEAL(S)—**Question re—**

- to Nationals for service to country. 529.
- Representations by Workers' Unions against S. I. Railway administration re promotions and misuse of discipline and — rules. 25.

APPOINTMENT(S)—**Question re—**

- Functions and — of Indian Commissioners in British Colonies. 21-23.
- High salaried — made after 15th August, 1947. 434-36.
- in subordinate and Provincial Services of Ajmer-Merwara. 686-87.
- of an Indian as Commander-in-Chief. 689.
- of class II income-tax officers prior to June, 1947. 100-01.
- of Lac Information Officer by President of Lac Cess Committee. 172-73.
- of Mrs. Lakshmi Menon as representative for next session of U. N. O. 815.
- of peasant-welfare officers. 287, 405.
- of programme and transmission assistants in broadcasting station, Cuttack. 669-70.
- of refugees in subordinate and provincial services of Ajmer-Merwara. 687.
- of superannuated persons in Provincial and Subordinate Services of Ajmer-Merwara. 687.
- of Trade Commissioners. 394.
- Persons nominated to I. C. S. or I. A. S. from certain services and professions. 58.
- Selection and — of High Commissioners and Agents. 332.
- Selection for — in Indian Foreign Service. 391-94.
- Selection for — in U. N. O. Secretariat. 879-80.
- Shortage of cloth and — of Minister for clothing. 24.
- Staff and method of — in office of Accountant General, Bihar. 55.
- Training of new entrants to Diplomatic Service. 316-17.

APPRENTICE(S)—

Question re ordnance factories and selection of—. 447-48.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT—

Question re Government policy concerning excavation work carried out under the auspices of the —. 76-80.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY—

Question re — of India. 875-76.

ARCHIVE(S)—

Question re preservation of Indian —. 236.

ARMED FORCE(S)—

See "Forces".

ARMS—

Question re—

Action against smuggling of — to Hyderabad. 21.

Allegations against R. S. S. organisation re preaching of violence and collection of illicit —, etc. 66.

— accounts. 895.

Carrying of — to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 555-58.

Despatch of —, ammunition and soldiers to Hyderabad by Nawab of Bhopal. 901.

Discovery of —, ammunition and radio transmitters after 15th August, 1947. 39.

Discovery of —, ammunition, etc., from Muslims in Centrally Administered Areas. 39.

Discovery of — and ammunition dumps. 77-78.

Discovery of — and ammunition manufacturing factory in Monghyr District, Bihar. 78.

Embezzlement of — from General Headquarters Armoury, Delhi. 895.

Sale of —, ammunition and other articles by crew of foreign ships at ports to avoid customs duty. 339-40.

Smuggling of — and ammunition into Hyderabad by Britishers. 98.

Smuggling of — and ammunition into Hyderabad through Portuguese possessions. 180-81.

Smuggling of — from Madras to Pakistan by air. 409.

Transfer of sten gun factory from Hyderabad to Calcutta. 235-36.

ARMS FACTORY—

Question re discovery of miniature — in New Delhi. 662-63.

ARMOURY MUSEUM—

Question re—

Arrest of officer-in-charge —, General Head Quarters, New Delhi. 663-64.

Embezzlement of arms from General Headquarters —, Delhi. 895.

ARMY—

Question re—

Absorption of states' military officers in Indian —. 892.

— officers' mess. 883.

Assault on railway men at Kantabanji by military officers. 723-24.

Condition of services of the Nepalese Contingent. 895.

Government policy re recruitment to —. 249.

Gratuity etc. to I. N. A. men. 898.

Help to disabled ex-servicemen and sufferers under British rule. 787.

Indian — in Kashmir and cost of operations. 253.

Re-employment of demobilised — men. 668-69.

Re-employment of ex-I. N. A. officers and men. 463.

Temporary and Short Term Commissions in —. 244.

Welfare services for — men in Kashmir. 364-65.

See also "Force (s)".

ARREAR(S)—

Question re — of income-tax, Super-tax, or Corporation -tax of evacuees to Pakistan. 252-53.

ARREST(S)—

Question re—

— due to defalcations in Engineering branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department, Bombay. 260-61.

ARREST(S)—contd.

Question re—contd.

— of Hyderabad agents in U. P. 100.

— of officer-in-charge armoury museum, General Head Quarters, New Delhi. 662-64.

— of R. S. S. men in Centrally Administered Areas. 67.

ART—

Question re—

Relics of India in British Museum. 3-4.

Transfer of Hindu and Buddhist—and literature treasures from Pakistan. 790.

ARTISTS—

Question re programme Assistants and — in A. I. R. 46.

ASAF ALI, MR.—

Question re relinquishment of office by —, ambassador in U. S. A. 530-33.

ASIAN COUNTRIES—

Question re—

Proposals accepted by UNECAFE for building up Asia as a strong economic entity. 624-26.

Sale of Indian tea in certain —. 648.

ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT—

Question re amendments of — and Indian Representation Act of 1946, of the Union of South Africa. 794-95.

ASSAM—

Question re—

— ordinance for acquisition and requisition of vehicles. 911-12.

Check on entry of East Bengal refugees into —. 193-95.

Construction of road from — to Agartala in Tripura State. 618.

Cultivation of poppy in Indian States and smuggling of opium into —. 466.

Daily air mail services to Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Tezpur. 614.

Delay in delivery of letters in—. 614.

Deploable condition of certain Railway Stations in —. 505.

Expenditure on strategic roads in —. 424.

Flight of mail and passenger planes from Calcutta to — over Pakistan. 944.

Government educational institutions in —. 673.

Grant for construction and improvement of roads in —. 515.

Grant for improvement of technical school, Jorhat, —. 581.

Import of sugar, wheat and rice into —. 943.

Instructions by Reforms Commissioner, — re enrolment of voters for next general elections. 798-99.

Military training centre, Jorhat. 538-39.

Railway line between Siliguri and Golockganj, —. 505.

Railway link with —. 619.

Re-employment by — Government of personnel opting for Pakistan after re-consideration of initial choice. 972.

Rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees in —. 192-93.

Rice exported from —. 943.

Rice imported into —. 943.

Road link between — and West Bengal. 619.

Road link between Siliguri and Golockganj —. 505.

Scheduled air service between Calcutta, Manipur, and —. 618.

Separate excise collectorate for —. 463.

Shifting of — Railway Headquarters. 614-15.

Strategic roads in —. 254.

Strike on — Railways. 600.

Telephone link between Siliguri and Upper —. 505.

ASSAM RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

ASSAM STATES—

Question re grants for construction and improvement of roads in —. 255.

ASSAMESE—

Question re re-employment of demobilised — officers in forces. 52.

ASSESSMENT—

Question *re* Income-tax — of evacuees from Pakistan. 589-90.

ASSETS—

Question *re—*

British — in India against Sterling Balances. 247.

Rental value of immovable property assessed to Income-tax. 341-42.

ASSOCIATION(S)—

Question *re* Posts and Telegraphs Pensioners' Central —. 947.

ATROCITY(IES)—

Question *re—*

— by Razakars on Hindus in Hyderabad. 105.

— on Oriyas consequent on transfer of administration of Seraikella and Kharsawan States from Orissa to Bihar. 81-82.

ATTACHED OFFICES—

See "Departments"

also "Secretariat".

ATTACK—

Question *re—*

— on Gurdwara Hazur Sahib in Hyderabad by Muslims. 102.

— on non-Muslim refugees. 969.

Protest against — on non-Muslim evacuees in West Punjab. 544.

AUDIT—

Question *re* amalgamation of Railway Accounts and — Departments. 742-43.

AUSTRALIA—

Question *re* import of wheat and tinned food-stuffs from —. 264-65.

AUTOMOBILE(S)—

See "Motor Vehicle(s)".

AYURVEDIC SYSTEM—

Question *re—*

Recommendation of Chopra Committee on — of Medicine. 102.

Report of All-India Ayurvedic Committee. 84-85.

AYYANGAR, SHRI M. ANANTHASAYANAM—

Question *re—*

Applications for licences for import of capital goods. 375-78.

Atrocities on Hindus in Hyderabad and breach of Standstill Agreement. 348-49.

Ban against constructions in Gandhi Nagar. 806, 910.

Ban on holding of meetings and distribution of leaflets by Government servants in office premises. 892.

Cases dealt with by Railway Rates Advisory Committee. 762-65.

Cases for reference to Railway Rates Advisory Committee. 761-62.

Debt settlement agreement with French Government of Indo-China. 46-49.

Electricity and Police Post for Gandhi Nagar. 805, 909.

Employment of persons who opted for Pakistan and subsequently applied for retention in India. 347-48.

Encouragement of tourist traffic from abroad. 492-93.

Expenses on conduct of cases on behalf of Railways. 766.

Failure to utilize total Sterling released by import of capital goods. 398-401.

Kashmir Operations. 348.

Miserable condition of Indians in Pakistan jails. 372-74.

National Machinery Manufacturers, Limited, Bombay. 954-55.

Pakistan's part in Kashmir Operations. 374-75.

Plant, machinery and stores for cotton mills. 955.

Production and import of steel. 954.

Production and supply of cloth and smuggling to Pakistan. 953.

Reduction in train services. 40.

Running of a through train between Madras and Delhi via Dhond-Manmad route. 169.

Smuggling of arms from Madras to Pakistan by air. 409.

Sterling Delegation to the United Kingdom. 346-47.

Wagons for transport of cotton and cloth. 954.

Question (Supplementary) *re—*

Agreement with foreign firm for manufacture of telephones. 379.

Allotment of machine tools to the Madras Institute of Technology. 237.

AYYANGAR, SHRI M. ANANTHASAYANAM—contd.

Question (Supplementary) *re—contd.*

Bajpai Committee's Report *re* re-organisation of Secretariat. 230.

Cold Storage plants for preservation of foodstuffs. 596.

Compensation to evacuees from Burma. 11.

Criminal tribes. 671.

Curriculum of Indian Administrative Service Training School. 95.

Dr. P. J. Thomas' report on control of stock exchanges. 351.

Exchange of prisoners with Pakistan. 630-31.

Facilities given to U. N. O. Commission on Kashmir. 5.

Government policy concerning excavation work carried out under the auspices of the Archaeological Department. 80.

Ordnance factories working before and after war. 234, 235.

Permits from Income-Tax Department for registration of deeds. 357.

Plans for re-organisation of Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad. 310.

Production and export of manganese ore. 780.

Qualifications for recruitment to Indian Administrative and Police Services. 241.

Rehabilitation Departments in provinces for aid to evacuees from Burma. 10-11.

Re-organisation of Government of India Secretariat. 358.

Repatriation of silver bullion backing reserve for currency transferred to Britain. 83.

Report of Economy Committee and economy in Defence Department. 87, 88.

Resettlement of Meos in Gurgaon District, East Punjab. 15.

Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 503-04.

Safeguards against depreciation of Sterling Currency. 247.

Sale of machinery to Textile Manufacturing Corporation. 917.

Sales from disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 263.

Steps to check rising prices of foodstuffs. 278.

Training for new entrants to Diplomatic Service. 316.

Wagons for transport of orange. 736.

B**BADNERA—**

Question *re* broadening of railway bridge at —. 511.

BAHAWALPUR—

Question *re* registration of — State employees with Transfer Bureau. 583-84.

BAIL—

Question *re* persons on — absconding to Pakistan. 879.

BAJPAI COMMITTEE REPORT—

Question *re—re* re-organisation of Secretariat. 227-31.

BALANGIR—

Question *re* railway link between Kantabanji (B. N. R.) and Hirakud Dam via —. 932.

BAN—

Question *re—*

— against cow slaughter. 142-43.

— on export of bones and use of bone-meal and human waste as manure. 290-93.

— on holding of meetings and distribution of leaflets by Government servants in office premises. 892.

— on public meetings in Delhi. 698-99.

Banning participation of communal organisations in politics. 872-73.

BANGALORE—

Question *re—*

Telephone factory at —. 417-18.

Thiruchirappalli — telephone line. 514.

BANK(S)—

Question *re—*

Liquidation of — in Bengal. 693-94.

Orders issued on Jwala — Ltd., Agra. 661.

Scheduled and non-scheduled —. 345.

BAREILLY—

Question *re* curtailment of trains on — Kathgodam section of O. T. Railway. 275.

BARMADIH—

Question re tenders for labour at Gaya, Mughalserai, Mokameh Ghat, Jhajha, Dinapur and — railway stations. 65-66.

BARMAN, SHRI UPENDRA NATH—

Question re—

Control over Tea Market Expansion Board. 797.
Declaration for citizenship by East Bengal refugees. 695-820.
Emoluments of Mr. P. J. Griffiths of Tea Market Expansion Board. 798.
Export of Indian tea to foreign countries. 819.
Fair Price for agricultural produce. 941.
Non-Indians in Indian Tea Market Expansion Board and licensing committee. 797-98.
Procurement and supply of Indian tea to United Kingdom and U. S. S. R. 643-49.
Sale of Indian tea in certain Asian countries. 648.
Sale of Indian tea in hard currency areas. 647-48.
Tea Market Expansion Board. 649-54.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Registration of refugees on electoral rolls under new Constitution. 517.
Scholarships to Scheduled Castes students. 681.

BARODA—

Question re—

Broadcasting Station for Ahmedabad, — and Dharwar. 891.
Deportation of Antonius Raab, a — State employee. 575-76.
Lending services of Secretary in Ministry of Health to —. 879.
Universities at —, Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior. 679-80.

BARRISTER(S)-AT-LAW—

Question re refugee — and Law Graduates debarred from I. A. S. and I. P. S. 366.

BASIC EDUCATION—

Question re policy re—under Wardha Scheme. 104.

BEAUMONT, MR.—

Question re air passage to —, Private Secretary to Sir Walter Monckton, Nizam's Adviser. 504.

BEAWAR—

Question re interruptions in supply of electricity in Ajmer and —. 634-35.

BEGAR—

Question re legislation to abolish —. 546-47.

BEGGERS—

Question re census of able-bodied and disabled —. 437-38.

BENARAS—

Question re shifting of Zoological Survey of India from — to Calcutta. 611-13.

BENARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY—

Question re amendment of the — Act, 1915 and Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920. 899-900.

BENGAL—

Question re—

Financial help to evacuees from Burma and embezzlement by an I. C. S. Officer of —. 8-10.
Liquidation of banks in —. 693-94.
Recruitment centres in Bihar, —, Orissa and Madras Provinces. 44-45.
See also "East Bengal" "West Bengal".

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

BERAR—

Question re—

Irrigation and hydro-electric schemes for —. 541.
Production of cotton and expenditure on research in —. 925.

BERLIN—

Question re Indian Military Mission in —. 534-35.

BERTHS—

Question re second class — not reserved on Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge line. 170-171.

BETEL-NUT—

Question re licences for the import of —. 199-201.

BETWA, RIVER—

Question re—

Bridge over — between Jhansi and Lalitpur on Delhi Nagpur Trunk Road. 66.
Construction of bridge over Betwa on Delhi-Nagpur Trunk Road. 410.

BHAKRA DAM—

Question re—

Building contract for Nangal and — projects to an American concern. 525-26.
Corporation for — and Nangal Projects. 796.
Irrigation of certain East Punjab districts through — Project. 796.

BHANGI COLONIES—

Question re — in New Delhi. 690.

BHARATHI, SHRI L. KRISHNASWAMI—

Question re—

Cancellation of Madras-Bombay express and Mail trains. 957.
Delay in transit of sea mail to U. K. and U. S. A. 752-53.
Emergency recruitment to Indian Administrative, Police and other services. 894.
Inland air mail post cards and air mail envelopes. 938.
Occupation of Government quarters by refugees. 804-05.
Quarters for Central Government employees in Delhi. 800-03.
Revision of prices of sugar. 753.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Acquiring Birla House for the nation. 305-06.
Cases referred to Income-Tax Investigation Commission. 341.
Cloth prices before and after decontrol. 482-83.
Construction of tube wells in aid to 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 112.
Development of Greater Delhi and accommodation for Government servants. 2.
Financial help to evacuees from Burma and embezzlement by an I. C. S. Officer of Bengal. 10.
Lease conditions with salt monopolists in Orissa and rising prices of salt. 122.
Policy re grant of import licenses. 523.
Recovery of abducted women. 301.
Salaries of Rulers of states merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 69-74.
Sales from disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 262-63.
Selection for appointments in Indian Foreign Service. 393.
Strength of staff and allotment of accommodation by Estate Office. 190.

BHARGAVA, PANDIT MUKUT BIHARI LAI—

Question re—

Abolition of Istimrari and Jagirdari systems in Ajmer-Merwara. 133-34.
Appointments in subordinate and provincial services of Ajmer-Merwara. 686-87.
Appointment of refugees in subordinate and provincial services of Ajmer-Merwara. 687.
Appointment of superannuated persons in provincial and subordinate services of Ajmer-Merwara. 687.
Check on agents of and economic sanctions against Hyderabad. 97-98.
Custodian of Evacuee Property and Town Expansion Schemes in Ajmer-Merwara. 45.
Higher pay to refugee technicians in B. B. & C. I. Railway workshops. 732.
Home Guards and *Prantiya Raksha Dal* for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. 881-82.
House tax on railway buildings within Ajmer municipal limits. 613.
Inter-Dominion traffic of refugees. 536-37.
Interruptions in supply of electricity in Ajmer and Beawar. 634-35.
Introduction of Prohibition in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. 96-97.
Nationalisation of motor transport services in Ajmer-Merwara. 614.
Otroi on goods imported by B. B. & C. I. Railway into Ajmer municipal limits. 613.
Post-war medical and health scheme for Ajmer-Merwara. 882.
Rehabilitation of refugees and absorption of displaced Government servants. 17-20.
Rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan in Ajmer-Merwara. 45.
Revision of *sanads* granted to Istimrardars in Ajmer-Merwara. 135.
Smuggling of arms and ammunition into Hyderabad by Britishers. 98.
Water works and drainage schemes for Ajmer. 896-97.

BHARGAVA, PANDIT THAKUR DAS—

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Exchange of prisoners with Pakistan. 631.
Property with Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi. 783.

BHATKER, SHRI L. S.—

Question re proposal to bring Khamgaon on the main railway line between Nagpur and Bhusawal. 946.

BHATT, SHRI GOKULBHAI DAULATRAM—

Question re—

- Construction of a pilgrim shelter-shed at Abu Road-Railway Station. 170.
Delay in disposal of claims in respect of missing railway parcels. 171-72.
Forcible evacuation of passengers by railway police on Ahmedabad-Ajmer-Agra-Delhi line. 170.
Purchase of firewood by Railways. 171.
Second class berths not reserved on Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge line. 170-71.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Broadcasting station for Jabulpore. 668.
New Administrative set-up for States Unions. 239-40.
Ordnance factories working before and after war. 235.
Rehabilitation of refugees and absorption of displaced Government Servants. 20.
Rising prices of food grains after arrival of last rabi crop. 280.

BHOPAL—

Question re despatch of arms, ammunition and soldiers to Hyderabad by Nawab of —. 901

BHORE COMMITTEE

Question re recommendations of —. 561-74.

BHUSAWAL—

Question re proposal to bring Khamgaon on the main railway line between Nagpur and —. 946.

BHUVANESHWAR—

Question re contribution for building of Orissa's capital at —. 398.

BICYCLES—

Question re licenses for import of —. 806.

BIHAR—

Question re—

- Atrocities on Oriyas consequent on transfer of administration of Seraikella and Kharasawan States from Orissa to —. 81-82.
Discovery of arms and ammunition manufacturing factory in Monghyr District, —. 78.
Fall in coal loadings in West Bengal and — Coal Fields. 750.
Recruitment centres in —, Bengal, Orissa and Madras Provinces. 44-45.
Restoration of dismantled railway lines in —. 719.
Separation of Orissa and — postal circle. 607-08.
Staff and method of appointments in office of Accountant General, —. 55.
Superintendents of Post Offices in — and Orissa. 607.

BILL(S)—

Question re Draft — on citizenship rights of Indians in Ceylon. 178-80.

BIRD(S)—

Question re protection of wild — and animals. 729.

BIRD AND COMPANY—

Question re goods handling contract to — at Howrah. 759.

BIRLA HOUSE—

Question re acquiring — for the Nation. 305-06.

BLACK MARKET—

Question re rationing of petrol and its sale in —. 271-72.

BLIND—

Question re—

- Education and Welfare of the —. 873.
Institutions for education of the —. 106-07.

BOMBAY—

Question re—

- Arrests due to defalcations in Engineering Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 260-81.
Cancellation of Madras — express and mail trains. 957.
Deaths due to plague in Calcutta, — and Madras. 255.
Development of port between Cochin and —. 729.
National Machinery Manufacturers, Limited, —. 954-55.
Ownership of house of rulers of states in Delhi and —. 74-75.
Removal of congestion at — Docks. 767-69.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

BONES—

Question re export of — and import of fertilizers. 1006.

BONE-MEAL—

Question re ban on export of bones and use of — and human waste as manure. 290-93.

BOOK(S)—

Question re—

- proscribed in Delhi. 699-704.
Non-availability of Hindi — prescribed for the 7th and 8th class students in Delhi. 697.
Transfer of Hindu and Buddhist art and literature treasures from Pakistan. 790.

BORDER—

See "Frontier".

BORDER RAIDS—

See "Raid(s)".

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS—

Question re — in Centrally Administered Areas. 66.

BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER—

Question re railway bridge over Brahmaputra near Komahshya Hills. 757-58.

BRAJESHWAR PRASAD, SHRI—

Question re—

- Institution for study of Geo-Politics. 893.
Recovery of only old Non-muslim abducted women by West Punjab Government.
Refugee Police Officers. 897.

Question (Supplementary) re recruitment to Indian Foreign Service and training to candidates 788.

BRIBERY—

Question re — and corruption among railway staff of Wagon supplies Department. 290.

BRIDGE—

Question re—

- over Betwa river between Jhansi and Lalitpur on Delhi-Nagpur Trunk Road. 66.
Broadening of railway — at Badnera. 511.
Construction of — over Betwa on Delhi-Nagpur Trunk Road. 410.
Over bridge at railway level crossing in Amraoti. 602.
Railway — over Brahmaputra near Komahshya Hills. 757-58.

BRITAIN, GREAT—

See "United Kingdom".

BRITISH COLONIES—

Questions re functions and appointment of Indian Commissioners in —. 21-23.

BRITISH RULE—

Question re help to dis-abled ex-service-men and sufferers under —. 787.

BRITISHER (S)—

Question re—

- Smuggling of arms and ammunition into Hyderabad by —. 98.
Unearthing of dumped war materials left by — and Americans. 427-30.

BROADCAST (S)—

- Question re—
Broadcasting of News first in the national language and then in other Languages. 877
— in Malayalam and Kannada from A.I.R. Delhi. 873.
Education in rural areas through radio. 877
External broadcasting service in Nepali. 895.
Provincial News—by All India Radio. 675.

BROADCASTING STATION—

- Question re—
Appointments of programme and transmission assistants in—Cuttack. 669-70
—for Ahmedabad, Bezwa and Dharwar. 891.
—for Jabulpore. 668.
Short range of —, Gauhati. 689.
Short range of — Nagpur. 667.

BRUSSELS—

- Question re German industrial equipment allocated to India by Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, —91-92.

BUILDING (S)—

- Question re ban against construction in Gandhi Nagar. 806
See also "Accommodation"
also "House (s)"

BULLDOZER(S)—

- Question re—
Import of tractors and —and their distribution in Provinces. 655.
Manufacture, import and distribution of tractors and—to Provinces. 515.

BULLION—

- Question re repatriation of silver—backing reserve for currency transferred to Britain. 82-83

BUNGALOW (S)—

- Question re garden charges in M.L.A.—. 799.

BURMA—

- Question re—
Compensation to evacuees from —. 11-12.
Financial help to evacuees from — and embezzlement by an I. C. S. officer of Bengal. 8-10.
Recovery of subsistence allowance paid to — evacuees in Orissa. 7-8.
Rehabilitation Departments in provinces for aid to evacuees from —. 10-11.
Road link with —. 942.
Safety of Indians in —. 646-47.

BUSES—

- Question re — of Delhi Transport Service. 270-71.

BUSTAR STATE—

- Question re constructions of railway line to Jagdalpur, — C. P. 259-60.

C

CADETS—

- Question re training of National Military —. 256.

CADET CORP(S)—

- Question re National —. 203-05.

CALCUTTA—

- Question re—
Air services between —, Agartala and Gauhati. 617.
Deaths due to plague in —, Bombay and Madras. 255.
Electrification of railways in — and suburbs. 485.
Flight of mail and passenger planes from — to Assam over Pakistan. 944.
Government of India's Offices at Simla and —. 50-53.
Scheduled air service between —, Manipur and Assam. 618.
Shifting of Zoological Survey of India from Benaras to —. 611-13.
Transfer of sten-gun factory from Hyderabad to —. 235-36.

CAMP(S)—

- Question re—
Dispersal of refugees in various —. 324.
Expenditure on refugee — and delay in rehabilitation. 31-33.
Maintenance of refugee — in India. 36-39.
Relief — for refugees from East Bengal. 27-28.
Stopping of rations to refugees in —. 324.

CAMP COLLEGE—

- See "College(s)".

CANAL—

- Question re — water dispute with West Punjab. 626-1

CANTEEN(S)—

- Question re housing accommodation and cheap — for employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 940.

CANTONMENT BOARD(S)—

- Question re—
Amelioration of condition of — employees. 205.
Pay, leave and accommodation for sweepers employed by —. 54.
Temporary promotion of employees of — and Cantonment Department as Executive Officers. 466-68.

CAPITAL—

- Question re—
Authorised — of Central Provinces Nepa Mills. 905.
— for industrial concerns. 355.
— of Central Provinces Aluminium Project. 905.
— of Himachal Pradesh. 697.

CAPITAL GOODS—

- See "Goods".

CAPITAL ISSUES—

- Question re—
Amount for which Examiner of — granted permission. 354-55. ■
Registration of limited concerns and permission for —. 441.

CASH BALANCE(S)—

- Question re — and Reserves made over to Provincial Governments by Chhattisgarh States. 55.

CASH CERTIFICATE(S)—

- Question re—
Payment of Savings Bank Deposits and National Savings and Post Office — purchased in Pakistan. 816-17.
Transfer from Pakistan of Post Office — held by evacuees. 420.

CASTE HINDU(S)—

- See "Hindu(s)".

CASTLE ROCK—

- Question re refund of deposit collected by Central Excise Department at —, Goa. 465-66

CATERING—

- Question re—
Introduction of prohibition in Railway —. 157.
Railway — contractors. 933-36.

CATTLE—

- Question re—
— slaughtered before and after 15th August, 1947. 604-05.
Census of — and causes of epidemics. 963.
Protection of — for agriculture. 605-06.
Report of committee for protection of —. 511.
Steps to increase yield of milk from milch—. 144-46.

CEMENT—

- Question re—
 —concreting of National High-ways. 931.
 —supplied to East Punjab Government for distribution to public. 754-55.
 Control over production and distribution of — and iron. 137.

CENSUS—

- Question re—
 —of able-bodied and disabled beggars. 437-38.
 —of cattle and causes of epidemics. 963.
 —of trained persons for technical and administrative posts. 509.

CENTRAL EXCISE DEPARTMENT—

See "Excise Department, Central".

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—

See "Government".

CENTRAL PROVINCES—

- Question re—
 Agitation for a separate Union by Ex-Rulers of states merged in Orissa and —. 473.
 Authorized capital of — Nepa Mills. 905.
 Capital of — Aluminium Project. 905.
 Inclusion of Chhattisgarh States in — Civil Supply Zone. 742.
 Report in *Hiwada* re — Aluminium Project. 904, 962.
 Restoration of Darwha-Digras railway line in —. 602.
 Steel and iron factory for —. 729.
 Wainganga scheme in —. 633-34.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—

- Question re Razakar raids into—. 558-59.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND—

See "Road Fund".

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT—

See "Secretariat".

CENTRAL SERVICES—

- Question re—
 Reservation for Scheduled Castes candidates in —. 671.
 Test for recruitment to all-India and —. 705.

CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS—

- Question re—
 Arrests of R. S. S. men in —. 67.
 Borstal Institutions in —. 66.
 Detention of R.S.S. and other workers in —. 100.
 Detention under Public Safety Acts in Delhi and other — during first half of 1948. 103.
 Discovery of Arms, ammunition, etc. from Muslims in —. 39.
 Education of refugee children in —. 249-52.
 High Courts in — and Judges of High Courts of States Unions. 438-41.
 Set up of Municipal Councils in —. 674-75.

CEREALS—

- Question re—
 —Position. 961.
 Import of —. 948-49.
 See also "Foodgrains"

CESS—

See "Duty".
 also "Tax (es)"

CEYLON—

- Question re—
 Draft-Bill on citizenship rights of Indians in —. 178-80.
 Indian Plantation labourers in —. 633.

CHALIHA, SRIJUT KULADHAR—

- Question re—
 Air Passage to Mr. Beaumont, Private Secretary to Sir Walter Monckton, Nizam's Adviser. 504.

Construction of hospital at Kohima, Naga Hills. 582.
 Cultivation of poppy in Indian States and smuggling of opium into Assam. 465.
 Daily air mail services to Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Tezpur. 614.
 Delay in delivery of letters in Assam. 614.
 Deploable condition of certain Railway Stations in Assam. 505.
 Government Educational institutions in Assam. 673.
 Grant for improvement of Technical School, Jorhat, Assam. 581.
 Indian plantation labourers in Ceylon. 633.
 Military training centre, Jorhat. 538-39.
 Railway bridge over Brahmaputra near Komahshya Hills. 757-58.
 Railway line between Siliguri and Golockganj, Assam. 505.
 Re-employment of Ex-I.N.A. Officers and men. 463.
 Refundable excise duty on tea. 586.
 Repair of Rowrah aerodrome. 504.
 Road link between Siliguri and Golockganj, Assam. 505.
 Separate Excise Collectorate for Assam. 463.
 Shifting of Assam Railway Headquarters. 614-15.
 Short range of Broadcasting Station, Gauhati. 689.
 Strategic roads on Eastern frontier. 759.
 Strike on Assam Railways. 600.
 Telephone link between Siliguri and Upper Assam. 505.
 Travel by Railway Officials in Upper Assam. 505.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Check on entry of East Bengal refugees into Assam. 194.
 Paucity of Oriyas in Central Excise Department in Orissa. 86.
 Smuggling of cloth into Pakistan. 111.
 Temporary and Short Term Commissions in Army. 244.

CHATTOPADHYAY, SHRI MIHIR LAL—

Question (Supplementary) re—

Check on entry of East Bengal refugees into Assam. 194-95.
 Experimental Post Offices opened in Orissa under Post-war Development Scheme. 610.
 Formation of Press Trust of India Ltd. 335.
 Houses and shops for refugees in Delhi. 177.
 Payment of cash in lieu of rations to refugees in camps. 772.
 Rationing of Petrol and its sale in black-market. 272.
 Referendum in French possessions to decide merger with India. 369.
 Registration of refugees on Electoral rolls under New Constitution. 518.
 Rehabilitation of refugees in provinces and states. 312.
 Removal of refugees' stalls from Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 968.
 States not merged with provinces or Centre. 554.
 Visit of Japanese Trade Mission and import of articles. 305.

CHAUDHURI, SRIJUT ROHINI KUMAR—

Question re—

Arrest of Officer-in-charge Armoury Museum, General Headquarters, New Delhi. 664.
 Assam ordinance for acquisition and requisition of vehicles. 911-12.
 Deaths due to plague in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. 255.
 Defence of eastern frontier and repair of roads. 673.
 Delay in delivery of air mail letters. 944.
 Dominion Agent in Manipur State. 255.
 Expenditure on strategic roads in Assam. 424.
 Flight of mail and passenger planes from Calcutta to Assam over Pakistan. 944.
 Goods train left Jharra without driver. 943.
 Grants for construction and improvement of roads in Assam. 515.
 Grants for construction and improvement of roads in Assam States. 255.
 Import of sugar, wheat and rice into Assam. 943.
 Re-employment of demobilised Assamese officers in Forces. 254.
 Rice exported from Assam. 943.
 Rice imported into Assam. 943.

CHAUDHURI, SRIJUT ROHINI KUMAR—*contd.*

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Delegation to Egypt for purchase of long staple cotton. 524.
- Management of Western Hostel, New Delhi. 1010.
- Paucity of Oriyas in Central Excise Department in Orissa. 85-86.
- Policy re grant of import licenses. 523.
- Rehabilitation of refugees and absorption of displaced Government servants. 18-20.
- Sanitation in Delhi. 666.
- Schools for training of nurses and number of beds in hospitals in provinces and states. 679.

CHETTIAR, SHRI T. A. RAMALINGAM—

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Grant to Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor. 232.
- Land under cultivation by tractors. 599-600.
- New administrative set-up for States Unions. 239-40.

CHHATTISGARH STATES—

Question re—

- Cash balances and reserves made over to Provincial Governments by ——. 55.
- Inclusion of — in C. P. Civil Supply Zone. 742.
- Private properties of Rulers of ——. 253.

CHILDREN—

Question re—

- Education of refugees — in Centrally Administered Areas. 249-52.
- Employment of — in industries. 645.
- Orphan evacuee — under Government custody. 645-46.
- Techni-colour films for —. 666-67.

CHOPRA COMMITTEE—

- Question re recommendations of — on Ayurvedic system of medicine. 102.

CINCHONA—

- Question re— cultivation and distribution of quinine through Post-Offices. 874.

CITIZENSHIP—

Question re—

- Declaration for — by East Bengal refugees. 695.
- Declaration for — by refugees in East Bengal. 820.
- Draft-Bill on — rights of Indians in Ceylon. 178-80.

CIVIL SERVICE, INDIAN—

Question re—

- Financial help to evacuees from Burma and embezzlement by an — Officer of Bengal. 8-10.
- and I. A. S. Officers lent to East Punjab. 365.
- Persons nominated to — or Indian Administrative Service from certain services and professions. 58.

CIVIL SUPPLY—

- Question re inclusion of Chhattisgarh States to C. P. — Zone. 742.

CLAIM(S)—

Question re—

- by refugees re property left in West Pakistan. 33.
- re missing parcels and lack of godowns on B. N. Railway. 416.
- Delay in disposal of — in respect of missing railway parcels. 171-72.
- Officer for settlement of — of supplies during war. 929.

CLOTH—

Question re—

- prices before and after decontrol. 475-83.
- Freezing and fixation of price of —. 952.
- Government measures to check rise in prices of —. 454-85.
- Measures to elaborate production of —. 147.
- Production and supply of — and smuggling to Pakistan. 963.

CLOTH—*contd.*Question re— *contd.*

- Rise in prices of — after decontrol. 409.
- Scarcity and rise in prices of — due to bottleneck in transport. 151-52.
- Shortage of — and appointment of Minister for clothing. 24.
- Smuggling of — into Pakistan. 109-11.
- Steps taken by Government to check profiteering in sale of —. 151.
- Wagons for transport of cotton and —. 954.

See also "Textiles".

COACH(ES)—

See "Railway Coaches".

COAL—

Question re—

- Fall in — loadings in West Bengal and Bihar coal-fields. 750.
- Price charged to Railways for — from State owned collieries. 749-50.
- Slack — for East Punjab. 755.
- Steps for increasing production of —. 420-21.

See also "Colliery(ies)".

COAL COMMISSIONER—

- Question re expenditure on — Department. 766-67.

COAL SYNDICATE—

- Question re implementation of Young Plan of 1943 and Conciliation Board Award of 1947 by colliery owners of Hazaribagh and Manbhum —. 632.

COCHIN—

Question re—

- development of port between — and Bombay. 729.
- Smuggling of textiles from — harbour to Karachi. 511.

COLD STORAGE—

Question re—

- plants for preservation of foodstuffs. 594-96.
- plants in Indian states. 952.

COLLEGE(S)—

Question re—

- Assurances to students of —, New Delhi re loans and housing facilities by Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner. 525.
- Central — for Post-graduate Medical Studies and Research Institute. 242.
- Establishment of Dental —. 698.
- Financial assistance to students of Camp —, Delhi. 395.
- Hunger strike by a student of Camp —, Delhi. 580.
- Location of Central — of Agriculture. 932.
- Medium of instruction in schools and —. 891.
- Qualifications for admission to Agricultural —. 417.
- Reorganisation of Lady Hardinge Medical —, New Delhi. 691.

COLLIERY(IES)—

Question re—

- Explosion due to collision of goods train against — siding Dhanbad. 158-59.
- Implementation of Young Plan of 1943 and Conciliation Board Award of 1947 by — owners of Hazaribagh and Manbhum Coal Syndicate. 632.
- Price charged to Railways for coal from state owned —. 749-50.
- System of contracts in Railway —. 274-75.

See also "Coal".

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—

- Question re appointment of an Indian as —. 689.

COMMISSION(S)—

Question re—

- to whole-salers and retailers in Vanaspatti. 515.
- Facilities given to U. N. O. — on Kashmir. 4-5.
- Junior Commissioned Officers of I. A. O. C. 103.
- Temporary and Short Term — in Army. 244.
- U. N. — on Kashmir. 29.

COMMISSIONERS—

Question re functions and appointment of Indian — in British Colonies. 21-23.

COMMITTEE(S)—

Question re—

Appointment of Lac Information Officer by President of Lac Cess —. 172-73.
 Bajpai — report re re-organisation of Secretariat. 227-37.
 Cases dealt with by Railway Rates Advisory —. 762-65.
 Cases for reference to Railway Rates Advisory —. 761-62.
 Delhi Telephone Advisory —. 946-47.
 Economy —. 432-33.
 Enquiry — for study and training in Homeopathy. 876.
 Recommendations of Bhore —. 561-74.
 Recommendations of Chopra — on Ayurvedic System of Medicine. 102.
 Recommendations of Government Accommodation Advisory —. 542.
 Recommendations of Labour Investigation — on Leather Tanning Industry. 794.
 Recommendations of Mica Enquiry —. 644.
 Recommendations of National Planning —. 529.
 Report of All India Ayurvedic —. 84-85.
 Report of — for Protection of Cattle. 511.
 Report of Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry —. 670.
 Report of Disposals Utilisation — re disposal of Machine tools. 958-59.
 Report of Disposals Utilisation —. 266-67.
 Report of Economy — and Economy in Defence Department. 86-88.
 Report of Enquiry — on Railway Grain Shops. 485-86.
 Report of Railway Grainshops Enquiry —. 613.
 Report of West Coast Harbours —. 132-33.
 Taxation Enquiry —. 586.
 U. P. Pay — Scheme of Contributory Provident Fund cum Pension cum Insurance. 99-100.

COMMUNAL ORGANISATION(S)—

Question re—

Banning participation of — in politics. 872-73.
 Ending of communal politics. 891.
 Implementation of the resolution re communal political organisations. 879.
 Non-recognition of —. 909.

COMMUNAL RIOTS—

Question re relief to those who became orphans or widows in pre-partition —. 332-38.

COMMUNICATION(S)—

Question re — with Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 941-42.

COMPANY(IES)—

Question re—

Action under Indian Income-tax Act against officers of Sterling and Dollar —. 105.
 Refund to shareholders of Sterling and Dollar —. 105.
 Registration of Indian — in Pakistan and interests of Indian therein. 181-83.
 State aided — for development of Indian shipping. 519-21.

COMPENSATION—

Question re—

— for acquired land near Chak Wazirwala, Amritsar. 576-77.
 — for properties left in Eastern Pakistan. 325.
 — to evacuees from Burma. 11-12.
 — to refugees for agricultural land left in Pakistan. 817.

COMPOST—

See "Fertiliser(s)".

CONCILIATION BOARD—

Question re implementation of Young Plan of 1943 and — Award of 1947 by colliery owners of Hazaribagh and Manbhum Coal Syndicate. 632.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE(S)—

Question re — of the Nepalese Contingent. 895.

CONFERENCE(S)—

Question re—

— of Premiers of Provinces and representatives of States re rehabilitation of refugees. 635.
 — of Provincial Ministers re financial aid to provinces for house building. 208-09.
 — of Rajpramukhs and Prime Ministers of Unions of States. 207.
 Resolutions of Delhi Improvement Trust —. 673.
 Resolutions passed in Health Minister's —. 674.

CONFIRMATION(S)—

Question re—

— of Scheduled Castes Government employees. 672-73.
 — of workers in ordnance factories. 463-64.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, MEMBERS—

Question re—

Free postal service and travel in their constituencies to —. 624.
 Garden charges in M. L. A. Bungalows. 799.

CONSTITUTION—

Question re registration of refugees on electoral rolls under new —. 517-19.

CONSUL(S)—

Question re Indian — at Goa and Pondicherry. 318.

CONSUMER GOODS—

See "Goods".

CONTRACT(S)—

Question re—

Building — of Nangal and Bhakra Dam Projects to an American concern. 525-26.
 — for purchase of foodstuffs from abroad for 1948. 44.
 Goods handling — to Bird and Company at Howrah. 759.
 System of — in railway collieries. 274-75.

CONTRACTOR(S)—

Question re—

Dining Car — on Delhi-Lalamusa express train. 956.
 Railway catering —. 933-36.

CONTROL—

Question re—

Cloth prices before and after decontrol. 475-83.
 — of rent for buildings in Delhi Province. 67.
 — over production and distribution of cement and iron. 137.
 — over production, distribution and price fixation of milk and —. 2.
 Food grains sent to Madras after decontrol. 513.
 Leakage of decisions at Textile Conference re partial —. 725-26.
 Profits made by producers and merchants in textile consequent on — control. 159.
 Removal of — on printing paper. 295.
 Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 501-04.
 Rise in prices of cloth after decontrol. 409.

CONVERSION(S)—

Question re — of and nationality of Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan. 790-91.

CONVICTS—

See "Prisoner(s)".

COOCH-BEHAR—

Question re rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees in — and Tripura. 192.

COOLY(IES)—

See "Labourer(s)".

COONOOR—

Question re grant to Nutrition Research Institute, —. 231-33.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETY—

Question re organisation of co-operative drying and curing of fish and provision for transport facilities. 56-57.

CORPORATION—

Question re—

- for Bhakra Dam and Nangal Projects. 798.
- Damodar Valley —. 29-30.
- Sale of machinery to Textile Manufacturing —. 914-18.

CORPORATION-TAX—

- Question re arrears of income-tax, super tax or — of evacuees to Pakistan. 252-53.

CORRUPTION—

Question re—

- Bribery and — among railway staff of Wagon Supplies Department. 290.
- in Construction Department of E. I. Railway, Gaya. 147.
- Results of anti-corruption drive. 107.

COST OF PRODUCTION—

- Question re — of agricultural products. 286-87.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY(IES)—

- See "Industry(ies)".

COTTON—

Question re—

- cultivation. 925.
- Delegation to Egypt for purchase of long staple —. 523-25.
- Fixation of — prices. 929.
- Growing — in bunds and waste land. 951.
- Long and short staple —. 950.
- Production of — and expenditure on research in Berar. 925.
- Schemes for improving quality and increasing production of —. 949-50.
- Wagons for transport of — and cloth. 954.

COTTON MILL(S)—

- Question re plant, machinery and stores for —. 955.

COTTON, SYDNEY—

Question re—

- Action by Government to intercept — in his flight from Karachi to Hyderabad over Indian territory. 26-27.
- Protests to foreign Governments re —'s flight over Indian territory. 27.
- 's flight to Hyderabad over Indian territory. 156-57, 367.

COURT(S)—

- See "Federal Court".
- also "High Court".

COW SLAUGHTER—

- Question re ban against —. 142-43.

CRIMINAL TRIBES—

- See "Tribe(s)".

CROP—

- Question re food and — statistics. 416.

CULTIVATION—

Question re—

- Cotton —. 925.
- Fruit —. 923.
- Growing cotton in Bunds and Waste land. 951.
- Land under — by tractors. 597-600.

CUNNINGHAM, SIR GEORGE—

- Question re letter from — to General Sir Rob-Lockhart re tribal invasion of Kashmir. 647.

CURRENCY(IES)—

- Question re repatriation of silver bullion backing reserve for — transferred to Britain. 82-83.
- See also "Sterling Currency".

CURRENCY NOTES—

- Question re rumours re demonetisation of Rs. 100 notes. 902.

CURRICULUM—

- Question re — of Indian Administrative Service Training School. 94-96.

CUSTODIAN OF EVACUEE PROPERTY—

- See "Evacuee Property".

CUSTOMS DUTY—

- See "Duty".

CUSTOMS POST—

- Question re amenities at Wagah —. 366-67.

CUTCH STATE—

Question re—

- Development of Lakhput Port and Defence of — border. 431-32.
- Report of committee on new ports in — Kathiawar and South India. 593-94.

CUTTACK—

- Question re appointments of programme and transmission assistants in Broadcasting Station, —. 669-70.

CYCLE(S)—

Question re—

- stand at Delhi railway station. 508.
- Import of motor-cars, trucks, motor-cycles and —. 811-13.
- Motor vehicles and — sold by Disposals Department. 926.
- Motor vehicles and — with Disposals Directorate. 926.

D

DAIRY SCIENCE—

- Question re institution for Degree Course in —. 417.

DAMODAR VALLEY—

- Question re — Corporation. 29-30.

DARWHA—

- Question re restoration of — Digra railway line in Central Provinces. 602.

DAS, DR. MONO MOHAN—

- Declaration by — under Rule 2C. 299.

DAS, SHRI B.—

- Question re printing of Gandhi Memorial Stamps in Switzerland. 500-01.
- Question (Supplementary) re—
- Air Agreements with foreign countries. 114.
- Applications for licences for import of capital goods. 378.
- Arrest of officer-in-charge Armoury Museum, General Head Quarters, New Delhi. 664.
- Construction of pre-fabricated houses. 337.
- Draft-Bill on citizenship rights of Indians in Ceylon. 179-80.
- Management of Western Hostel, New Delhi. 1011.
- Paucity of Oriyas in Central Excise Department. 85-86.
- Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service and training to candidates. 790.
- Repatriation of silver bullion backing reserve for currency transferred to Britain. 83.
- Report of All-India Ayurvedic Committee. 84, 85.
- Salary and other emoluments of Governor General. 657.
- Scholarships for studies abroad in Medicine. 677.
- Separation of Orissa and Bihar postal circle. 607-08.
- State aided companies for development of Indian shipping. 520.

DAS, SHRI BASANTA KUMAR—

Question re—

- Allotment of *Dhotis* and *Saris* to Provinces. 942.
- Communications with Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 941-42.
- Freezing and fixation of prices of cloth. 952.
- Garden charges in M. L. A. Bungalows. 799.
- Instructions by Reforms Commissioner, Assam re enrolment of voters for next general elections. 798-99.
- Recruitment to Indian Administrative Service from open market. 705-06.

DAS SHRI BASANTA KUMAR—*contd.*Question *re*—*contd.*

- Return of Muslim evacuees from Western Pakistan. 396-97.
 Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 501-04.
 Test for recruitment to All-India and Central Services. 705.

DAS, SHRI BISWANATH—

Question *re*—

- Action against smuggling of arms to Hyderabad. 21.
 Desirability of using tractors and chemical fertilisers. 127-28.
 Development of naval bases on Orissa Coast. 365-66.
 Division of provinces on linguistic basis. 654-55.
 Estimated population of India and number of women and persons below fifteen. 80-81.
 Grant for expansion of technical and technological institutions. 471.
 India's Ambassadors, High Commissioners or Trade Agents abroad and their expenditure. 325-31.
 Introduction of prohibition on an All-India basis. 468-69.
 Lands and *devasthanams* kept as private property by Ex-Rulers of Eastern States Agency. 470-71.
 Lease conditions with salt monopolists in Orissa and rising prices of salt. 121-23.
 Measures for prevention of railway accidents. 123-27.
 Misrepresentation of India through films sent to U. N. O. 815-16.
 Multi-purpose schemes. 402-04.
 Muslims returned from Pakistan. 541.
 Non-recognition of communal organisations. 538.
 Proposed New Railway lines in Orissa. 296-97.
 Repatriation of silver bullion backing reserve for currency transferred to Britain. 82-83.
 Report of All-India Ayurvedic Committee. 84-85.
 Sale of pontoons to a private firm by Director of Disposals. 958.
 Selection and appointment of High Commissioners or Agents. 332.
 Statement in *Dawn* *re* Nizam's gold reserves. 472.

Question (Supplementary) *re*—

- Atrocities on Oriyas consequent on transfer of administration of Seraikella and Kharsawan States from Orissa to Bihar. 82.
 Case referred to Income-Tax Investigation Commission. 341.
 Construction of platforms at Saugor railway station. 496.
 Construction of railway line to Jagdalpur, Bustar State, C. P. 259-60.
 Desirability of transferring statues of Lala Lajpat Rai and Sir Ganga Ram from Lahore. 196.
 Foreign technicians for synthetic petrol industry. 495.
 Import of shipping. 382.
 Registration of refugees on electoral rolls under new Constitution. 518.
 Relinquishment of office by Mr. Asaf Ali, Ambassador in U. S. A. 531-32.
 Sales from disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 263.
 Training for new entrants to Diplomatic Service. 317.
 Wagons for transport of oranges. 737.

DAS, SHRI NANDKISHORE—

Question *re*—

- Agitation for a separate union by ex-Rulers of states merged in Orissa and C. P. 472.
 Yield before and after 'Grow More Food' campaign. 744-49.

Question (Supplementary) *re* states not merged with Provinces or Centre. 554.

DAWN—

- Question *re* statement in — *re* Nizam's gold reserves. 472.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE—

See "Post Office(s)".

DEALER(S)—

- Question *re* commission to whole-salers and retailers in vanaspati. 515.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE—

See "Allowance(s)".

DEATH SENTENCE—

- Question *re* non-execution of — of Dr. Abdul Ghani Qureshi. 34-35.

DEBT SETTLEMENT—

- Question *re* — agreement with French Government of Indo-China. 46-49.

DECLARATION(S)—

— under Rule 2C. by—

- Gupta, Shri Ghanashayam Singh. 427.
 Gurung, Shri A. B. 69.
 Jaswant Singhji, Rao Bahadur, Kanwar. 1.
 Menon, Shri A. Karunakara. 1.
 Philipose, Mr. E. John. 69.
 Satyanarayana, Shri Moturi. 1.
 Thomas Mr. R. V. 69.

- Question *re* — for citizenship by refugees in East Bengal. 820.

DECONTROL—

See "Control".

DEEDS—

- Question *re* permits from Income-Tax Department for registration of —. 356-57.

DEFALCATION(S)—

- Question *re* arrests due to — in Engineering branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department, Bombay. 260-61.

DEFAULTERS—

- Question *re* rent for Government quarters written off as irrecoverable and action against —. 23-24.

DEFENCE—

- Question *re*—
 Construction of military railway from Kangra behind Shivalik range. 875.
 — of eastern frontiers and repair of roads. 673.
 Development of Lakhput Port and — of Cutch State Border. 431-32.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT—

- Question *re*—
 Report of Economy Committee and economy in —. 86-88.
 Return of lands requisitioned by — during last war. 98-99.

DEGREE COURSE(S)—

- Question *re* institution for — in Dairy science. 417.

DEHRA DUN—

- Question *re*—
 Ban against Indian dress in Forest College, —. 749.
 Establishment of Rayon Factory at Poona in place of —. 153.
 Post of Director of Indian Forest Education at —. 56.

DELEGATION(S)—

- Question *re*—
 — to Egypt for purchase of long staple cotton. 523-25.
 — and missions to foreign countries. 791-93.
 Sterling — to the United Kingdom. 346-47.

DELHI—

Question *re*—

- Acquisition of land near — for new educational institutions. 695.
 Allotment of houses to refugees in —. 623-24.
 Allotment of muslim evacuees' factories and industrial concerns in —. 46.
 Ban on public meetings in —. 698-99.
 Bar on allotment of accommodation to Government servants owning houses in —. 815.
 Books proscribed in —. 699-704.
 Broadcasts in Malayalam and Kannada from A. I. R. —. 873.
 Buses of — Transport Service. 270-71.
 Control of rent for buildings in — Province. 57.
 Cycle stand at — Railway station. 508.
 Dacoities, thefts and robberies in —. 430-31.
 — Telephone Advisory Committee. 946-47.
 Desirability of shifting Federal Court from —. 202.
 Detention under Public Safety Acts in — an other Centrally Administered Areas during first half of 1948. 103.

DELHI—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Development of Greater — and accommodation for government servants. 1-3
 Embezzlement of arms from General Headquarters Armoury, —. 895.
 Establishment of medical college in —. 243-44.
 Grant to District local Boards, — and Ajmer-Merwara. 577-79.
 Home Guards and *Prantiya Raksha Dal* for — and Ajmer-Merwara. 881-82.
 Hotel in premises of Zanana Tibbia College, —. 66.
 Houses and shops for refugees in —. 176-78, 1006.
 Houses, shops and factories abandoned in —. 380.
 Houses, shops, etc. of evacuees lying vacant in —. 28.
 Housing refugees in —. 314-15.
 Hunger strike by a student of Camp College, —. 580.
 Impending teachers' strike in —. 906-08.
 Introduction of prohibition in — and Ajmer-Merwara. 96-97.
 Murders committed in —. 248.
 New province comprising East Punjab, —, Ajmer-Merwara and certain U. P. districts. 819.
 Non-availability of Hindi books prescribed for the 7th and 8th class students in —. 697.
 Ownership of house of Rulers of states in — and Bombay. 74-75.
 Plans for relieving scarcity of houses in —. 338-39.
 Price of guns in — and manufacture in Ordnance factories. 698.
 Property with Custodian of Evacuee Property, —. 780-83.
 Quarters for Central Government employees in —. 800-03.
 Quarters for government servants in —. 198.
 Refugees right to vote in general elections for — Corporation. 472.
 Removal of ban on import of Mrita Sanjibani Sura in —. 905.
 Removal of refugees stalls from Chandni Chowk, —. 965-68.
 Report of — Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee. 670.
 Requisitioning of motor vehicles in —. 89.
 Resolutions of — Improvement Trust Conference. 673.
 Restoration of houses in — declared evacuee property by Custodian. 796-97.
 Restriction on return of Muslims from Pakistan and restoration of mosques in —. 108.
 Road accidents in —. 90-92.
 Running of a through train between Madras and — via Dhond-Manmad route. 169.
 Sanitation in —. 665-66.
 Schemes for housing refugees in —. 378-79.
 Shifting of certain Departments from —. 537.
 Taxis plying in — without meters. 236.
 Time taken by Grand Trunk Express between Madras and —. 130-32.
 Unclaimed packages lying at — main and New Delhi Railway stations. 715-16.
 Victoria Zanana hospital —. 692.
 See also "New Delhi".

DELHI CENTRAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY—

Question re —. 527-29.

DELHI-NAGPUR TRUNK ROAD—

See "Road(s)".

DEMobilIZATION—

Question re—

- Re-employment of demobilised army men. 668-69.
 Re-employment of demobilised Assamese officer in forces. 254.

DEMONETIZATION—

Question re rumours re — of Rs. 100 notes. 902.

DENTAL COLLEGE—

Question re establishment of —. 698.

DENTISTS ACT—

See "Act(s)".

DEPARTMENT(S)—

Question re—

- Age of superannuation in Central Government offices. 581.
 Attached and Subordinate offices under Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry. 57.
 Ban on holding of meetings and distribution of leaflets by Government servants in office permits. 892.

DEPARTMENT(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- and attached offices of Government of India. 98-99.
 Government of India's offices at Simla and Calcutta. 50-53.
 Proficiency examination for stenographers in Secretariat and attached offices. 892-93.
 Reduction in Government of India —. 344-45.
 Reports of working of Ministries. 646.
 Shifting of certain — from Delhi. 537.
 Temporary employees in Government offices. 351-53.
 Temporary posts in Secretariat and attached offices. 896.
 See also "Secretariat".

DEPORTATION—

Question re — of Antonius Raab, a Baroda State employee. 575-76.

DEPOSIT(S)—

Question re—

- Payment of Savings Bank — and National Savings and Post Office Cash Certificates purchased in Pakistan. 816-17.
 Refund of — collected by Central Excise Department at Castle Rock, Goa. 465-66.

DEPRECIATION—

Question re safeguards against — of Sterling currency. 246-47.

DEPUTATION(S)—

Question re—

- Chief Controller of Exports on — abroad. 306-07.
 Deputationists from Provinces and States in Government of India Secretariat. 365.
 Staff sent to foreign countries on —. 285.
 See also "Delegation(s)".

DERAILMENT—

Question re enquiry into — of 29 Up passenger train on O. T. Railway. 153-54.

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S.—

Question re—

- Amraoti-Narkhed Project on G. I. P. Railway. 603.
 Broadening of railway bridge at Badnera. 511.
 Construction of aerodrome at Amraoti. 510.
 Cotton cultivation. 925.
 Fair price to cane growers and harassment by Managers of Rawalgaon Sugar Factory. 616.
 Fixation of maximum sale price of imported goods. 539-40.
 Help to students from Hyderabad. 469-70.
 Import licences for machineries. 817-18.
 Import of motor-cars, trucks, motor cycles and cycles. 811-13.
 Irrigation and Hydro-Electric schemes for Berar. 541.
 Locomotives and wagons owned by Government Railways. 732.
 Manufacture of machineries by government. 758.
 Ministers, Advisers, Dewans and Administrators in Unions or States. 684-86.
 Motor vehicles and cycles sold by Disposals Department. 926.
 Motor vehicles and cycles with Disposals Directorate. 926.
 New Province comprising East Punjab, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and certain U. P. districts. 819.
 Over-bridge at railway level-crossing in Amraoti. 602.
 Persecution in Hyderabad of people coming to India. 469.
 Production of cotton and expenditure on research in Berar. 925.
 Prohibition in provinces and states. 876.
 Railway line for Khandwa to Parabhni (Hyderabad) via Akola. 602-03.
 Restoration of Darwha-Digras railway line in Central Provinces. 602.
 Scholarships awarded in 1948-49 for studies abroad. 469.
 Scholarships for Scheduled Castes students. 680-84.
 Scholarships for studies abroad. 469.
 Scholarships for studies abroad in Medicine. 676-77.
 Schools for training of nurses and number of beds in hospitals in provinces and states. 677-79.
 Source of supply and price of match boxes. 510.
 Supply and distribution of kerosene oil. 814.
 Universities at Baroda, Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior. 679-80.
 Wagons for transport of onions. 924.
 Wagons for transport of oranges. 713-37.

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S.—*contd.*

- Question (Supplementary) re—
 Chief Controller of Exports on deputation abroad. 305-07
 Cold storage plants for preservation of foodstuffs. 595
 Conference of Rajpramukhs and Prime Ministers of Unions of States. 207.
 Control over Inter-Dominion traffic of people. 534.
 Exchange of prisoners with Pakistan. 632.
 Expenditure on Relief and rehabilitation of refugees. 310
 Grants-in-aid to universities and other educational institutions. 361.
 Indian States which do not levy Income-tax. 343
 Leakage of decisions at Textile Conference re partial control. 726.
 Lighting in railway compartments and repair of rolling stock. 715.
 Measures for prevention of Railway accidents. 126.
 Monthly expenditure on and work done by Employment Exchanges. 183.
 National Cadet Corps. 204.
 Nizam's intention to refer his case to U.N.O. 708.
 Payment of cash in lieu of rations to refugees in camps. 773.
 Property with Custodian of Evacuee Property Delhi. 781-82.
 Protection of wild birds and animals. 729.
 Rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees in Cooh-Bihar and Tripura. 192.
 Rehabilitation of refugees and absorption of displaced Government servants. 20.
 Repatriation of silver bullion backing reserve for currency transferred to Britain. 83.
 Research work at Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Station, Poona. 395.
 Return of Muslim evacuees from Western Pakistan. 396.
 Sales from Disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 263.
 Selection for appointments in Indian Foreign Service. 392.
 Staff of Central Public Works Department. 190.

DETENTION—

- Question re — of Ex-Ruler of Rewa State. 898-99.
 — of R. S. S. and other workers in Centrally Administered Areas. 100.
 — under Public Safety Act in Delhi and other Centrally Administered Areas during first half of 1948. 103.
 Foreigners interned in India during World War II. 349-50.

DEVASTHANAM(S)—

- Question re lands and — kept as private property by ex-Rulers of Eastern States Agency. 470-71.

DEVELOPMENT—

- Question re—
 — of cottage industries. 411.
 — of Greater Delhi and accommodation for Government servants. 1-3.
 Experimental post offices opened in Orissa under post war — scheme. 608-10.
 Grant to Provinces for post-war — schemes. 364.
 Long term plan for National Reconstruction. 202.
 See also "Reorganisation".

DEVELOPMENT BOARDS—

- Question re co-ordination of activities of Central and Provincial —. 201-02.

DEWAN—

- Question re Ministers, Advisers, — and Administrators in Unions of States. 684-86.

DHANBAD—

- Question re—
 Explosion due to collision of goods train against colliery siding at —. 158-59.
 Plans for re-organisation of Indian School of Mines, —. 309-10.

DHARWAR—

- Question re—
 Broadcasting station for Ahmedabad, Bezwada and —. 891.
 Kannada Money Order forms for — post offices. 294.

DHOND—

- Question re running of a through train between Madras and Delhi via — Manmad route. 169.

DIBRUGARH—

- Question re daily air mail services to Jorhat, — and Tezpur. 614.

DIETETIC(S)—

- Question re introduction of elementary course in — in Public Schools. 226-27.

DIGRAS—

- Question re restoration of Darwha — railway line in Central Provinces. 602.

DINAPUR—

- Question re tenders for labour at Gaya, Mughalserai, Mokameh Ghat, Jhajha — and Barmadib. railway stations. 65-66.

DINING CAR—

- Question re — contractors on Delhi-Lalamusa express train. 956.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS—

- Question re selection and appointment of High Commissioners and Agents. 332.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE—

- Question re training for new entrants to —. 316-17.

DISCIPLINE—

- Question re representations by workers' union against S. I. Railway administration re promotions and misuse of — and Appeal Rules. 25.

DISPENSARY(IES)—

- Question re establishment of — in New Delhi. 879.

DISPOSALS—

- Question re—
 — articles with Government. 59-62.
 Report of — Utilisation Committee. 266-67.
 Report of — Utilisation Committee re — of Machine tools. 958-59.

DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE—

- Question re—
 Expenditure on —. 929.
 Motor vehicles and bicycles sold by Disposals Department. 926.
 Motor vehicles and cycles with —. 926.
 Sale of Pontoons to a private firm by Director of Disposals. 958.
 Sales from disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 261-63.
 Surplus stores held by Director-General of Disposals. 268-69.

DISTRIBUTION—

- Question re—
 Control over production and — of Cement and iron. 137.
 — and processing of steel. 116-21.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD(S)—

- Question re grant to —, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwata. 577-79.

DISTURBANCE(S)—

- Question re losses to Indians in Malaya —. 399.
 See also "Riot(s)".

DIWAKAR, SHRI R. R.—

Question re—

- Accountants Examination in Posts and Telegraphs Department. 298.
 Admission of private cases by senior staff of Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi. 693.
 Ban on export of bones and use of bone-meal and human waste as manure. 290-93.
 City compensatory allowance for Government employees in Hubli. 356.
 Development of Cottage Industries. 411.
 Establishment of All-India Medical Institute. 691.
 Failure to use all Sterling released by import of capital goods. 405-06.
 Food and crop statistics. 416.
 Head Postmasters in second class Head offices. 425.
 Import of capital and other goods against Sterling Balances. 256.
 Indian Consuls at Goa and Pondicherry. 318.
 Industrial Policy of provinces. 411-15.
 Kannada Money Order forms for Dharwar post offices. 294.
 Legislation for labour welfare. 318-21.

BIWAKAR, SHRI R. R. —contd.**Question re—contd.**

- Musical Academy at Madras and Lucknow. 586-89.
 Over-crowding in third class on railways. 415-16.
 Payment of pensions in U. K. 256-57.
 Permits from Income-Tax Department for registration of deeds. 356-57.
 Refund of deposits collected by Central Excise Department at Castle Rock, Goa. 465-66.
 Removal of Control on printing paper. 295.
 Re-organisation of Government of India Secretariat. 357-58.
 Re-organisation of Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi. 691.
 Re-organisation of office of Director General of Health Services. 692.
 Re-organisation of Railway workshop at Hubli. 294-95.
 Revision of scale of dearness allowance for Posts and Telegraphs employees. 294.
 Statistical Department for Government of India. 378.
 Time Test of Accounts Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 297.
 Training for new entrants to Diplomatic Service. 316-17.
 Training of National Military Cadets. 256.
 Use of word "Kannada" instead of "Kanarese". 355.
 Victoria Zanzana Hospital, Delhi. 692.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Bajpai Committee's Report re re-organisation of Secretariat. 230.
 Development of Greater Delhi and accommodation for Government servants. 3.
 Facilities given to U. N. O. Commission on Kashmir. 5.
 Report of West Coast Harbours Committee. 133.
 State-aided companies for development of Indian shipping. 521.

DOCK(S)—

See "Port(s)".

DOCTORS—

- Question re employment of Homœopathic ——. 819.

DOCUMENTS—

- Question re disappearance of ——— pertaining to division of armed forces. 69.

DOLLAR(S)—**Question re—**

- Action under Indian Income-Tax Act against officers of Sterling and ——— companies. 105.
 Refund to share holders of Sterling and ——— companies. 105.

DOLLAR EXCHANGE—

- Question re wastage of ——— by Mr. Bimal P. Jain on pleasure trip from Chicago to San Francisco. 628, 910.

DRAINAGE—

- Question re water works and ——— schemes for Ajmer. 896-97.

DRESS—**Question re—**

- Ban against Indian ——— in Forest College, Dehra Dun. 749.
 National ———. 24.

DRINKING WATER—

- Question re supply of ——— at railway stations. 173

DRIVER—

- Question re goods train left Jharra without ———. 943.

DURGABAI, SHRIMATI G.—**Question (Supplementary) re—**

- Conference of Provincial Ministers re Financial aid to Provinces for house building. 208.
 Grants-in-aid to universities and other educational institutions. 361.
 High salaried appointments made after 15th August 1947. 436.
 Lighting in railway compartments and repair of rolling stock. 714.
 Musical Academy at Madras and Lucknow. 559.
 New administrative set-up for States Unions. 239.
 Recovery of abducted women. 301.
 Rehabilitation of refugees from Western Pakistan. 390.
 Rehabilitation of refugees in provinces and states. 311.
 Report of Economy Committee and economy in Defence Department. 87.

URGABAI, SHRIMATI G.—contd.**Question (Supplementary) re—contd.**

- Research work at Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Station, Poona. 395.
 Scholarships for studies abroad in Medicine. 676.
 Scholarships to Scheduled Castes students. 684.
 Schools for training of nurses and number of beds in hospitals in provinces and states. 678

DUTY—**Question re—**

- Appointment of Lao Information Officer by President of Lao Cess Committee. 172-73.
 Customs ——— on salt imported from Pakistan. 246.
 ——— on salt from Pakistan. 760.
 Prices of salt before and after abolition of ——— and failure of factories in North Orissa. 149-50.
 Refundable excise ——— on tea. 586.
 Sale of arms and ammunition and other articles by crews of foreign ships at ports to avoid customs ———. 339-40.
 See also "Tax(es)".

E**EAST AFRICAN COLONIES—**

- Question re Inter-Territorial Organisation of ———. 391.

EAST BENGAL—**Question re—**

- Check on entry of ——— refugees into Assam. 193-95.
 Declaration of citizenship by ——— refugees. 695, 820.
 Rehabilitation of ——— refugees in Assam. 192-93.
 Rehabilitation of ——— refugees in Cooch-Bihar and Tripura. 192.
 Rehabilitation of refugees from ———. 640-43.
 Relief camps for refugees from ———. 27-28.
 See also "Pakistan".

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

EAST PUNJAB—**Question re—**

- Cement supplied to ——— Government for distribution to public. 754-55.
 Government of India Offices in Simla and buildings lent to ——— Government. 175-76.
 I.C.S. and I.A.S. Officers lent to ———. 365.
 Irrigation of certain ——— districts through Bhakra Dam Project. 796.
 New province comprising ———, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and certain U.P. Districts. 819.
 Plan for raising National Volunteer Corps for ———. 333-34.
 Resettlement of Meos in Gurgaon District, ———. 12-17, 993-1005.
 Slack coal to ———. 755.

EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION—**Question re—**

- Care-taker Government for Patiala and ———. 912-14.
 Popular Ministry in ———. 877.

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY—

See "Railways".

EASTERN STATES AGENCY—

See "States Agency, Eastern".

ECONOMIC COMMISSION—

- Question re— proposals accepted by UNECAFE for building up Asia strong economic entity. 624-26.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME ———

- Question re ——— and industrial programme. 529.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS—

- Question re check on agents of and ——— against Hyderabad. 97-98.

ECONOMIC SITUATION—

- Question re recommendations of economists re ———. 902.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE—

Question re—

—, 432-33.

Report of — and economy in Defence Department. 86-88.

EDUCATION—

Question re—

Candidates sent abroad for higher studies at Government expense. 209-26.

— and welfare of the blind. 873.

— in rural areas through radio. 877.

— of refugees children in Centrally Administered Areas. 249-52.

Percentage of revenue spent by provinces and states on — and medical relief. 436-37.

Policy re Basic — under Wardha Scheme. 104.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION (S)—

Question re—

Acquisition of land near Delhi for new —. 695.

Government — in Assam. 673.

Grants-in-aid to Universities and other —. 358-62.

Institutions for education of the blind. 106-07.

Institutions for degree course in dairy science. 417.

— for study of Geo-Politics. 893.

EGYPT—

Question re delegation to — for purchase of long staple cotton. 523-25.

EJECTMENT—

Question re—

— of peasants from lands in Vindhya Pradesh. 577.

Forcible evacuation of passengers by railway police on Ahmedabad-Ajmer-Agra-Delhi line. 170.

ELECTION (S)—

Question re—

Instructions by Reform Commission Assam re enrolment of voters for next General —. 798-99.

Refugees right to vote in General — for Delhi Corporation. 472.

ELECTORAL ROLLS—

Question re registration of refugees on — under new Constitution. 517-19.

ELECTRICAL GOODS—

Question re heavy machinery for state owned — manufacturing factory. 718.

ELECTRICITY —

Question re—

Delhi Central Electric Power Authority. 527-29.

— and Police Post for Gandhi Nagar. 805, 909.

Electrification of Railways in Calcutta and suburbs. 485.

Interruptions in supply of — in Ajmer and Beawar. 634-35.

EMBEZZLEMENT —

Question re financial help to evacuees from Burma and — by an I.C.S. Officer of Bengal. 8-10.

EMPLOYEE(S)—

Question re—

Age limit for retirement of Ministerial Government servants. 464.

Allotment of land to Posts and Telegraphs Department — at Patna for Construction of houses. 49-50.

Amelioration of condition of Cantonment Board —. 205.

Appeal to Government servants to share houses with refugees and other Government servants. 644.

Ban on holding of meetings and distribution of leaflets by Government servants in office premises. 892.

Bar on allotment of accommodation to Government servants owning houses in New Delhi. 815.

City compensatory allowance for Government — in Hubli. 356.

Confirmation of Scheduled Castes Government —. 672-73.

Development of Greater Delhi and accommodation for Government servants. 1-3.

Effect of partition on Government —. 901.

EMPLOYEE(S)—contd.

Question re—contd.

Employment of retrenched staff of Military Accounts Department. 101-02.

Fixation of pay of Railway Audit Department —. 901.

House building advances to Government —. 900-01.

Housing accommodation for Government servants in Delhi. 198.

Privilege ticket order concession to Government —. 896.

Quarters for Central Government — in Delhi. 800-03.

Re-employment by Assam Government of personnel opting for Pakistan after re-consideration of initial choice. 972.

Rehabilitation of refugees and absorption of displaced Government servants. 17-20.

Resettlement of retrenched Government —. 672.

Revision of scale of dearness allowance for Posts and Telegraphs —. 294.

Staff of and publications undertaken by Publications Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. 89-90.

Staff of Central Public Works Department. 190.

Staff sent to foreign countries on deputation. 285.

Strength of staff and allotment of accommodation by Estate Office. 189-90.

Temporary — in Government offices. 351-53.

Temporary promotion of — of Cantonment Boards and Cantonment Department as Executive Officers. 466-68.

Travelling and halting allowances to Government — and non-officials in India during last ten years. 585.

See also "Railway Employee(s)".

EMPLOYMENT—

Question re —

— of foreign technician after 15th August, 1947. 421-24.

— of Homoeopathic doctors. 819.

— of retrenched staff of Military Accounts Department. 101-02.

Re-employment by Assam Government of personnel opting for Pakistan after re-consideration of initial choice. 972.

Re-employment of demobilised army men. 668-69.

Re-employment of demobilised Assamese officers in forces. 254.

Re-employment of Ex-I.N.A. Officers and men. 463.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE(S)—

Question re—

Monthly expenditure on and Work done by —. 183-88.

Persons employed through —. 785-86.

Resettlement — scheme. 784.

Technical and vocational training by —. 636-39.

ENGINEERS, INDIAN SERVICE OF—

Question re selection for —. 537.

ENGLAND—

See "United Kingdom".

ENQUIRY—

Question re — into derailment of 29 Up passenger train on O.T. Railway. 153-54.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE —

See "Committee(s)".

ENROLMENT—

Question re — on Register of Accountants. 799-800.

ENVELOPE(S)—

Question re—

Inland air mail post cards and air mail —. 938.

Non-availability of post-cards and postal — in Madras. 514.

EPIDEMIC(S)—

Question re—

Census of cattle and causes of —. 963.

Deaths due to plague in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. 255.

ESPIONAGE—

Question re—

Check on agents and economic sanctions against Hyderabad. 97-98.

Fifth Columnist activities of Muslim Leaguers in India. 102-03.

ESPIONAGE—*contd.***Question re—*contd.***

Sikhs and Hindus of Pakistan arrested for —. 893.

Training of Indian Muslims in Fifth Columnist activities by Razakars in Hyderabad. 106.

ESTATE OFFICE—**Question re** strength of staff and allotment of accommodation by —. 189-90.**EVACUEE(S)—****Question re—**

Arrears of income-tax super-tax or Corporation-tax of — to Pakistan. 252-53.

Compensation to — from Burma. 11-12.

Custodian of Evacuee property, Sind, 370.

Evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan. 40-43.

Evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from Sind. 195.

Factories left by — in Western Pakistan and in India. 817.

Financial help to — from Burma and embezzlement by an I.C.S. Officer of Bengal. 8-10.

Houses, shops, etc., of — lying vacant in Delhi. 28.

Income-tax assessment of — from Pakistan. 589-90.

Land left by Muslims in India and by Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan. 17.

Orphan — children under Government custody. 645-46.

Protest against attack on non-Muslim — in West Punjab. 544.

Recovery of subsistence allowance paid to Burma — in Orissa. 7-8.

Rehabilitation Departments in Provinces for aid to — from Burma. 10-11.

Relief to Hindu — from Hyderabad. 33.

Return of Muslim — from Western Pakistan. 396-97.

Transfer from Pakistan of Post Office Cash Certificates held by —. 420.

See also "Hindu(s)" also "Refugee(s)" also "Sikh(s)".

EVACUEE PROPERTY—**Question re—**

Allotment of Muslim evacuees' factories' and industrial concerns in Delhi. 46.

Custodian of — and Town Expansion Schemes in Ajmer-Merwara. 45.

Custodian of —, Sind. 370.

Property with Custodian of —, Delhi. 780-83.

Report on working of office of custodian of —. 379-80.

Restoration of houses in Delhi declared — by Custodian. 796-97.

See also "Property".

EXAMINATION(S)—**Question re —**

Accountants — in Posts and Telegraphs Department. 298.

— for recruitment of Assistants in Central Secretariat. 574-75.

Proficiency — for stenographers in Secretariat and Attached Offices. 892-93.

Test for recruitment to All-India and Central Services. 705.

Time-test of Accounts Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 297.

EXCAVATION—**Question re** Government policy concerning — work carried out under the auspices of the Archaeological Department. 78-80.**EXCHANGE—****Question re—**

— of Provident and Pension Fund records of refugees. 371-72.

Wastage of Dollar — by Mr. Bimal P. Jain on pleasure trip from Chicago to San Francisco. 628 910.

EXCISE COLLECTORATE—**Question re** separate — for Assam. 463.**EXCISE DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL—****Question re—**

Paucity of Oriyas in — in Orissa. 85-86.

Refund of deposit collected by — at Castle Rock, Goa. 465-66.

EXCISE DUTY—

See "Duty".

EXECUTION—**Question re** non-execution of death-sentence of Dr. Abdul Ghani Qureshi. 34-35.**EXHIBITIONS—****Question re—**

Industrial —. 757.

International fairs and —. 793.

EXPENDITURE—**Question re—**

Estimates of income and — of Himachal Pradesh Province. 696.

— on and progress made in construction. 161-63.

— on and results of 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 164-68.

— on Coal Commissioner's Department. 766-67.

— on disposals directorate. 924.

— on Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. 379.

— on Railway employees. 948.

— on refugee camps and delay in rehabilitation. 31-33.

— on relief and rehabilitation of refugees. 310.

— on strategic roads in Assam. 424.

Expenses on conduct of cases on behalf of railways. 766.

India's Ambassadors, High Commissioners or Trade Agents and their —. 325-31.

Monthly — on and work done by Employment Exchanges. 183-88.

EXPERIMENTAL POST OFFICES—

See "Post Offices".

EXPLOSION—**Question re** — due to collision of goods train against colliery siding at Dhanbad. 158-59.**EXPORT(S)—****Question re—**

Ban on — of bones and use of bone-meal and human wastes as manure. 290-93.

Chief Controller of — on deputation abroad. 306-07.

Embargo on — of gold to Pakistan. 905-06.

— of bones and import of fertilizers. 288-89.

— of bones and import of fertilizers. 1006.

— of groundnut. 807.

— of Indian tea to foreign countries. 819.

Grant of — licences. 547.

Illegal transfer of licences under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. 805.

Prevention of — of sulphur and other finished products from Japan by the South Pacific

American Control Authorities. 810-11.

Production and — of manganese ore. 779-80.

Rice exported from Assam. 943.

Sale of Indian tea in certain Asian countries. 648.

Sale of Indian tea in hard currency areas. 647-48.

EX-RULER(S)—

See "Ruler(s)".

EX-SERVICEMEN—**Question re** help to disabled — and sufferers under British Rule. 787.**EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS—****Question re —**

Union of — of Postal Department. 951.

Union of — of Postal Department, Madras Circle. 963.

F**FACTORY (IES)—****Question re—**

Allotment of Muslim Evacuees' — and industrial concerns in Delhi. 46.

Aluminium —. 928.

Distribution and processing of steel. 116-21.

Discovery of arms and ammunition manufacturing — in Monghyr District, Bihar. 78.

Employment of children in industries. 645.

Establishment of Rayon — at Poona in place of Dehra Dun. 153.

Expenditure on and progress made in construction of Sindri —. 161-63.

FACTORY(IES)—*contd.*Question *re—contd.*

- left by evacuees in Western Pakistan and in India. 817.
- Fair price to cane growers and harassment by managers of Rawalgaon Sugar —. 615.
- Heavy machinery for State-owned Electrical Goods Manufacturing —. 718.
- Hindustan Aircraft —. 44.
- Houses, shops and — abandoned in Delhi. 380.
- Measures to accelerate production of cloth. 147.
- Non-implementation of terms of Industrial Truce by industrialists. 202.
- Prices of salt before and after abolition of duty and failure of — in North Orissa 149-50.
- Steel and iron — for Central Provinces. 724.
- Telephone — at Bangalore. 417-18.
- Transfer of sten-gun — from Hyderabad to Calcutta. 235-36.

See also "Ordnance Factory(ies)".

FAIR(S)—

- Question *re* international — and exhibitions. 793.

FEDERAL COURT—

- Question *re* desirability of shifting — from Delhi. 202.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION—

- Question *re* — examination of 1947 for recruitment to I.A. and I.P. Services. 697.

FERTILIZER(S)—

Question *re—*

- Ban on export of bones and use of bone-meal and human waste as manure. 290-93.
- Desirability of using tractors and chemical —. 127-28.
- Export of bones and import of —. 288-89, 1006.
- Import of —. 288.
- Manufacture of compost and its use in provinces and states. 135-36.
- Use of Chemical —. 408.

FIFTH COLUMNIST ACTIVITY(IES)—

See "Espionag

FIJI—

- Question *re* Government Agents in Mauritius and — to safeguard interests of Indian settlers. 370.

FILM(S)—

Question *re—*

- Misrepresentation of India through — sent to U.N.O. 815-16.
- Techni-colour — for children. 666-67.

FINANCIAL AID—

See "Aid"

FIRE WOOD—

- Question *re* purchase of — by Railways. 171.

FISH CURING—

- Question *re* organisation of co-operative drying and curing of fish and provision for transport facilities. 56-57.

FOODGRAINS—

Question *re—*

- Cereals position. 961.
- sent to Madras after decontrol. 513.
- Import of cereals. 948-49.
- Import of —. 280-84.
- Import of — and measures to ensure self-sufficiency. 138-42.
- Import of —, consumer and capital goods. 40.
- Import of Sugar, wheat and rice into Assam. 943.
- Inadequate shelter for — in railway godowns. 600-01.
- Movement of gram through railways within the United Provinces. 409-10.
- Prices and quantities of wheat and rice imported. 407-08.
- Rice exported from Assam. 943.
- Rice imported into Assam. 943.

FOODGRAINS—*contd.*Question *re—contd.*

- Rising prices of — after arrival of last *rabi* crop. 279-80.
- Scheme for production of more —. 284.
- Shortage of — in United Provinces. 168.
- U. P. Government's deal in sugar and rise in prices of —. 151.
- U. P. Government's demand of 50,000 tons of —. 153.
- Yield before and after 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 744-49.

FOODSTUFFS—

Question *re—*

- Cold storage plants for preservation of —. 594-96.
- Contract for purchase of — from abroad for 1948. 44.
- Food and crop statistics. 416.
- Import of Wheat and tinned — from Australia. 264-65.
- Measures to check adulteration of —. 104.
- Rising prices of —. 921-23.
- Steps to check rising prices of —. 275-79.

FORCED LABOUR—

See "Labour".

FORCES—

Question *re—*

- Disappearance of documents pertaining to division of armed —. 69.
- Houses requisitioned for Military purposes. 661-62.
- Medals and honours to Indian — in Kashmir. 706.
- Military Training Centre, Jorhat. 538-39.
- Re-employment of demobilised Assamese officers in —. 254.
- Relief to troops fighting in Kashmir since the beginning of War. 474.

See also "Army".

FOREIGN COUNTRY (IES)—

Question *re—*

- Air agreements with —. 113-14.
- Candidates sent abroad for higher studies at Government expense. 209-26.
- Chief Controller of Exports on deputation abroad. 306-07.
- Comparative income *per capita* in India and —. 398.
- Delegations and missions to —. 791-93.
- Encouragement of tourist traffic from abroad. 492-93.
- Export of Indian tea to —. 819.
- Protests to foreign Governments *re* Sydney Cotton's flight over Indian territory. 27.
- Scholarships for studies abroad in medicine. 676-77.
- Sending agriculturists to America and Japan to study methods of agriculture. 287.
- Staff sent to — on deputation. 285.
- Stipends granted to Indian students by —. 904.

FOREIGN FIRM(S)—

- Question *re* agreement with — for manufacture of telephones. 737-39.

FOREIGN PUBLICITY SERVICE—

- Question *re* steps to improve —. 197.

FOREIGN SERVICE, INDIAN—

Question *re—*

- Recruitment to — and training to candidates. 788-90.
- Selection for appointments in —. 391-94.
- Training of new entrants to Diplomatic Service. 316-17.

FOREIGNER(S)—

Question *re—*

- interned in India during World War II. 349-50.
- Non-Indians in Indian Tea Market Expansion Board and licensing committee. 797-98.
- Sale of arms and ammunition and other articles by crews of foreign ships at ports to avoid Customs duty. 339-40.

FOREST COLLEGE—

Question re ban against Indian dress in —, Dehra Dun. 749.

FOREST EDUCATION—

Question re post of Director of Indian — at Dehra Dun. 56.

FORMS—

Question re shortage of — etc. in Post Offices in Orissa. 608.

FOUNTAIN PEN INK—

See "Ink".

FRANCHISE—

Question re refugees' right to vote in general election for Delhi Corporation. 472.

FREEZING—

Question re—of textile stocks. 719-21.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS—

Question re—

Negotiations re integration of French and Portuguese settlements with India. 201

Referendum in French possessions to decide merger with India. 369-70.

Restoration of properties of Indian Nationals in French territories and of the French in India. 299-300.

FRONTIER—

Question re—

Defence of Eastern — and repair of roads. 673.

Development of Lakhput Port and Defence of Cutch State Border. 431-32.

Strategic roads on Eastern —. 759.

FRUIT—

Question re—

— cultivation. 923.

Research in — diseases in arecanut by Indian Council of Agricultural Research. 172.

FUEL OIL—

See "Oil (s)".

FURNITURE—

Question re Government — dumps in New Delhi. 63-64.

G

GANDHI NAGAR—

Question re—

Ban against constructions in —. 806, 910.

Electricity and police post for —. 805, 909.

GANDHI MEMORIAL STAMP(S)—

Questions re printing of — in Switzerland. 500-01.

GANGA RAM, SIR—

Question re Desirability of transferring statues of Lala Lajpat Rai and — from Lahore. 195-96.

GARDEN—

Question re — charges in M.L.A. Bungalows. 799.

GAUHATI—

Question re Air services between Calcutta, Agartala and —. 617.

Short range of Broadcasting Station, —. 689.

GAUTAM, SHRI MOHAN LAL—

Question (supplementary) re—

Articles manufactured by Ambernath Ordnance Factory. 580.

Atrocities on Hindus in Hyderabad and Breach of Standstill Agreement.—349.

Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 558.

Government measures to check rise in prices of cloth. 485.

Houses and shops for refugees in Delhi. 177.

Reduction in Government of India Departments. 344.

Resettlement of Meos in Gurgaon District, East Punjab. 13-16.

Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 503.

GAYA—

Question re—

Corruption in Construction Department of E.I. Railway, —. 147.

Tenders for labour at —, Mughalserai, Mokameh Ghat, Jhajha, Dinapur and Barmadiah railway stations. 65-66.

GAZETTED OFFICERS—

Question re seniority of — on Railways after promotion from lower subordinate service. 35.

GENERAL HEADQUARTER(S)—

Question re —

Arrest of Officer-in-Charge Armoury Museum, — New Delhi. 663-64.

Embezzlement of arms from — Armoury, Delhi. 895.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—

Question re — for petroleum and kerosene oil. 969.

GEO-POLITICS—

Question re institution for study of —. 893.

GERMANY—

Question re—

Disposal of machinery obtained as war reparations from —. 962.

German industrial equipment allocated to India by Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, Brussels. 191-92.

Industrial plants as reparations from —. 538.

Machinery obtained as war reparations from —. 640.

Recovery of India's share of reparations from —. 188.

GHEE—

Question re control over production, distribution and price fixation of milk and —. 142.

GLIDER(S)—

Question re manufacture of —. 493-94.

GOA—

Question re—

Indian consuls at — and Pondicherry. 318.

Refund of deposits collected by Central Excise Department at Castle Rock, —. 465-66

GODOWN(S)—

Question re—

Claims re missing parcels and lack of — on B. N. Railway. 416.

Inadequate shelter for foodgrains in railway —. 600-01.

GOENKA, SHRI RAM NATH—

Question (Supplementary) re report of enquiry committee of Railway Grain Shops. 483

GOLD—

Question re—

Embargo on export of — to Pakistan. 905-06.

Statement in *Dawn* re Nizam's — Reserve. 472.

GOLOCKGUNJ—

Question re railway line between Siliguri and —, Assam. 505.

GOODS—

Question re—

Agreement re movement of perishable — between India and Pakistan. 5-7.

Application for licences for import of capital —. 375-78.

Failure to use all sterling released by import of capital —. 405-06, 498-501.

High prices of consumer —. 661.

Import of capital and other — against Sterling Balances. 256.

Import of foodgrains, consumer and capital —. 40.

Visit of Japanese Trade Mission and import of capital articles. 302-05.

GOODS TRAIN(S)—

See "Train(s)"

GOVERNMENT—

Question re—

- Abolition of titles conferred by British Indian — 584-85.
Hospitals aided and managed by Central — 993.
Manufacture of machineries by — 758.
Statistical Department for — of India. 378.
See also "Administration".

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—

- See "Department(s)"
also "Secretariat".

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE(S)—

- See "Employee(s)".

GOVERNMENT QUARTER(S)—

- See "Quarter (s)".

GOVERNOR-GENERAL—

- Question re salary and other emoluments of — 442, 655-58.

GOVIND DAS, SETH—

Question re—

- Age of superannuation in Central Government offices. 581.
Air service via Jubbulpore and construction of aerodrome. 499-500.
All-India Labour Organisations. 659-60.
Appointment of intermediaries between coolies and railway staff. 496-97.
Banning participation of communal organisations in politics. 872-73.
Broadcasting Station for Jubbulpore. 668.
Canal water dispute with West Punjab. 626.
Construction of Jubbulpore railway station. 495.
Construction of platforms at Saugor railway station. 495-96.
Demand for more telephone connections in Jubbulpore. 596-97.
Grant to provinces for post-war development schemes. 364.
Grant to *Hindi Sahitya Sammelan*, Allahabad. 362-63.
Grants-in-aid to Universities and other educational institutions. 358-62.
Help to disabled ex-servicemen and sufferers under British Rule. 787.
Inter-Territorial Organisation of East African Colonies. 391.
Leakage of decisions at Textile Conference re partial control. 725-26.
Losses to Indians in Malaya disturbances. 390.
Promotions in Engineering Branch of All-India Radio. 666.
Provision of lights in trains on Narrow Gauge Line of B.N. Railway. 295.
Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service and training to candidates. 788-90.
Re-starting of Ordnance Factory, Khamaria (Jubbulpore). 560-61.
Selection for appointment as Information Officers (External). 659.
Selection for posts of Information Officer (External). 580-81.
Short range of broadcasting Station, Nagpur. 667.
Smuggling of jute goods to South Africa. 390-91.
Stoppage of overtime wages for running staff on B.N. Railway. 296.
Techni-colour films for children. 666-67.
Telegraph workshops, Jubbulpore. 498-99.
Trained Labour Welfare Officers. 626-28.
Wastage of Dollar Exchange by Mr. Bimal P. Jain on pleasure trip from Chicago to San Francisco. 628, 910.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Admission of Students in and grant to Laxmi Narain Institute of Technology at Nagpur. 76.
Applications for licences for import of capital goods. 377.
Arrest of Officer-in-Charge, Armoury Museum, General Headquarters, New Delhi. 663-64.
Articles manufactured by Ambernath Ordnance Factory. 580.
Capital for industrial concerns. 355.
Cases referred to Income Tax Investigation Commission. 341.
Cattle slaughtered before and after 15th August, 1947. 604.
Census of able-bodied and disabled beggars. 438.
Check on Agents of and economic sanctions against Hyderabad. 97.
Confirmation of workers in ordnance factories. 464.
Construction of tube-wells in aid to 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 111.
Criminal tribes. 671.
Dacoities, thefts and robberies in Delhi. 431.
Development of Greater Delhi and accommodation for Government servants. 3.

GOVIND DAS, SETH—contd.

Question (Supplementary) re—contd.

- Discovery of miniature arms factory in New Delhi. 663.
Distribution and processing of steel. 120.
Draft-Bill on citizenship rights of Indians in Ceylon. 179.
Facilities given to U.N.O. Commission on Kashmir. 4.
Free passes for railway employees on basis of pay. 507.
Functions and appointment of Indian Commissioners in British Colonies. 23.
Government policy concerning excavation work carried out under the auspices of the Archaeological Department. 79-80.
Houses and shops for refugees in Delhi. 178.
Import of powdered milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 491.
Land under cultivation by tractors. 599.
Lighting in railway compartments and repair of rolling stock. 714-15.
Ministers, Advisers, Dewans and Administrators in Unions of States. 686.
National Savings Scheme. 446.
Nizam's intention to refer his case to U.N.O. 709.
Number of ordnance factories and selection of apprentices. 447.
Pakistan's part in Kashmir Operation. 374.
Persons employed through Employment Exchanges. 786.
Production and export of manganese ore. 780.
Protection of cattle for agriculture. 606.
Provincial news broadcast by All-India Radio. 675.
Recommendations of Bhoré Committee. 574.
Rehabilitation of refugees and absorption of displaced Government servants. 18, 19.
Relinquishment of office by Mr. Asaf Ali, Ambassador in U.S.A. 532.
Report of All-India Ayurvedic Committee. 84.
Resettlement of Meos in Gurgaon District, East Punjab. 16.
Salaries of Rulers of states merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 73, 74.
Sale of machinery to textile Manufacturing Corporation. 917.
Scholarships for studies abroad in medicine. 676.
Schools for training of nurses and number of beds in hospitals in provinces and states. 679.
Shifting of Zoological Survey of India from Banaras to Calcutta. 612.
Smuggling of cloth into Pakistan. 110.
Smuggling of goods into Hyderabad. 560.
State-aided companies for development of Indian shipping. 520-21.
Steps to improve Foreign Publicity Service. 197.
Training of printers. 462.
Universities for Baroda, Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior. 680.
Wainganga scheme in Central Provinces. 633-34.

GRAIN SHOPS—

- Question re report of Railway — Enquiry Committee. 485-86, 613.

GRAM—

- Question re movement of — through Railways within the United Provinces. 409-10.
See also "Foodgrains".

GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS—

- Question re time taken by — between Madras and Delhi. 130-32.

GRANT(S)—

Question re—

- for construction and improvement of roads in Assam. 515.
— for construction and improvement of roads in Assam States. 255.
— for expansion of technical and technological institutions. 471.
— for improvement of technical school, Jorhat, Assam. 581.
— of loans to refugees by Provinces. 322-23.
— to *Hindi Sahitya Sammelan*, Allahabad. 362-63.
— to Provinces for post-war development schemes. 364.
— to Universities and other educational institutions. 358-62.
— to District Local Boards, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. 577-79.
— to Nutrition Research Institute, Coonor. 231-33.
— to Tata School of Social Science. 92-94.
See also "Aid(s)".

GRATUITY—

Question *re*— etc. to I.N.A. men. 898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—

See "Railway (s)".

GRIFFITHS, MR. P. J.—

Question *re* emoluments of — of Tea Market Expansion Board. 798.

GROUNDNUT(S)—

Question *re* export of —. 807.

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN—

Question *re*—

Causes of failure of —. 159-60.

Construction of tube-wells in aid to —. 111-13.

Control over working of — in Provinces. 160.

Expenditure on and results of —. 164-68.

Import of foodgrains and measures to ensure self-sufficiency. 138-42.

Scheme for production of more foodgrains. 284.

Yield before and after —. 744-49.

GUHA, SHRI ARUN CHANDRA—

Question *re*—

Check on entry of East Bengal refugees into Assam. 193-95.

Liquidation of Banks in Bengal. 693-94.

Rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees in Assam. 192-93.

Rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees in Cooch-Behar and Tripura. 192.

Rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal. 640-43.

Question (Supplementary) *re*-exchange of prisoners with Pakistan. 631.

GUHA, SHRI G. S.—

Question *re*—

Air services between Calcutta, Agartala and Gauhati. 617.

Construction of road from Assam to Agartala in Tripura State. 618.

Railway link with Assam. 619.

Road link between Assam and West Bengal. 619.

Road link with Burma. 942.

Scheduled air service between Calcutta, Manipur, and Assam. 618.

GUN(S)—

Question *re* price of — in Delhi and manufacture in ordnance factories. 698.

GUPTA, SHRI DESHBANDHU—

Question *re*—

Amendment of the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915 and Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920. 899-900.

Control of rent for buildings in Delhi Province. 57.

Removal of refugee's stalls from Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 965-68.

Question (Supplementary) *re*—

Appointments of Programme and Transmission Assistants in Broadcasting Station, Cuttack 670.

Criminal tribes. 672.

Demand for more telephones connections in Jubbulpore. 597.

Help to disabled ex-servicemen and sufferers under British Rule. 787.

Inadequate shelter for foodgrains in railway godowns. 601.

Lighting in railway compartments and repair of rolling stock. 715.

Manufacture of motor cars and tractors in India. 712.

Nizam's intention to refer his case to U.N.O. 709.

Property with Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi. 781-83.

Rehabilitation of refugees. 530.

Rehabilitation of refugees in provinces. 636.

Removal of congestion at Bombay docks —. 768-69.

Salary and other emoluments of Governor-General. 658.

Sanitation in Delhi. 665.

Set up of Municipal Councils in Centrally Administered Areas. 675.

Training of printers. 462.

Unclaimed packages at Delhi Main and New Delhi railway stations. 715.

GUPTA, SHRI DESHBANDHU—*contd.*

Question (Supplementary) *re*—*contd.*

Unearthing of dumped war materials left by Britishers and Americans. 430.
Wagons for transport of oranges. 733-37.

GUPTA, SHRI GHANSHAYAM SINGH—

Declaration by — under Rule 2C. 427.

GUPTA, SHRI RAM CHANDRA—

Question *re* dissatisfaction amongst railway employees *re* issue of passes. 129.

GURGAON—

Question *re* resettlement of Meos in — District, East Punjab, 12-17, 993-1005.

GURDWARA(S)—

Question *re*—

Attack on — Hazur Sahib in Hyderabad by Muslims. 102.
Temples and — destroyed in Western Pakistan. 875.

GURUNG, SHRI ARI BAHADUR—

Declaration by — under Rule 2C. 69.

Question *re*—

Conditions of services of the Nepalese contingent. 895.
External Broadcasting service in Nepali. 895.

GWALIOR—

Question *re* Universities at Baroda, Indore, Ujjain and —. 679-80.

H

HANUMANTHAIYA, SHRI K.—

Question (Supplementary) *re*—

Acquiring Birla House for the Nation. 306.

Care-taker Government for Patiala and East Punjab States Union. 913.

Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts *via* Karachi. 556.

Deportation of Antonius Raab, a Baroda State employee. 576.

Development of Greater Delhi and accommodation for Government servants. 3.

Nizam's intention to refer his case to U.N.O. 708.

Ordnance factories working before and after war. 234.

Research for improving varieties of tobacco. 728.

Resettlement of Meos in Gurgaon District, East Punjab. 14.

Salaries of Rulers of States merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 73.

Transfer of sten-gun factory from Hyderabad to Calcutta. 235.

HARBOUR(S)—

See "Port(s)".

HARD CURRENCY AREAS—

Question *re* sale of Indian tea —. 647-48.

HASRAT MOHANI, MAULANA—

Question (Supplementary) *re*—

Atrocities on Hindus in Hyderabad and breach of Standstill Agreement. 348-49.

Buses of Delhi Transport Service. 271.

Cattle slaughtered before and after 15th August, 1947. 604.

Privileges, prerogatives and privy purses of ruling princes. 354.

Razakar raids into C.P. and Berar. 558.

Rising prices of food grains after arrival of last *rabi* crop. 260.

HAZARIBAGH—

Question *re* implementation of young Plan of 1943 and Conciliation Board Award of 1947 by colliery owners of — and Manbhum Coal Syndicate. 632.

HEALTH—

Question *re*—

Improvement of standard of —. 689.

Post-war Medical and — scheme for Ajmer-Merwara. 882.

Recommendations of Bhore Committee. 561-74.

HEALTH MINISTERS —

Question *re* resolutions passed in —. Conference. 674.

HEALTH MINISTRY OF—

Question *re* lending services of Secretary in — to Baroda. 879.

HEALTH SERVICES—

Question *re* re-organisation of Office of Director general of —. 692.

HIGH COMMISSIONER(S)—

Question *re*—

India's Ambassadors, — or Trade Agents and their expenditure. 325-31.

Selection and appointment of — and Agents. 332.

HIGH COURT(S)—

Question *re*—

— for Himachal Pradesh Province. 887-90.

— in Centrally Administered Areas and judges of — of States Unions. 438-41.

Relieving an Allahabad — Judge of his duties. 107-08.

HIGHWAYS—

See "Road(s)".

HIMACHAL PRADESH—

Question *re*—

Allowances to rulers of Simla Hills States. 696.

Capital of —. 697.

Estimates of income and expenditure of — Province. 696.

High Court for — Province. 883-90.

Organisation of administrative machinery for —. 696-97.

Popular administration for —. 890.

HIMATSINGKA, SHRI PRABHU DAYAL—

Question *re* rise in price of sugar after de-control. 502.

Question (Supplementary) *re*—

Cloth prices before and after decontrol. 483.

Sale of machinery to Textile Manufacturing Corporation. 916.

Surplus stores held by Director-General of Disposals. 269.

HINDI—

Question *re* non-availability of — books prescribed for the 7th and 8th — students in Delhi. 697.

See also "Language(s)".

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN—

Question *re* grant to —, Allahabad. 362-63.

HINDU(S)—

Question *re*—

Atrocities by Razakars on — in Hyderabad. 105.

Atrocities on — in Hyderabad and breach of Standstill Agreement. 348-49.

Conversion of and nationality of — and Sikhs in Pakistan. 790-91.

Evacuation of — and Sikhs from Sind. 195.

Exclusive admission of caste — in Lakshminarayan Technical Institute, Nagpur. 245.

Land left by Muslims in India and by — and Sikhs in Pakistan. 17.

Number of — and Muslim refugees from Jammu and Kashmir and women abducted by raiders. 546.

Relief to — migrating from Hyderabad. 367.

Sikhs and — of Pakistan arrested for espionage. 893.

See also "Evacuee(s)".

also "Refugee(s)".

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY—

Question *re* —. 44.

HIRAKUD DAM—

Question *re* railway link between Kantabanji (B.N.R.) and — via Balangir. 932.

HITAVADA—

re report in — *re* Central Provinces Aluminium Project. 904, 962.

HOME GUARDS—

Question *re* — and *Prantiya Raksha Dal* for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. 881-82.

HOMEOPATH(S)—

Question *re*—

Employment of Homeopathic doctors. 819.

Enquiry Committee for study and training in Homeopathy. 876.

HONOURS—

Question *re* medals and — to Indian Forces in Kashmir. 706.

HOSPITAL(S)—

Question *re*—

Admission of private cases by senior staff of Lady Hardinge —, New Delhi. 693.

Construction of — at Khohima, Naga Hills. 582.

— aided and managed by Central Government. 993.

Schools for training of nurse and number of beds in — in provinces and states. 677-79.

Victoria Zannana —, Delhi. 692.

HOSSAIN IMAM, MR.—

Question (Supplementary) *re*—

Cloth prices before and after decontrol. 483.

Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 502.

HOSTEL—

Question *re* management of Western Hostel, New Delhi. 1007-11.

HOTEL(S)—

Question *re*—

Control over charges made by — in New Delhi. 644.

— in premises of Zannana Tibbia College, Delhi. 66.

HOUSE(S)—

Question *re*—

Allotment of — to refugees in Delhi. 623-24.

Appeal to Government servants to share — with refugees and other Government servants. 644.

Assurances to students of Camp College, New Delhi *re* loans and housing facilities by Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner. 525.

Bar on allotment of accommodation to Government servants ownig — in New Delhi. 815.

Conference of Provincial Ministers *re* financial aid to provinces for — building. 208-09.

Construction of pre-fabricated —. 335-38.

Financing refugees for building of —. 379.

— building advances to Government employees. 900-01.

— and shops for refugees in Delhi. 176-78, 1006.

— requisitioned for military purposes 661-62.

—, shops and factories abandoned in Delhi. 380.

—, shops, etc., of evacuees lying vacant in Delhi. 28.

— Tax on Railway buildings within Ajmer Municipal limits. 613.

— Accommodation and cheap canteen for employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 940.

Housing accommodation and schools for Railway staff at Shakurbasti. 940.

Housing accommodation for Railway staff, Muradnagar. 941.

Housing accommodation for refugee Railway employees. 919-30.

Housing of refugees in Delhi. 314-15.

Ownership of — of rulers of states in Delhi and Bombay. 74-75.

Plans for relieving scarcity of — in Delhi. 338-39.

Rent of — requisitioned. 775-76.

Residential accommodation for officers and staff on Eastern Punjab Railway. 951.

Restoration of — in Delhi declared evacuee property by Custodian. 796-97.

Schemes for housing refugees in Delhi. 378-79.

Wagons used as residences in Scaldah yard, West Bengal —. 158.

See also "Quarter(s)".

HOUSE RENT—

See "Rent".

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE—

See "Allowance(s)".

HOUSE TAX—

See "Tax".

HOWRAH—

Question re goods handling contract to Bird and Company at —. 759.

HUBLI—

Question re—

City Compensatory Allowance for Government employees in —. 356.
Construction of aerodrome at —. 616.
Re-organisation of Railway Workshop at —. 294-95.

HUKAM SINGH, SARDAR—

Question re—

Action against *Maya* for publication of an article 'Sardarji'. 542, 909.
Care-taker Government for Patiala and East Punjab States Union. 912-14.
Compensation to refugees for agricultural land left in Pakistan. 817.
Exchange of inmates of mental hospitals between India and Pakistan. 808.
Factories left by evacuees in Western Pakistan and in India. 817.
Forcible seizure of Sindh Section of Jodhpur Railway by Pakistan. 473.
Protest against attack on Non-Muslim evacuees in West Punjab. 544.
Recovery of abducted Non-Muslim women from Pakistan. 544.
Rehabilitation of refugee lawyers. 808-10.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Exchange of properties between India and Pakistan. 777-78.
Miserable condition of Indians in Pakistan jails. 373.
Property with Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi. 782-83.
Return of Muslim evacuees from Western Pakistan. 397.

HUNGER STRIKE—

Question re — by a student of Camp College, Delhi. 580.

HYDERABAD—

Question re—

Action against smuggling of arms to —. 21.
Action by Government to intercept Sydney Cotton in his flight from Karachi to — over Indian territory. 26-27.
Aerodromes in —. 690.
Air passage to Mr. Beaumont, Private Secretary to Sir Walter Monckton, Nizam's Adviser. 504.
Arrest of — agents in U.P. 100.
Atrocities by Razakars on Hindus in —. 105.
Atrocities on Hindus in — and breach of Standstill Agreement. 348-49.
Attack on Gurdwara Hazur Sahib in — by Muslims. 102.
Carrying of arms to — by European aircrafts via Karachi. 555-58.
Check on Agents of and Economic sanction against —. 97-98.
Despatch of arms, ammunition and soldiers to — by Nawab of Bhopal. 901.
Help to students from —. 469-70.
Indian Muslims migrating to — to join Razakars and State Army. 366.
Loss due to incursions into Indian territory and action against —. 105-06.
Nizam's intention to refer his case to U.N.O. 707-09.
Persecution in — of people coming to India. 469.
Railway line for Khandwa to Parabhni (—) via Akola. 602-03.
Relief to Hindu evacuees from —. 33.
Relief to Hindus migrating from —. 367.
Smuggling of arms and ammunition into — by Britishers. 98.
Smuggling of arms and ammunition into — through Portuguese possessions. 180-81.
Smuggling of goods into —. 559-60.
Statement in *Dawn* re Nizam's gold preserves. 472.
Sydney Cotton's flight to — over Indian territory. 156-57, 367.
Training of Indian Muslims in Fifth Columnist activities by Razakars in —. 106.
Transfer of sten-gun factory from — to Calcutta. 235-36.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME(S)—

Question re—

Irrigation and — for Berar. 541.
Sanctioned — since the beginning of war. 35.
See also "Irrigation"

IMPORT(S)—

Question re—

Applications for licences for — of capital goods. 375-78.
Contract for purchase of food-stuffs from abroad for 1948. 44.
Customs duty on salt imported from Pakistan. 246.
Export of bones and — of fertilizers. 288-89, 1006.
Failure to use all Sterling released by — of capital goods. 405-06.
Failure to utilize total Sterling released by — of capital goods. 498-501.
Fixation of maximum sale prices of imported goods. 539-40.
Illegal transfer of licences under — and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. 805.
— licences for machineries. 817-18.
— of capital and other goods against Sterling Balances. 256.
— of cereals. 948-49.
— of fertilizers. 288.
— of foodgrains. 280-84.
— of food-grains and measures to ensure self-sufficiency. 138-42.
— of foodgrains, consumer and capital goods. 40.
— of fuel oil and establishment of Synthetic oil industry. 726-27.
— of motor-cars, trucks, motor cycles and cycles. 811-12.
— of powdered milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 486-92.
— of shipping. 381-82.
— of sugar, wheat and rice into Assam. 943.
— of tractors and bulldozers and their distribution in provinces. 655.
— of wheat and tinned foodstuffs from Australia. 264-65.
Licences for the — of betel-nut. 199-201.
Licences for — of bicycles. 806.
Manufacture and — of printing and fountain pen ink. 622.
Manufacture, — and distribution of tractors and bulldozers to provinces. 515.
Policy re grant of — licences. 521-23.
Policy re grant of licences for — of aluminium. 795-96.
Prices and quantities of wheat and rice imported. 407-08.
Production and — of steel. 954.
Removal of ban on — of Mrita Sanjibani Sura in Delhi. 905.
Rice imported into Assam. 943.
Supply of steel and grant of — licences to steel processors. 121.
Visit of Japanese Trade Mission and — of articles. 302-05.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL) ACT, 1947—

See "Act(s)".

IMPROVEMENT TRUST—

Question re resolutions of Delhi — Conference. 673.

INAMS—

Questions re pensions and — to political sufferers. 871.

INCOME—

Question re estimates of — and expenditure of Himachal Pradesh Province. 696.

INCOME, PER CAPITA—

Question re comparative — in India and foreign countries. 398.

INCOME, TAX—

Question re—

Action under Indian — Act against officers of Sterling and Dollar Companies. 105.
Arrears of —, super tax or corporation tax of evacuees to Pakistan. 252-53.
— assessment of evacuees from Pakistan. 589-90.
Indian States which do not levy —. 342-43.
Permits from — Department for registration of deeds. 356-57.
Rental value of immovable property assessed to —. 341-42.

INCOME-TAX INVESTIGATION COMMISSION—

Question re—

Cases referred to —. 340-41.
Notices sent by —. 252.

INCOME-TAX OFFICERS—

Question re appointment of Class II — prior to June, 1947. 100-101.

INDIA—

Question re—

Agreement re movement of perishable goods between — and Pakistan. 5-7.
 Exchange of inmates of mental hospitals between — and Pakistan. 808.
 Factories left by evacuees in Western Pakistan and in —. 817.
 Misrepresentation of — through films sent to U.N.O. 815-16.
 Permits to Muslims in Pakistan for permanent settlement in —. 794.

INDIAN(S)—

Question re—

Amendments to Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946, of the Union of South Africa. 794-95.
 Appointment of an — as Commander-in-Chief. 689.
 Government Agents in Mauritius and Fiji to safeguard interests of — settlers. 370.
 — holding Foreign-going Masters Ticket. 793.
 — in Palestine. 542-43.
 — plantation labourers in Ceylon. 633.
 Losses to — in Malaya disturbances. 390.
 Miserable condition of — in Pakistan jails. 372-74.
 Restoration of properties of — nationals in French territories and of the French in India. 299-300.
 Safety of — in Burma. 646-47.
 Stipends granted to — students by foreign countries. 904.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE—

See "Administrative Service, Indian".

INDIAN ARCHIVES—

See "Archives".

INDIAN ARMY—

See "Army".

INDIAN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS—

Question re Junior Commissioned Officers of —. 103.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—

See "Civil Service, Indian".

INDIAN COMPANIES—

See "Company(ies)".

INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE—

See "Foreign Service, Indian".

INDIAN LANGUAGES—

See "Language(s)".

INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS—

Question re nationalisation of —. 739.

INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY—

Question re—

Gratuity etc. to — men. 898.
 Re-employment of ex-officers and men. 463.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE—

See "Police Service, Indian".

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES—

See "Mines, Indian School of".

INDO-CHINA—

Question re debt settlement agreement with French Government of —. 46-49.

INDO-PAKISTAN ISLAM LEAGUE—

See "Islam League, Indo-Pakistan".

INDORE—

Question re universities at Baroda, —, Ujjain and Gwalior. 679-80.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT—

Question re German — allocated to India by Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, Brussels. 191-92.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS—

See "Plant(s)".

INDUSTRIAL POLICY—

Question re — of Provinces. 411-15.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMME—

Question re Economic and —. 529.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE—

Question re non-implementation of terms of — by industrialists. 202.

INDUSTRY(IES)—

Question re—

Appointment of officer for development of cottage —. 739.
 Capital for industrial concerns. 355.
 Development of salt —. 936-37.
 Development of cottage —. 411.
 Foreign technicians for Synthetic Petrol —. 494-95.
 Import of fuel oils and establishment of Synthetic Oil —. 726-27.
 Industrial exhibitions. 757.
 Jute —. 725.
 Key — started by Government. 718.
 Rationalisation of sugar —. 926-27.
 Recommendations of Labour Investigation Committee on Leather Tanning —. 794.
 Ship-Building —. 752.
 See also "Factory(ies)".

INFLATION—

Question re—

Government measures to check rise in prices of cloth. 484-85.
 Lease conditions with salt monopolists in Orissa and rising prices of salt. 121-23.
 Rising prices of food-grains after arrival of last rabi crop. 279-80.
 Scarcity and rise in prices of cloth due to bottleneck in transport. 151-52.
 Steps to check rising prices of food stuffs. 275-79.
 U. P. Government's deal in sugar and rise in prices of food grains. 151.

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTRY OF —

Question re staff of and publication undertaken by Publications Division of —. 89-90

INFORMATION OFFICERS (EXTERNAL) —

Question re Selection for appointment of —. 580-81, 659.

INK—

Question re manufacture and import of printing and fountain pen —. 622.

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION—

Question re execution of — by Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat States, Union. 582.

INSURANCE —

Question re U.P. Pay Committee Schemes of Contributory Provident Fund cum Pension cum —. 99-100.

INTER-DOMINION AGREEMENT—

See "Agreement(s)".

INTER-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION—

Question re — of East African Colonies. 39.

INTEREST—

Question re — on India's Sterling Balances. 247-48.

INTERNMENT—

Question re foreigners interned in India during World War II. 349-50.
 See also "Detention(s)".

INTERVIEWS—

Question re — with State and political prisoners. 878.

IRON—

Question re—

Control over production and distribution of cement and —. 137.
Steel and — factory for Central Provinces. 724.

IRRIGATION—

Question re—

Building contract for Nangal and Bhakra Dam Projects to an American concern. 525-26.
Corporation for Bhakra Dam and Nangal projects. 796.
Investigation work on proposed Sangamashwar Project. 543.
— and Hydro-Electric Schemes for Begar. 541.
— of certain East Punjab districts through Bhakra Dam Project. 796.
Multipurpose schemes. 402-04.
Ranapadaagar Project. 543-44.
Research work at Central Waterways, — and Navigation Station, Poona. 394-95.
Sanctioned Hydro-electric Schemes since the beginning of War. 35.
Wainganga scheme in Central Provinces. 633-34.

ISLAM LEAGUE, INDO-PAKISTAN—

Question re activities of — of Lahore in India. 191.

ISRAEL, STATE OF—

Question re—

Recognition of —. 30-81
Representations by *Jamiat-ul-ulema-e-Hind* to Russia and U.S.A. re the recognition of —. 28.

ISTIMRARI—

Question re—

Abolition of — and Jagirdari systems in Ajmer Merwara. 133-34.
Revision of *Sanads* granted to Istimrardars in Ajmer-Merwara. 135.

IZATNAGAR—

Question re removal of files containing vaccines formulae from Indian Veterinary Institute — to Pakistan. 617.

JAGADALPUR—

Question re construction of railway line to —, Bustar State, C. P., 259-60.

JAGIRDARI—

Question re abolition of Istimrari and — systems in Ajmer-Merwara. 133-34.

JAI HIND—

Question re national salutation. 646.

JAIL(S)—

Question re—

Miserable condition of Indians in Pakistan —. 372-74.
Political convicts of 'Quit India' struggle still in Sind —. 404-05.

JAIN SHRI AJIT PRASAD—

Question re—

Admission of students in and grant to Laxmi Narain Institute of Technology at Nagpur. 77.
Detention of engines and rolling stock of Jodhpur Railway by Pakistan. 512.
Import of powdered milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 491-92.
Labour legislation. 545.
Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 502.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Abolition of Istimrari and Jagirdari systems in Ajmer-Merwara. 134.
Arrests due to defalcations in Engineering Branch of Post and Telegraphs Department, Bombay. 261.
Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 556-558.
Cloth prices before and after decontrol. 483.

JAIN, SHRI AJIT PRASAD—*contd.*

Question (Supplementary) re—*contd.*

Construction of tube-wells in aid to 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 112.
Desirability of using tractors and chemical fertilisers. 128.
Economy Committee. 433.
Facilities given to U.N.O. Commission on Kashmir. 5.
Conference of Provincial Ministers re financial aid to provinces for house building. 208.
Government measures to check rise in prices of cloth. 484.
Houses and shops for refugees in Delhi. 177.
Introduction of Prohibition on an All-India basis. 468.
Legislation for labour welfare. 321.
Monthly expenditure on and work done by Employment Exchanges. 187.
Ordnance factories working before and after war. 234.
Printing of Gandhi Memorial Stamps in Switzerland. 501.
Razakars raids into C. P. and Berar. 559.
Rehabilitation of refugees and absorption of displaced Government servants. 19.
Rehabilitation of refugees in provinces and states. 312.
Rehabilitation of refugees on reclaimed lands. 315.
Resettlement of Meos in Gurgaon District, East Punjab. 12-13.
Return of Muslim evacuees from Western Pakistan. 397.
Rising prices of food grains after arrival of last *rabi* crop. 280.
Sale of machinery to Textile Manufacturing Corporation. 917.
Scholarships for studies abroad in medicine. 677.
Selection for appointments in Indian Foreign Service. 392-93.
Steps to check rising prices of food stuffs. 277-79.
Surplus stores held by Director-General of Disposals. 269.
Training of students as technicians. 552.
Transfer of sten-gun factory from Hyderabad to Calcutta. 236.
Visit of Japanese Trade Mission and import of articles. 305.

MA E-HIND—

Question re representations by — to Russia and the U.S.A. re the recognition of State of Israel. 28.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR—

See "Kashmir".

JAPAN—

Question re—

Prevention of export of sulphur and other finished products from — by the South Pacific American Control Authorities. 810-11.
Purchase of Japanese textile machinery. 623.
Sending agriculturists to America and — to study methods of agriculture. 287.
Visit of Japanese Trade Mission and import of articles. 302-05.

JASWANT SINGHJI, RAO BAHADUR KANWAR—

Declaration by — under Rule 2C. 1.

JEEP(S)—

See "Motor Vehicle(s)".

JHAJHA—

Question re Tenders for labour at Gaya, Mughalserai, Mokameh Ghat, —, Dinapur and Barmadiah railway stations. 65-66.

JHARIA—

Question re goods train left — without driver. 943.

JHUNJHUNWALA, SHRI B. P.—

Question re—

Action under Indian Income-tax Act against officers of Sterling and Dollar Companies. 105.
Allotment of land to Posts and Telegraphs Department employees at Patna for construction of houses. 49-50.
Aluminium factories. 928.
Amount for which Examiner of Capital Issues granted permission. 354-55.
British assets in India against Sterling Balances. 247.
Capital for industrial concerns. 355.
Causes of failure of 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 159-60.

JHUNJHUNWALA, SHRI B. P.—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Control over working of 'Grow More Food' Campaign in provinces. 160.
 Expenditure on and progress made in construction of Sindri Factory. 161-63.
 Import of food grains, consumer, and capital goods. 40.
 Increasing production of consumer goods through village and small scale industries. 284-85.
 Interest on India's Sterling Balances. 247-48.
 Introduction of "Charge on Call" system to meet shortage of telephones. 161.
 Licences for starting textile and jute mills. 419-20.
 Measures to check adulteration of foodstuffs. 104.
 Persons employed through Employment Exchanges. 785-86.
 Policy re basic education under Wardha Scheme. 104.
 Policy re grant of licences for import of aluminium. 795-96.
 Production and consumption of aluminium. 927.
 Rationalisation of sugar industry. 926-27.
 Refund to share holders of Sterling and Dollar Companies. 105.
 Representations by *Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind* to Russia and U.S.A. re the recognition of State of Israel. 28.
 Resettlement Employment Exchange Scheme. 784.
 Restoration of dismantled railway lines in Bihar. 719.
 Safeguards against depreciation of Sterling Currency. 246-47.
 Scaling down of India's Sterling Balances. 246.
 Scheme for production of more foodgrains. 284.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Abolition of Istimrari and Jagirdari systems in Ajmer-Merwara. 134.
 Agreement re movement of perishable goods between India and Pakistan. 6.
 Applications for licences for import of capital goods. 378.
 Cattle slaughtered before and after 15th August, 1947. 605.
 Cloth prices before and after decontrol. 483.
 Cold storage plants for preservation of foodstuffs. 595-96.
 Construction of tube-wells in aid to 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 112.
 Desirability of using tractors and chemical fertilisers. 128.
 Government policy concerning excavation work carried out under the auspices of Archaeological Department. 80.
 Grant to Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor. 232-33.
 Import of powdered milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 492.
 Monthly expenditure on and work done by Employment Exchanges. 187.
 National Savings Scheme. 446.
 Qualifications for recruitment to Indian Administrative and Police Services. 241.
 Recommendations of Bhore Committee. 574.
 Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 503.
 Sales from disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 263.

JODHPUR STATE RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

JOGINDERNAGAR—

Question re restoration of Nagrota (Kangra)—(Mandi) railway line. 743.

JORHAT—

Question re—

- Daily air mail services to —, Dibrugarh and Tezpur. 614.
 Grant for improvement of technical school, —, Assam. 581.
 Military Training Centre, —. 538-39.

JUBBULPORE—

Question re—

- Air service via — and construction of aerodrome. 499-500.
 Broadcasting station for —. 668.
 Construction of — railway station. 495.
 Demand for more telephone connections in —. 596-97.
 Re-starting of ordnance factory, Khamaria —. 560-61.
 Telegraph workshops, —. 498-99.

JUDGE(S)—

Question re—

- High Courts in Centrally Administered Areas and — of High Courts of States Unions 438-41.
 Relieving an Allahabad High Court — of his duties. 107-08.

JUNIOR COMMISSIONED OFFICER(S)—

Question re — of I.A.O.C. 103.

JUTE—

Question re—

- Increasing production of —. 741-42.
 — industry. 725.
 Smuggling of — goods to South Africa. 390-91.

JUTE MILL(S)—

Question re licences for starting textile and —. 419-20.

JWALA BANK LTD.—

Question re orders issued on —, Agra. 661.

K

KAMATH, SHRI H. V.—

Question re—

- Activities of Indo-Pakistan Islam League of Lahore in India. 191.
 Amendment of Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946 of the Union of South Africa. 794-95.
 Arrest of officer-in-charge Armoury Museum, General Headquarters, New Delhi. 663-64.
 Construction of bridge over Betwa river between Jhansi and Lalitpur on Delhi-Nagpur Trunk Road. 66, 410.
 Control over Inter-Dominion traffic of people. 533-34.
 Delegations and Missions to foreign countries. 791-93.
 Deportation of Antonius Raab, a Baroda State employee. 575-76.
 Destruction of aeroplanes by the British. 664.
 Discovery of miniature arms factory in New Delhi. 662-63.
 Embargo on export of gold to Pakistan. 905-06.
 Employment of foreign technician after 15th August, 1947. 421-24.
 Establishment of dispensaries in New Delhi. 879.
 Export of bones and import of fertilizers. 238-89, 1096.
 Foreign technician for synthetic petrol industry. 494-95.
 Foreigners interned in India during World War II. 349-50.
 Freezing of textile stocks. 719-21.
 German industrial equipment allocated to India by Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, Brussels. 191-92.
 Implementation of the resolution re communal political organisations. 879.
 Implementation of Young Plan of 1943 and Conciliation Board Award of 1947 by colliery owners of Hazaribagh and Marbhum Coal Syndicate. 632.
 Import of fertilizers. 288.
 Import of powdered Milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 491.
 Import of shipping. 381-82.
 Indian military Mission in Berlin. 534-35.
 Interviews with State and political prisoners. 878.
 Lending services of Secretary in Ministry of Health to Baroda. 879.
 Manufacture of gliders. 493-94.
 Political convicts of 'Quit-India' struggle still in Sind Jails. 404-05.
 Prime Minister's speech at Madras re loyalty of Muslims. 196-97.
 Proposals accepted by UNECAFE for building up Asia as strong economic entity. 624-26.
 Razakar raids into C.P. and Berar. 558-59.
 Recommendations of Government Accommodation Advisory Committee. 542.
 Recognition of State of Israel. 380-81.
 Rehabilitation of refugees from Western Pakistan. 383-90.
 Relinquishment of office by Mr. Asaf Ali, ambassador in U.S.A. 530-33.
 Restoration of cut in motor spirit. 380.
 Restoration of cut in petrol. 619.
 Salary and other emoluments of Governor-General. 442, 655-58.
 Sanitation in Delhi. 665-66.
 Smuggling of goods into Hyderabad. 559-60.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Abolition of titles conferred by British Indian Government. 584-85.
 Admission of students in and grant to Laxmi Narain Institute Technology at Nagpur. 76-77.

KAMATH, SHRI H. V.—*contd.*Question (Supplementary) *re—contd.*

- Agreement *re* movement of perishable goods between India and Pakistan. 16.
 Air agreements with foreign countries. 114.
 Air Service via Jubbulpore and construction of aerodrome. 499-500.
 Appeal to nationals for service to country. 529.
 Arrests due to defalcations in Engineering Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 261.
 Assam Ordinance for acquisition and requisition of Vehicles. 912.
 Assault on railwaymen at Kantabanji by Military Officers. 724.
 Availability of spare parts for repair of rolling stock. 264.
 Bajpai Committee report *re* re-organisation of Secretariat. 230.
 Buses of Delhi Transport Service. 271.
 Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 557.
 Check on Agents of and economic sanctions against Hyderabad. 98.
 Chief Controller of Exports on deputation abroad. 307.
 Cold storage plants for preservation of foodstuffs. 595.
 Construction of pre-fabricated houses. 337.
 Construction of railway lines to Jagdalpur, Buxar State, C.P. 259-60.
 Curriculum of Indian Administration Service Training School. 95.
 Dacoities, thefts and robberies in Delhi. 430-31.
 Delay in obtaining trunk telephone calls. 273.
 Delegation to Egypt for purchase of long staple cotton. 524.
 Demand for more telephone connections in Jubbulpore. 597.
 Development of Greater Delhi and accommodation for Government servants. 3.
 Discovery of arms and ammunition dumps. 78.
 Economy Committee. 433.
 Employment of persons who opted for Pakistan and subsequently applied for retention in India. 348.
 Encouragement of tourist traffic from abroad. 492.
 Establishment of Medical College in Delhi. 243.
 Exchange of prisoners with Pakistan. 630-31.
 Facilities given to U.N.O. Commission on Kashmir. 4.
 Forced landing of aircraft at Ambala. 965.
 Functions of Scientific Research Department. 309.
 Grant to Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor. 232.
 Grants-in-aid to Universities and other educational institutions. 361.
 High salaried appointments made after 15th August, 1948. 436.
 Housing refugees in Delhi. 315.
 Import of fuel oils and establishment of synthetic oil industry. 727.
 Import of wheat and tinned foodstuffs from Australia. 265.
 Inadequate shelter for foodgrains in railway godowns. 601.
 Lack of office accommodation for and loss due to theft in Dead Letter Office, Amritsar. 130.
 Land under cultivation by tractors. 600.
 Losses to Indians in Malaya disturbances. 390.
 Machinery obtained as war reparations from Germany. 640.
 Management of Western Hostel, New Delhi. 1011.
 Manufacture of motor cars and tractors in India. 712-13.
 Manufacture of synthetic petroleum. 717.
 Measures for prevention of railway accidents. 126.
 Ministers, Advisers, Dewans and Administrators in Union of States. 686.
 Miserable condition of Indians in Pakistan Jails. 373-74.
 Nizam's intention to refer his case to U.N.O. 709.
 Ownership of house of rulers of states in Delhi and Bombay. 75.
 Payment of cash in lieu of rations to refugees in camps. 772.
 Printing of Gandhi memorial stamps in Switzerland. 500-01.
 Protection of wild birds and animals. 729.
 Protection of cattle for agriculture. 606.
 Railway line from Khandwa to Parabhni (Hyderabad) via Akola. 603.
 Rationing of petrol and its sale in black-market. 272.
 Recovery of abducted women. 301-02.
 Recovery of India's share of reparations from Germany. 188.
 Recruitment Centres in Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Madras Provinces. 44-45.
 Reduction in Government of India Department. 344.
 Referendum in French possessions to decide merger with India. 369.
 Registration of refugees on electoral rolls under New Constitution. 517.
 Rehabilitation of refugees in Provinces and states. 312.

KAMATH, SHRI H. V.—*concl.*Question (Supplementary) *re—concl.*

- Report of All-India Ayurvedic Committee. 84.
 Report of committee on New Ports in Cutch, Kathiawar and South India. 593.
 Research for improving varieties of tobacco. 728-29.
 Resettlement of Meos in Gurgaon District, East Punjab. 12, 14.
 Restoration of properties of Indian Nationals in French territories and of the French in India. 300.
 Return of Muslim evacuees from Western Pakistan. 397.
 Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 503.
 Road accidents in Delhi. 91-92.
 Running of trains to time. 592-93.
 Sales from disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 262.
 Sale of arms and ammunition and other articles by crew of foreign ships at ports to avoid customs duty. 340.
 Sale of machinery to textile manufacturing corporation. 916.
 Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students. 684.
 Shifting of Zoological Survey of India from Banaras to Calcutta. 612.
 Short range of Broadcasting Station Nagpur. 667.
 Scholarships for studies abroad in Medicine. 676-77.
 Selection for appointments in Indian Foreign Service. 394.
 Smuggling of arms and ammunition into Hyderabad through Portuguese Possessions. 180-81.
 Smuggling of cloth into Pakistan. 110.
 States not merged with Provinces or Centre. 553-54.
 Sterling Delegation to the United Kingdom. 347.
 Surplus stores held by Director General of Disposals. 269.
 Techni-colour films for children. 667.
 Time taken by Grand Trunk Express between Madras and Delhi. 131-32.
 Training for new entrants to Diplomatic Service. 317.
 Training school for pilots at Allahabad. 723.
 Unclaimed packages at Delhi Main and New Delhi railway stations. 716.
 Unearthing of dumped war materials left by Britishers and Americans. 427-28.
 Universities for Baroda, Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior. 680.
 Visit of Japanese Trade Mission and import of articles. 304.
 Wagons for transport of oranges. 735.

KANARESE—

Question *re* use of word "Kannada" instead of "—". 355.

KANGRA—

Question *re* construction of military railway from—behind Shivalik-Range. 875.

KANNADA—

Question *re—*

- Broadcast in Malavalam and — from A.I.R. Delhi. 873.
 — money order forms for Dharwar Post Offices. 294.
 Use of word "—" instead of "Kanarese". 355.

KANTABANJI—

Question *re—*

- Assault on railwaymen at — by Military Officers. 723-24.
 Railway link between — (B.N.R.) and Hirakud Dam via Balangir. 932.

KAPOOR, SHRI JASPAT ROY—

Question *re* rehabilitation of unsupported refugee women and children. 46.

KARACHI

Question *re—*

- Action by Government to intercept Sydney Cotton in his flight from — to Hyderabad over Indian territory. 26-27.
 Aeroplane crash near — in November 1947. 406-07.

KASHMIR—

Question *re—*

- Area cleared of Raiders in — and casualties inflicted on them. 107.
 Attack on Wazir-i-Wazarat and other State Officials of Ladakh at Skardu. 58.

KASHMIR—contd.**Question re—contd.**

- Facilities given to U.N.O. Commission on —. 4-5.
 Indian army in — and cost of Operations. 253.
 — Operations. 348.
 Letter from Sir George Cunningham to General Sir Rob-Lockhart re invasion of — 647.
 Loans to Jammu and — State. 253.
 Medals and Honours to fighting forces in —. 706.
 Number of Hindu and Muslim refugees from Jammu and — and women abducted by Raiders. 546.
 Pakistan army men taken prisoner in —. 582.
 Pakistan's part in — Operations. 274-75.
 Relief to troops fighting in — since the beginning of war. 474.
 Skardu Garrison in —. 893.
 Territories held by Raiders in —. 583.
 U.N. Commission on —. 29.
 Welfare services for army men in —. 364-65.
 Widening of area of Operations by Raiders in —. 583.

KATHIAWAR—

- Question re report of committee on new ports in Cutch, — and South India. 593-94

KEROSENE OIL—**Question re—**

- Geologic Surveys for petroleum and —. 969.
 Supply and distribution of —. 814.

KESKAR DR. B. V.—

- Question re persons on bail absconding to Pakistan. 879.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 Construction of pre-fabricated houses. 337-38.
 Development of Greater Delhi and accommodation for Government servants. 3.
 Exchange of properties between India and Pakistan. 779.
 Leakage of decisions at Textile Conference re partial control. 726.
 Persons employed through Employment Exchanges. 786.
 Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service and training to candidates. 788.
 Report of Committee on new ports in Cutch, Kathiawar and South India. 544.
 Return of Muslim evacuees from Western Pakistan. 397.
 Sale of arms and ammunition and other articles by crew of foreign ships at ports to avoid customs duty. 340.
 Time taken by Grand Trunk Express between Madras and Delhi. 132.

KHAMARIA—

- Question re re-starting of ordnance factory, — (Jubbulpore). 560-61.

KAMGAON—

- Question re proposal to bring — on the main railway line between Nagpur and Bhusawal 946.

KHANDWA—

- Question re railway line from — to Parabhni (Hyderabad) via Akola. 602-03.

KHARGPUR—**Question re—**

- Strike in B.N. Railway Workshops, —. 416-17.
 Wagon-breaking cases between — and Kolaghat on B.N. Railway. 756-57.

KHARASAWAN STATE—

- Question re atrocities on Oriyas consequent on transfer of Administration of Seraikella and — from Orissa to Bihar. 81-82.

KHURSHED LAL, SHRI—**Question (Supplementary) re—**

- Care-taker Government for Patiala and East Punjab States Union. 913.
 Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 556.
 Cases referred to Income-Tax Investigation Commission. 341.
 Conference of Rajpramukhs and Prime Ministers of Unions of States. 207.

KHURSHED LAL, SHRI—contd.**Question (Supplementary) re—contd.**

- Facilities given to U.N.O. Commission on Kashmir. 4.
 Recovery of abducted women. 302.
 Relinquishment of office by Mr. Asaf Ali, ambassador in U.S.A. 532.
 Return of Muslim evacuees from Western Pakistan. 396.
 Salaries of Rulers of states merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 72.

KOHIMA—

- Question re construction of hospital at —, Naga Hills. 582.

KOLAGHAT—

- Question re wagon-breaking cases between Kharagpur and — on B.N. Railway. 756-57

KOMAHASHYA HILLS—

- Question re railway bridge over Brahmaputra near —. 757-58.

KOVOUR—

- Question re construction of railway line from — to Polavaram on M. and S. M. Railway. 512.

KRISHNAMACHARI, SHRI T. T.—**Question re—**

- Delhi Central Electric Power Authority. 527-29.
 Hindustan Air-craft Factory. 44.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Agreement with foreign firm for manufacture of telephones. 738-39.
 Applications for licences for import of capital goods. 378.
 Construction of pre-fabricated houses. 337.
 Delay in obtaining trunk telephone calls. 273.
 Registration of Indian Companies in Pakistan and interests of Indians therein. 182.
 Sale of machinery to Textile Manufacturing Corporation. 915.
 Scales of pay of teachers in railway schools. 274.
 State-aided companies for development of Indian shipping. 520-21.
 Steps to check rising prices of foodstuffs. 279.
 Time taken by Grand Trunk Express between Madras and Delhi. 131.

KUNHIRAMAN, SHRI P.—**Question re—**

- Reconstruction of Ottapalam railway station on S.I. Railway. 761.
 Remodelling of Tellichery railway station on S.I. Railway. 761.
 Telephonic and telegraphic connections of certain stations with others on S.I. Railway. 761.
 Union of Extra-Departmental Officials of Postal Department, Madras Circle. 963.

KUSHINAGAR—

- Question re improvement of Stupa and Monastery at —, Deoria District, U.P. 241-42.

KUNZRU, PANDIT HIRDAY NATH—

- Question re appointment of an Indian as Commander-in-Chief. 689.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 556-57.
 Compensation to evacuees from Burma. 11.
 Financial help to evacuees from Burma and embezzlement by an I.C.S. Officer of Bengal. 10.
 Functions and appointment of Indian Commissioners in British Colonies. 22, 23.
 Letter from Sir George Cunningham to General Sir Rob-Lockhart re tribal invasion of Kashmir. 647.
 Nizam's intention to refer his case to U.N.O. 709.
 Recommendations of Economists re economic situation. 902.
 Recovery of subsistence allowance paid to Burma evacuees in Orissa. 7.
 Re-employment by Assam Government of personnel opting for Pakistan after re-consideration of initial choice. 972.
 Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 502-03.
 Rumours re demonetization of Rs. 100 Notes. 902.
 Steps to check rising prices of foodstuffs. 277-79.
 Unearthing of dumped war materials left by Britishers and Americans. 429.

L

LABOUR—

Question re—

- All India — Organisations. 659-60.
 Appointment of intermediaries between coolies and railway staff. 496-97.
 Decasualised licenced porters on Railways. 758.
 Fair wages to railway —. 758-59.
 Indian plantation labourers in Ceylon. 633.
 — Legislation. 545.
 Legislation for — welfare. 318-21.
 Recommendations of — Investigation Committee on Leather Tanning Industry. 794.
 Report of — Investigation Committee re employees in Printing Presses. 639.
 Steps to prevent forced —. 197-98.
 Tenders for — at Gaya, Mughalserai, Mokameh Ghat, Jhajha, Dinapur and Barmadiah railway stations. 65-66.
 Trained — Welfare Officers. 626-28.
 Welfare of agricultural —. 807.

LAC—

- Question re appointment of — Information Officer by President of — Cess Committee 172-73.

LADAKH—

- Question re attack on Wazir-i-Wazarat and other State officials of — at Skardu. 58.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE—

Question re—

- Admission of private cases by Senior Staff of Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi. 693.
 Re-organisation of —, New Delhi. 691.

LAHORE—

Question re—

- Activities of Indo-Pakistan Islam League of — in India. 191.
 Desirability of transferring Statues of Lala Lajpat Rai and Sir Ganga Ram from —. 195-96.

LAJPAT RAI, LALA—

- Question re desirability of transferring statues of — and Sir Ganga Ram from Lahore. 195-96.

LAKHPUT PORT—

- Question re development of — and defence of Cutch State border. 431-32.

LAKSHMINARAYAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE—

Question re—

- Admission of students in and grant to —, Nagpur. 76-77.
 Exclusive admission of Caste Hindus in —, Nagpur. 245.

LAND(S)—

Question re—

- Acquisition of — near Delhi for new educational institutions. 695.
 Allotment of — to Posts and Telegraphs Department employees at Patna for construction of houses. 49-50.
 Compensation for acquired — near Chah Wazirwala, Amritsar. 576-77.
 Compensation to refugees for agricultural — left in Pakistan. 817.
 Growing cotton in bunds and waste —. 951.
 — and devasthanams kept as private property by ex-rulers of Eastern States Agency. 470-71.
 — left by Muslims in India and by Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan. 17.
 — to manufacturers of salt in Madras. 514.
 Rehabilitation of refugees on reclaimed —. 315.
 Return of — requisitioned by Defence Department during last War. 98-99.

LANGUAGE(S)—

Question re—

- Broadcasting of news first in the national — and then in other —. 877.
 Division of provinces on linguistic basis. 472, 654-55.
 Medium of instruction in schools and colleges. 891.
 Press telegrams in Indian — in Roman script. 932-33.

LARI, MR. Z. H.—

Question re—

- Appointment of Class II Income-tax officers prior to June, 1947. 100-01.
 Arrests of Hyderabad agents in U. P. 100.
 Desirability of shifting Federal Court from Delhi. 202.
 Employment for railway employees provisionally opting Pakistan but finally India. 162.
 Formation of Minority Boards in U. P. and other provinces. 25.
 Prime Minister's speech at Madras re loyalty of Muslim. 197.
 Relieving an Allahabad High Court Judge of his duties. 107-08.
 Restriction on return of Muslims from Pakistan and restoration of mosques in Delhi. 108.
 Scarcity and rise in prices of cloth due to bottleneck in transport. 151-52.
 Steps taken by Government to check profiteering in sale of cloth. 151.
 Textile policy of Government. 536.
 U. P. Government's deal in sugar and rise in prices of food-grains. 151.
 Question (Supplementary) re resettlement of Mehs in Gurgaon District, East Punjab. 13.

LATIFUR RAHMAN, SARDAR MOHAMAD—

- Question re corruption in Construction Department of E. I. Railway at Gaya. 147.
 Question (Supplementary) re cloth prices before and after decontrol. 483.

LAWYER(S)—

Question re—

- Refugee barristers and law graduates debarred from I. A. S. and I. P. S. 366.
 Rehabilitation of refugee —. 808-10.

LEASE—

Question re—

- conditions with salt monopolists in Orissa and rising prices of salt. 121-23.
 Mining — to Mr. L. P. Sharma by Nepal. 774-75.

LEGISLATION—

Question re—

- Labour —. 545.
 — for labour welfare. 318-21.
 — to abolish begar. 546-47.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—

- Question re — of Madhya Bharat States Union. 892.

LEPROSY—

- Question re establishment of Central — Research Institute. 883.

LETTER(S)—

- See "Postal Service".

LEVEL CROSSING—

- Question re over-bridge at Railway — in Amraoti. 602.

LICENCE(S)—

Question re—

- Applications for — for import of capital goods. 375-78.
 Grant of export —. 547.
 Illegal transfer of — under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. 805.
 Import — for machineries. 817-18.
 — for import of betel-nut. 199-201.
 — for import of bicycles. 806.
 — for starting textile and jute mills. 419-20.
 Non-Indians in Indian Tea Market Expansion Board and Licensing Committee. 797-98.
 Policy re grant of import —. 521-23.
 Policy re grant of — for import of aluminium. 795-96.
 Supply of steel and grant of import — to steel processors. 121.

LIGHTING—

Question re—

- in railway compartments and repair of rolling stock. 714-15.
 Provision of — in Inter and Third Class on B. N. Railway. 513.
 Provision of — in trains on Narrow Gauge Lines of B. N. Railway. 295.

LIQUIDATION—

Question re — of banks in Bengal. 693-94.

LITIGATION—

Question re expenses on conduct of cases on behalf of Railways. 766.

LOAN(S)—

Question re—

Assurances to students of Camp College, New Delhi re — and housing facilities by Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner. 525.

Grant of — to refugees by provinces. 322-23.

— given to refugees. 371.

— to Jammu and Kashmir State. 253.

— to refugees. 300.

Suits against refugees for recovery of — taken against property in Pakistan. 624.

LOCOMOTIVES—

See " Railway Engines " also " Rolling Stock ".

LONG STAPLE COTTON—

See " Cotton ".

LOSS(ES)—

Question re—

Area cleared of Raiders in Kashmir and casualties inflicted on them. 107.

Lack of office accommodation for and — due to theft in Dead Letter Office, Amritsar. 130.

— due to incursions into Indian territory and action against Hyderabad. 105-06.

— to Indians in Malaya disturbances. 390.

LOYALTY—

Question re Prime Minister's speech at Madras re — of Muslims. 106-97.

LUCKNOW—

Question re Musical Academy at Madras and —. 586-89.

M**MACHINERY(IES)—**

Question re—

Disposal of — obtained as war reparations from Germany. 962.

Heavy — for state-owned electrical goods manufacturing factory. 711

Import licences for —. 817-18.

Industrial plants as reparations from Germany. 538.

— allocated to India as war reparations. 729-30.

— obtained as war reparations from Germany. 640.

Manufacture of — by Government. 758.

National — Manufacturers Limited, Bombay. 954-55.

Plant, — and stores for cotton mills. 955.

Sale of — to Textile Manufacturing Corporation. 914-18.

MACHINE TOOL(S)—

Question re—

Allotment of — to the Madras Institute of Technology. 236-37.

Report of Disposals Utilisation Committee re disposal of —. 958-59.

MADHYA BHARAT—

Question re—

Execution of Instrument of Accession by Rajpramukh of — States Union. 882.

Legislative Assembly of — States Union. 892.

Private properties of Rulers of — States Union. 880-81.

Publication of inventories of private properties of rulers of — States Union. 881.

MADRAS—

Question re—

Cancellation of — Bombay express and mail trains. 957.

Deaths due to plague in Calcutta, Bombay and —. 255.

Food-grains sent to — after decontrol. 513.

Land to manufacturers of salt in —. 514.

Musical Academy at — and Lucknow. 586-8

MADRAS—*contd.*

Question re—*contd.*

Non-availability of postcards and postal envelopes in —. 514.

Prime Minister's speech at — re loyalty of Muslims. 196-97.

Recruitment centres in Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and — Provinces. 44-45.

Running of a through train between — and Delhi via Dhond-Manmad route. 169.

Smuggling of arms from — to Pakistan by air. 409.

Time taken by Grand Trunk Express between — and Delhi. 130-32.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY—

See " Railway(s) ".

MADRAS CIRCLE—

Question re union of extra-departmental officials of Postal Department, —. 963.

MAGAZINE(S)—

Question re staff of and publications undertaken by Publications Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. 89-90.

MAIL(S)—

See " Air Mail ".

also " Postal Service."

MAITRA, PANDIT LAKSHMI KANTA—

Question (Supplementary) re—

Construction of pre-fabricated houses. 336.

Exchange of prisoners with Pakistan. 630-31.

Functions of Scientific Research Department. 309.

Grant to Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor. 231-32.

Land under cultivation by tractors. 599-600.

Miserable condition of Indians in Pakistan jails. 373.

National Savings Scheme. 446.

Number of ordnance factories and selection of apprentices. 447.

Pakistan's part in Kashmir Operation. 374.

Permits from Income-tax Department for registration of deeds. 356-57.

Plans for re-organisation of Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad. 310.

Recovery of abducted women. 302.

Referendum in French possessions to decide merger with India. 369.

Registration of limited concerns and permission for capital issues. 441.

Research work at Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Station, Poona. 395.

Selection for appointments in Indian Foreign Service. 393.

Trained labour welfare officers. 627.

Unearthing of dumped war materials left by Britishers and Americans. 429.

Visit of Japanese Trade Mission and import of articles. 303-04.

MAJUMDAR, SHRI SURESH CHANDRA—

Question re—

Engine failures on railways. 750-51.

Expenditure on Coal Commissioner's Department. 766-67.

Fall in coal loading in West Bengal and Bihar coal fields. 750.

Price charged to railways for coal from state owned collieries. 749-50.

Wagons and locomotives. 944-45.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Agreement re movement of perishable goods between India and Pakistan. 6.

Check on Agents of and Economic sanctions against Hyderabad. 98.

Check on entry of East Bengal refugees into Assam. 195.

Delegation to Egypt for purchase of long staple cotton. 524.

Exchange of prisoners with Pakistan. 631.

Import of powdered milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 492.

Rationing of petrol and its sale in black-market. 272.

Rehabilitation of refugees and absorption of displaced Government servants. 20.

MALAYA—

Question re losses to Indians in — disturbances. 390.

MALAYALAM—

Question re broadcast in — and Kannada from A. I. R., Delhi. 873.

MAN, SARDAR BHOPINDER SINGH—**Question re—**

Accumulation of letters in Dead Letter Office, Amritsar. 129-30.
 Amenities at Wagah Customs Post. 366-67.
 Attack on Gurdwara Hazur Sahib in Hyderabad by Muslims. 102.
 Fifth-columnist activities of Muslim Leaguers in India. 102-03.
 Lack of office accommodation for and loss due to theft in Dead Letter Office, Amritsar. 130.
 Land left by Muslims in India and by Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan. 17.
 Popular Ministry in East Punjab States Union. 877.
 Rationing of petrol and its sale in black-market. 271-72.
 Resettlement of Meos in Gurgaon District, East Punjab. 12-17, 993-1005.
 Return of Muslims from Pakistan. 313.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Care-taker Government for Patiala and East Punjab States Union. 914.
 Removal of refugees' stalls from Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 967.
 Scholarships to Scheduled Castes students. 682-83.

MANBHUM—

Question re implementation of Young Plan of 1913 and Conciliation Board Award of 1947 by colliery owners of Hazaribagh and — Coal Syndicate. 632.

MANJANESE ORE—

Question re production and export of —. 779-80.

MANIPUR STATE—**Question re—**

Dominion Agent in —. 255.
 Scheduled air service between Calcutta, — and Assam. 618.

MANMAD—

Question re running of a through train between Madras and Delhi via Dhond — route. 169

MANUFACTURE—**Question re—**

Agreement with foreign firm for — of telephones. 737-39.
 — and import of printing and fountain pen ink. 622.
 — of aircrafts. 721.
 — of compost and its use in provinces and states. 135-36.
 — of gliders. 493-94.
 — of machinery by Government. 758.
 — of Penicillin. 921.
 — of synthetic petroleum. 716-17.
 — of telephones. 920.

MANURE—

See "Fertilizer(s)".

MANU SUBEDAR, MR.—

Question re sanctioned Hydro-Electric Schemes since the beginning of War. 30.

MARKET EXPANSION BOARD—

Question re Tea —. 649-54.

MASTERS TICKET—

Question re Indians holding Foreign-Going —. 793.

MATCH BOXES—

Question re source of supply and price of —. 510.

MATSYA UNION—

Question re resettlement of Meos in —. 526.

MAURITIUS—

Question re Government agents in — and Fiji to safeguard interests of Indian settlers. 370.

MAYA—

Question re action against — for publication of an article "Sardarji". 542, 909.

MEDAL(S)—

Question re — and Honours to Indian forces in Kashmir. 706.

MEDICAL COLLEGE—**Question re—**

Establishment of — in Delhi. 243-44.
 Reorganisation of Lady Hardinge —, New Delhi. 891.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE—

Question re establishment of All-India —. 691.

MEDICAL RELIEF—

Question re percentage of revenue spent by provinces and states on education and —. 436-37.

MEDICAL STUDIES—

Question re Central College for Post-Graduate — and Research Institute. 242.

MEDICINE—**Question re—**

Arrangements for Delhi male students to study —. 899.
 Recommendation of Chopra Committee on Ayurvedic System of —. 102.
 Scholarships for studies abroad in —. 676-77.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION—

Question re — in schools and colleges. 891.

MEETING(S)—

Question re ban on holding of — and distribution of leaflets by Government servants in office premises. 892.

MEHTA, DR. JIVRAJ N.—

Question re lending services of Secretary in Ministry of Health to Baroda. 879.

MEMORANDUM—

Question re — by S. I. Railway Workers' Union re anomalies in fixation of new scales of pay. 154.

MENON, MRS. LAKSHMI—

Question re appointment of — as representative for next session of U. N. O. 815.

MENON, SHRI A. KARUNAKARA—

Declaration by — under Rule 2C. 1.

MENTAL HOSPITAL(S)—

Question re exchange of inmates of — between India and Pakistan. 808.

MEOS—**Question re—**

Resettlement of — in Gurgaon District, East Punjab. 12-17, 993-1005.
 Resettlement of — in Matsya Union. 526.

MERCHANT(S)—**Question re—**

Cancellation of wagon allotments by —. 924.
 Profits made by producers and — in textile consequent on decontrol. 159.

MERGER—**Question re—**

Referendum in French possessions to decide — with India. 369-70.
 Salaries of Rulers of States merged in Provinces or in Unions of States. 69-74.
 States not merged with Provinces or Centre. 553-54.

MESS(ES)—

Question re army officers' —. 883.

METER(S)—

Question re taxis plying in Delhi without —. 236.

METRE GAUGE LINE(S)—

Question re Second Class berths not reserved on Delhi-Ahmedabad —. 170-71.

MICA—

Question re recommendations of — Enquiry Committee. 644.

MILCH CATTLE—

See "Cattle".

MILITARY—

Question re—

Construction of — Railway from Kangra behind Shivalik Range. 875.

Houses requisitioned for — purposes. 661-62.

— Training Centre, Jorhat. 538-39.

See also "Army" also "Forces".

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Question re—

Employment of retrenched staff of — . 101-02.

Shifting of office of Controller of Military Accounts from Poona to the South. 101.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES—

Question re railway carriages and coaches in possession of — . 39.

MILITARY EVACUATION ORGANISATION—

Question re rescue of abducted women and children and disbanding of — . 24.

MILITARY MISSION—

Question re Indian — in Berlin. 534-35.

MILITARY PERSONNEL—

Question re—

Absorption of States Military Officers in Indian army. 892.

Assault on railwaymen at Kantabanji by Military Officers. 723-24.

See also "Army".
also "Forces".

MILITARY STORES—

Question re surplus — and stores taken over from U. K. and U. S. A. 730-31.

MILK—

Question re—

Control over production, distribution and price fixation of — and ghee. 142.

Import of powdered milk and schemes for increasing — supply. 486-92.

Steps to increase yield of — from milch cattle. 144-46.

MILL(S)—

Question re—

Licences for starting textile and jute — . 419-20.

Plant, machinery and stores for cotton — . 955.

MINE(S)—

Question re—

Mining lease to Mr. L. P. Sharma by Nepal. 774-75.

Mining rights to American firm in Nepal. 773-74.

MINES, INDIAN SCHOOL OF—

Question re plans for re-organisation of — at Dhanbad. 309-10.

MINISTER(S)—

Question re—

—, Advisers, Dewans and Administrators in unions of states. 684-86.

Shortage of cloth and appointment of — for Clothing. 24.

MINISTRY(IES)—

Question re—

Popular — in East Punjab States Union. 877.

Reports of working of — . 646.

See also "Administration".

MINOR(S)—

Question re estimated population of India and number of women and persons below fifteen.
50-81.

MINORITY BOARD(S)—

Question re formation of — in U. P. and other Provinces. 25.

MISHRA, SHRI YUDHISHTHIR—

Question re—

Allowances to relatives of the Rulers of Orissa States. 687-88.

Appointments of Programme and Transmission Assistants in Broadcasting Stations, Cuttack.
669-70.

Assault on railwaymen at Kantabanji by military officers. 723-24.

Conference of Provincial Ministers re financial aid to Provinces for housing building. 209.

Enhanced dearness allowance to pensioners of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 897-98.

Experimental post offices opened in Orissa under Post-war Development Scheme. 608-10.

Formation of Union of Orissa States. 877-78.

Location of Central College of Agriculture. 932.

Posts and Telegraphs Pensioners' Central Association. 947.

Railway link between Kantabanji (B. N. R.) and Hirakud Dam via Balangir. 932.

Separation of Orissa and Bihar postal circle. 607-08.

Shortage of forms etc., in post offices in Orissa. 608.

States not merged with provinces or Centre. 553-54.

Status of sub-post offices of states merged in Orissa. 606-07.

Superintendents of Post Office in Bihar and Orissa. 607.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Salaries of Rulers of states merged in Provinces or in Unions of States. 73, 74.

Training of students as technicians. 553.

MISRA, SHRI LOKNATH—

Question re—

Basis for creation of independent postal circle. 938-39.

Housing accommodation and cheap canteen for employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 940.

MISSION(S)—

Question re delegations and — to foreign countries. 791-93.

See also "Military".

MOKAMEH GHAT—

Question re tenders for labour at Gaya, Mughalsarai, —, Jhajha, Dinapur and Barmadiah railway stations. 65-66.

MONASTERY (IES)—

Question re improvement of Stupa and — at Kushinagar Deoria District, U. P. 241-42.

MONCKTON, SIR WALTER—

Question re air passage to Mr. Beaumont, Private Secretary to —, Nizam's Adviser. 504.

MONEY ORDER FORMS—

Question re Kannada — for Dharwar Post Offices. 294.

MONOPOLY(IES)—

Question re lease conditions with salt monopolists in Orissa and rising prices of salt. 121-22.

MOSQUE(S)—

Question re restriction on return of Muslims from Pakistan and restoration of — in Delhi.
108.

MOTOR SPIRIT—

See "Petrol".

MOTOR TRANSPORT—

See "Transport".

MOTOR VEHICLES—

Question re—

Assam ordinance for acquisition and requisition of vehicles. 911-12.

Import of motor cars, trucks, motor cycles and cycles. 811-13.

Manufacture of motor cars, and tractors in India. 711-14.

— and cycles with Disposals Directorate. 926.

Requisitioning of — in Delhi. 89.

Taxis plying in Delhi without meters. 236.

Use of jeeps of E. P. Railway for officers benefit. 940-41.

MRITA SANJIBANI SURA—

Question re removal of ban on import of — in Delhi. 405.

MUGHALSERAJ—

Question re tenders for labour at Gaya, —, Mckanah Ghat, Jhajla, Dinapur and Barmadil railway stations. 65-66.

MULTI-PURPOSE SCHEME(S)—

Question re —. 402-04.

See also "Irrigation".

MUNAVALLI, SHRI, B. N.—

Question (Supplementary) re—

Help to disabled ex-servicemen and sufferers under British Rule. 787.

Research for improving varieties of tobacco. 728.

Wagons for transport of oranges. 735.

MUNGHYR—

Question re discovery of arms and ammunition manufacturing factory in — District, Bihar. 78.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL(S)—

Question re set up of — in Centrally Administered Areas. 674-75.

MUNICIPALITY—

Question re—

House tax on Railway buildings within Ajmer Municipal limits. 613.

Octroi on goods imported by B. B. & C. I. Railway into Ajmer Municipal limits. 613.

Report of Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee. 670.

MURADNAGAR—

Question re housing accommodation for railway staff, —. 941.

MURDER(S)—

Question re—

— committed in Delhi. 248.

Robberies and — in running trains. 508-09.

MUSAFIR, GIANI GURMUKH SINGH—

Question re—

Abducted women in India and Pakistan. 324-25.

Action against newspapers for breach of Inter-Dominion decisions. 590.

Action by Government to intercept Sydney Cotton in his flight from Karachi to Hyderabad over Indian territory. 26-27.

Allotment of houses to refugees in Delhi. 623-24.

Arms accounts. 895.

Assurances to students of Camp College, New Delhi re loans and housing facilities by Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner. 525.

Attached and Subordinate Offices under Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry. 57.

Building contract of Nangal and Bhakra Dam Projects to an American concern. 525-26.

Compensation for acquired land near Chah Wazirwala, Amritsar. 576-77.

Conference of Premiers of provinces and representatives of States re rehabilitation of refugees. 635.

Discovery of arms, ammunition and radio transmitters after 15th August, 1947. 39.

Discovery of arms, ammunition, etc., from Muslims in Centrally Administered Areas. 39.

Dispersal of refugees in various camps. 324.

Embezzlement of arms from General Headquarters Armoury, Delhi. 895.

Evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan. 40-43.

Exchange of prisoners with Pakistan. 628-32.

Expenditure on Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. 379.

Financing refugees for building of houses. 379.

Grant of loans to refugees by Provinces. 322-23.

Houses, shops and factories abandoned in Delhi. 380.

Hunger strike by a student of Camp College, Delhi. 580.

Implementation of decision with Pakistan re refugee problem. 526.

I. C. S. and I. A. S. officers lent to East Punjab. 365.

Junior Commissioned Officers of I. A. O. C. 103.

Payment of Savings Bank deposits and National Savings and Loan Office (N.S.L.O.) certificates purchased in Pakistan. 816-17.

MUSAFIR, GIANI GURMUKH SINGH.—contd.

Question re—contd.

Privilege Ticket Order concession to Government employees. 896.

Programme Assistants and artists in A. I. R. 46.

Protests to foreign Governments re Sydney Cotton's flight over Indian territory. 27.

Recruitment in Secretariat after Partition. 896.

Rehabilitation of refugees in provinces. 636.

Relief to those who became orphans or widows in pre-partition communal riots. 332-33.

Report on working of office of Custodian of Evacuee Property. 37-0.

Resettlement of Meos in Matsya Union. 526.

Robberies and murders in running trains. 508-09.

Scarcity of tickets on E. P. Railway stations. 501.

Schemes for housing refugees in Delhi. 378-79.

Stopping of rations to refugees in camps. 324.

Suits against refugees for recovery of loan taken against property in Pakistan. 624.

Sydney Cotton's flight to Hyderabad over Indian territory. 156-57, 367.

Temporary posts in Secretariat and Attached Offices. 89.

Temporary promotion of employees of Cantonment Boards and Cantonments Department as Executive Officers. 466-68.

Transfer from Pakistan of Post Office Cash Certificates held by evacuees. 420.

MUSICAL ACADEMY—

Question re — at Madras and Lucknow. 586-89.

MUSLIMS—

Question re—

Discovery of arms, ammunition, etc., from — in Centrally Administered Areas. 39.

Indian — migrating to Hyderabad to join Razakars and State Army. 368.

Land left by — in India and by Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan. 17.

— returned from Pakistan. 541.

Number of Hindu and — refugees from Jammu and Kashmir and women abducted by Raiders. 516.

Permits to — in Pakistan for permanent settlement in India. 794.

Prime Minister's speech at Madras re loyalty of —. 196-97.

Restriction on return of — from Pakistan and restoration of mosques in Delhi. 108.

Return of — from Pakistan. 313.

Training of Indian — in Fifth Columnist activities by Razakars in Hyderabad. 106.

MUSLIM LEAGUE—

Question re Fifth columnist activities of Muslim Leaguers in India. 102-03.

MYSORE—

Question re opening of new post offices in — and other places. 615-16.

NAGA HILLS—

Question re construction of hospital at Kohima, —. 531.

NAGAPPA, SHRIS.—

Question re help given to refugees by Government and private bodies. 36.

NAGPUR—

Question re—

Admission of students in and grant to Laxminarayan Institute of Technology at —. 75.

Exclusive admission of caste Hindus in Lakshminarayan Technical Institute, —. 245.

Proposal to bring Khangaon on the main railway line between — and Bhusawal. 946.

Short range of Broadcasting Station, —. 667.

NAGROTA—

Question re restoration of — (Nagra)-Jogindernagar (Mandi) railway line. 743.

NANGAL DAM—

Question re—

Building contract for — and Bhakra Dam Projects to an American concern. 525-26.

Corporation for Bhakra Dam and Nangal Projects. 793.

NARKHED—

Question re Amroati — project on G. I. P. Railway. 601.

NATION—

Question re acquiring Birla house for the — . 305-06.

NATIONAL(S)—

Question re appeal to — for service to country. 529.

NATIONAL ANTHEM—

Question re — for India. 350, 548-49.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS—

Question re — . 203-05.

NATIONAL DRESS—

Question re — . 24.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS—

See 'Road(s)'. .

NATIONAL LANGUAGE—

See 'Language(s)'. .

NATIONAL MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS LTD.—

Question re — , Bombay. 954-55.

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE—

Question re recommendation of — . 52.

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION—

See 'Development'. .

NATIONAL SAVING CERTIFICATE(S)—

Question re payment of Savings Bank deposits and — and Post Office Cash Certificates purchased in Pakistan. 816-17.

NATIONAL SAVINGS SCHEME—

Question re — . 442-46.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORP(S)—

Question re plan for raising — for East Punjab. 333-34.

NATIONALISATION—

Question re—

— of Indian National Airways. 739.

— of Motor Transport Services in Ajmer- Merwara. 614.

NAVAL BASES—

Question re development of — on Orissa Coast. 365-66.

NAZIRUDDIN AHMEAD, MR.—

Question (Supplementary) re machinery obtained as war reparations from Germany. 640.

NEPA MILL(S)—

Question re authorised capital of Central Provinces — . 905.

NEPAL—

Question re—

Mining lease to Mr. L. P. Sharma by — . 774-75.

Mining rights to American firm in — . 773-74.

NEPALESE CONTINGENT—

Question re condition of services of the — . 895.

NEPALI—

Question re external broadcasting service in — . 895.

NEW DELHI—

Question re—

Arrest of officer-in-charges armoury museum, General Headquarters, — 663-64.

Bhangi colonies in — . 690.

Control over charges made by Hotels in — . 644.

Discovery of miniature arms factory in — . 662-63.

Establishment of dispensaries in — . 879.

NEW DELHI—*contd.*

Question re—*contd.*

Government furniture dumps in — . 63-64.

Management of Western Hostel, — . 1007-11.

Unclaimed packages at Delhi Main and — Railway Stations. 715-16.

See also "Delhi". .

NEWS—

Question re—

Broadcasting of — first in the national language and then in other languages. 877.

Provincial — broadcasts by All-India Radio. 675.

NEWS AGENCY—

Question re formation of Press Trust of India, Ltd. 335.

NEWSPAPERS—

Question re action against — for breach of Inter-Dominion decisions. 590.

NEWSPRINT—

Question re Russia's offer of — . 418.

NIJALINGAPPA, SHRI S.—

Question (Supplementary) re—

Census of able-bodied and disabled beggars. 438.

Nizam's intention to refer his case to U. N. O. 709.

Recovery of abducted women. 302.

Salaries of Rulers of States merged in Provinces or in Union of States. 73.

NIZAM—

See "Hyderabad". .

NON-MUSLIM(S)—

See "Evacuee(s)". .

also "Hindu(s)". .

also Refugee(s)". .

also "Sikh(s)". .

NOTICES—

Question re — sent by Income-tax Investigation Commission. 52.

NURSES—

Question re schools for training of — and number of beds in hospitals in Provinces and States. 677-79.

NUTRITION—

Question re Introduction of elementary course in dietetics in public schools. 226-27.

NUTRITION RESEARCH INSTITUTE—

Question re grant to — Coonoor. 231-33.

OCTROI—

See "Tax(es)". .

also "Duty". .

OFFICE(S)—

See "Departments". .

also "Secretariat". .

OFFICE BUILDING(S)—

See "Accommodation". .

OFFICER(S)—

Question re—

Action under Indian Income-tax Act against — of Sterling and Dollar Companies. 105.

— on Eastern Punjab Railway. 951.

See also "Gazetted —". .

OFFICERS' MESS—

See "Mess". .

OIL(S)

Question re—

Import of fuel— and Establishment of Synthetic — Industry. 726-27.
Supply and distribution of Kerosene —. 814.

ONION(S)—

Question re wagons for transport of —. 924.

OPIUM—

Question re—

Cultivation of poppy in Indian States and smuggling of — into Assam. 465.
Production and price of — in states and provinces. 902-03.

OPTING—

Question re—

Employment for railway employees provisionally — Pakistan but finally India. 152.
Employment of persons who opted for Pakistan and subsequently applied for retention in India. 347-48.

ORANGE(S)—

Question re wagons for transport of —. 733-37.

ORDINANCE—

Question re Assam — for acquisition and requisition of vehicles. 911-12.

ORDNANCE FACTORY(IES)—

Question re—

Articles manufactured by Ambernath —. 579-80.
Civilian work executed in Ambernath —. 871.
Confirmation of workers in —. 463-64.
Number of — and selection of apprentices. 447-48.
— working before and after war. 233-35.
Price of single and double barrelled guns in Delhi and manufacture in —. 698.
Re-starting of —, Khamaria (Jubbulpore). 560-61.
Retrenchment in —. 875.
Transfer of sten gun factory from Hyderabad to Calcutta. 235-36.

ORDNANCE STORE(S)—

Question re—

Production of war materials and replenishment of —. 345-46.
See "War Materials".

ORISSA—

Question re—

Agitation for a separate Union by Ex-Rulers of States merged in — and C. P. 473.
Atrocities on Oriyas consequent on transfer of Administration of Seraikella and Kharasawan States from — to Bihar. 81-82.
Contribution for building of —'s capital at Bhuvaneshwar. 398.
Development of Naval Bases on —'s Coast. 365-66.
Experimental Post Offices opened in — under Post-war Development Scheme. 608-10.
Lease conditions with Salt monopolists in — and rising prices of salt. 121-123.
Paucity of Oriyas in Central Excise Department in —. 85-86.
Prices of salt before and after abolition of duty and failure of factories in North —. 149-150.
Proposed new railway lines in —. 296-97.
Recovery of subsistence allowance paid to Burma evacuees in —. 7-8.
Recruitment centres in Bihar, Bengal, — and Madras Provinces. 44-45.
Separation of — and Bihar Postal Circle. 607-08.
Shortage of forms etc., in post-offices in —. 608.
Status of sub-post offices of States merged in —. 606-07.
Superintendents of Post Office in Bihar and —. 607.

ORISSA STATES—

Question re—

Allowances to relatives of the rulers of —. 687-88.

ORISSA STATES—contd.

Question re—contd.

Formation of Union of —. 877-78.
States of sub-post offices of states merged in Orissa. 606-07.

ORIYA(S)—

Question re—

Atrocities on — consequent on transfer of administration of Seraikella and Kharasawan States from Orissa to Bihar. 81-82.
Paucity of — in Central Excise Department in Orissa. 85-86.

ORPHAN(S)—

Question re—

— evacuee children under Government custody. 645-46.
Relief to those who became — or widows in pre-partition communal riots. 332-33.

OTTAPALAM—

Question re reconstruction of — Railway station on S. I. Railway. 761.

OUDH TIRHUT RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

OVER-BRIDGE—

See "Bridge(s)".

OVER-CROWDING—

Question re—

— in third class on Railways. 415-16.

PACIFIC, SOUTH—

Question re prevention of export of sulphur and other finished products from Japan by the — American Control Authorities. 810-11.

PACKAGE(S)—

Question re unclaimed — lying at Delhi main and New Delhi railway stations. 715-16.

PAKISTAN—

Question re—

Abducted women in India and —. 324-25.
Agreement re movement of perishable goods between India and —. 5-7.
Arrears of income-tax super-tax or Corporation-tax of evacuees to —. 252-53.
Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via —. 555-58.
Claims by refugees re property left in Western Pakistan. 33.
Compensation for properties left in Eastern Pakistan. 27.
Compensation to refugees for agricultural land left in —. 817.
Contraband trade with — through West Coast ports. 607.
Conversion of and nationality of Hindus and Sikhs in —. 790-91.
Customs duty on salt imported from —. 246.
Detention of engines and rolling stock of Jodhpur Railway by —. 512.
Duty on salt from —. 760.
Embargo on export of gold to —. 905-06.
Employment for railway employees provisionally opting — but finally India. 152.
Employment of persons who opted for — and subsequently applied for retention in India 347-48.
Evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from —. 40-43.
Exchange of inmates of Mental Hospitals between India and —. 808.
Exchange of prisoners with —. 628-32.
Exchange of properties between India and —. 776-79.
Factories left by evacuees in Western Pakistan and in India. 817.
Flight of mail and passenger planes from Calcutta to Assam over —. 944.
Forcible seizure of Sindh section of Jodhpur Railway by —. 473.
Implementation of decisions with — re refugee problems. 526.
Income-tax assessment of evacuees from —. 589-90.
Land left by Muslims in India and by Hindus and Sikhs in —. 17.
Miserable condition of Indians in — jails. 372-74.
Muslims returned from —. 541.
Number of railway engines handed over to —. 147-148.
— army men taken prisoner in Kashmir. 582.
—'s part in Kashmir Operations. 374-75.

PAKISTAN—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Payment of Savings Bank Deposits and National Savings and Post Office Cash Certificates purchased in — . 816-17.
 Permits to Muslims in — for permanent settlement in India. 794.
 Persons on bail absconding to — . 879.
 Production and supply of cotton cloth and smuggling to — . 953.
 Purchase of rolling stock of Jodhpur State Railway by — . 152-53.
 Purchase of a part of Jodhpur Railway by — Government. 149.
 Railway workshops in India and — . 44.
 Recovery of abducted non-Muslim women from — . 544.
 Re-employment by Assam Government of personnel opting for — after re-consideration of initial choice. 972.
 Registration of Indian Companies in — and interests of Indians therein. 181-83.
 Rehabilitation of refugees from Western Pakistan. 383-90.
 Rehabilitation of refugees from — in Ajmer-Merwara. 45.
 Removal of files containing vaccine formulae from Indian Veterinary Institute, Izatnagar to — . 617.
 Restriction on return of Muslims from — and restoration of mosques in Delhi. 108.
 Return of Muslims from — . 313.
 Return of Muslim evacuees from Western Pakistan. 396-97.
 Sikhs and Hindus of — arrested for espionage. 893.
 Smuggling of arms from Madras to — by Air. 409.
 Smuggling of cloth into — . 109-11.
 Smuggling of textiles from Cochin harbour to Karachi. 511.
 Suits against refugees for recovery of loan taken against property in — . 624.
 Temples and Gurdwaras destroyed in Western — . 875.
 Transfer of Hindu and Buddhist art and literature treasures from — . 790.
 Transfer from — of Post Office Cash Certificates held by evacuees. 420.
 Use of railway wagons by — Government staff in Saidpur, Eastern Pakistan. 157.
 Value of property left in — by refugees. 199.

PALACES—

- Question re buildings in Delhi belonging to Indian States or their rulers. 526-27.

PALESTINE—

- Question re Indians in — . 542-43.

PANIPAT—

- Question re restoration of — Rohtak Railway line. 610-11.

PAPER—

- Question re—
 Removal of control on printing — . 295.
 Russia's offer of newsprint. 418.

PARABHNI—

- Question re railway line from Khandwa to — (Hyderabad) via Akola. 602-03.

PARCEL(S)—

- Question re—
 Claims re missing — and lack of godowns on B. N. Railway. 416.
 Unclaimed packages lying at Delhi main and New Delhi railway stations. 715-16.

PARTITION—

- Question re—
 Effect of — on Government employees. 901.
 Employment of persons who opted for Pakistan and subsequently applied for retention in India. 347-48.
 Number of railway engines handed over to Pakistan. 147-48.
 Recruitment in Secretariat after — . 896.
 Relief to those who became orphans or widows in pre-partition communal riots. 332-33.

PASS(ES)—

- Question re—
 Dissatisfaction amongst railway employees re issue of — . 129.
 Free — for Railway employees on basis of pay. 506-07.
 Grant of railway — and Privilege Ticket Orders. 508.
 Retirement — to Grade IV railway servants. 507-08.

PASSENGER(S)—

Question re—

- Construction of a pilgrim shelter-shed at Abu Road Railway station. 170.
 Forceful evacuation of — by railway police on Ahmedabad-Ajmer-Agra-Delhi line. 170.
 Reduction in — seats on various Indian Air routes due to heavy freight. 55.

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION—

- Question re Care-taker Government for — . 912-14.

PATNA—

- Question re allotment of land to posts and Telegraphs Department employees at — for construction of houses. 49-50.

PAY—

Question re—

- Accommodation and low increment in — to railway employees. 754.
 Fixation of — of Railway Audit Department employees. 901.
 Free passes for railway employees on basis of — . 506-07.
 Higher — to refugee technicians in B. B. & C. I. railway Workshops. 732.
 — leave and accommodation for sweepers employed by Cantonment Boards. 54.
 Scales of — of teachers in railway schools. 273-74.
 See also "Salary(ies)".

PAY COMMISSION—

- Question re —'s recommendations re amenities to railwaymen. 156.

PEASANT(S)—

Question re—

- Appointment of — Welfare Officers. 287-405.
 Ejection of — from lands in Vindhya Pradesh. 577.

PENICILLIN—

- Question re manufacture of — . 921.

PENSION(S)—

Question re—

- Exchange of Provident and — Fund records of refugees. 371-72.
 Payment of — in U. K. 256-57.
 — and *inams* to political sufferers. 871.
 U. P. Pay Committee scheme of Contributory Provident Fund *cum* — *cum* Insurance. 99-100.

PENSIONER(S)—

Question re—

- Dearness allowance to Civil and Military — . 898.
 Enhanced dearness allowance to — of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 897-98.
 Posts and Telegraphs —'s Central Association. 947.

PERMIT(S)—

- Question re — to Muslims in Pakistan for permanent settlement in India. 794.

PETROL—

Question re—

- Rationing of — and its sale in black-market. 271-72.
 Foreign technicians for synthetic — industry. 494-95.
 Restoration of cut in motor spirit. 380.
 Restoration of cut in — . 619.

PETROLEUM—

Question re—

- Geological Surveys for — and kerosene oil. 969.
 Manufacture of Synthetic — . 716-17.

PHILIPPOSE, MR. E. JOHN—

- Declaration by — under Rule 2C. 69.

PICK-POCKET(S)—

- Question re — on platforms and running trains on Bengal Nagpur Railway. 55.

PILFERAGE—**Question re—**

Oudh Tirhut Railway and pilferage of goods. 44.
Wagon-breaking cases between Kharagpur and Kolaghat on B. N. Railway. 755-56.

PILGRIM(S)—

Question re construction of a — shelter-shed at Abu Road railway station. 170.

PILOT(S)—

Question re training school for — at Allahabad. 721-23.

PISSICULTURE—

Question re organisation of cooperative drying and curing of fish and provision for transport facilities. 56-57.

PLAGUE—

Question re deaths due to — in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. 255.

PLAN(S)—

Question re Long-term — for National Reconstruction. 202.

PLANNING COMMITTEE(S)—

See "Committee(s)".

PLANT(S)—

See "Machinery(ies)".

PLATFORM(S)—**Question re—**

Construction of — at Saugor railway station. 495-96.
Pick-pockets on — and running trains on Bengal Nagpur Railway. 55.

POLAVARAM—

Question re construction of railway line from Kovour to — on M. and S. M. Railway. 512.

POLICE—**Question re—**

Forcible evacuation of passengers by railway — in Ahmedabad-Ajmer-Agra-Delhi line 170.
Refugee — Officers. 897.

POLICE POST—

Question re electricity and — for Gardhi Nagar. 805, 909.

POLICE SERVICE, INDIAN—**Question re—**

Emergency recruitment to Indian Administrative, Police and other services. 894.
F. P. S. C. examination of 1947 for recruitment to I. A. and I. P. Services. 697.
Qualifications for recruitment to Indian Administrative and Police Services. 240-41.
Refugee Barristers and Law Graduates debarred from I. A. S. and —. 366.

POLICY(IES)—**Question re—**

Government — re recruitment to army. 249.
Industrial — of Provinces. 411-15.
— re basic education under Wardha Scheme. 104.
Revised textile —. 928.
Textile — of Government. 536.

POLITICS—**Question re—**

Banning participation of communal organisations in —. 872-73.
Ending of communal —. 891.
Implementation of the resolution re communal political organisations. 879.
Institution for study of Geo-politics. 893.

POLITICAL PRISONERS—

See "Prisoner(s)".

POLITICAL SUFFERER(S)—

Question re pensions and *inams* to —. 871.

PONDICHERRY—

Question re Indian Consuls at Goa and —. 318.

PONTOON(S)—

Question re sale of — to a private firm by Director of Disposals. 958.

POONA—**Question re—**

Establishment of Rayon factory at — in place of Dehra Dun. 153.
Research work at Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Station, —. 894-95.
Shifting of Office of Controller of Military Accounts from — to the South. 101.

POPPY—

See "Opium".

POPULATION—

Question re estimated — of India and number of women and persons below fifteen. 80-81.

PORT(S)—**Question re—**

Contraband trade with Pakistan through West Coast —. 607.
Control over — in States on Western Coast. 512.
Development of — between Cochin and Bombay. 729.
Removal of congestion at Bombay docks. 767-69.
Report of committee on new — in Kutch, Kathiawar and South India. 593-94.
Report of West Coast Harbours Committee. 132-33.
Sale of arms and ammunition and other articles by crew of foreign ships at — to avoid customs duty. 339-40.

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS—**Question re—**

Negotiations re integration of French and — with India. 201.
Smuggling of arms and ammunition into Hyderabad through Portuguese possessions. 180.
81.

POST(S)—**Question re—**

Census of trained persons for technical and administrative —. 509.
Temporary — in Secretariat and attached offices. 896.

POST-CARD(S)—**Question re—**

Inland air mail — and air mail envelopes. 938.
Non-availability of — and postal envelopes in Madras. 514.

POST-OFFICE(S)—**Question re—**

Accumulation of letters in Dead Letter Office, Amritsar. 129-30.
Cinchona cultivation and distribution of quinine through —. 874.
Experimental — opened in Orissa under Post-War Development Scheme. 608-10.
Head Postmasters in second class —. 425.
Kannada Money Order forms for Dharwar —. 294.
Lack of office accommodation for and loss due to theft in Dead letter Office, Amritsar. 130.
Opening of new — in Mysore and other places. 615-16.
Opening of new — in rural areas. 755-56.
Payment of Savings Bank Deposits and National Savings and — Cash Certificates purchased in Pakistan. 816-17.
Superintendents of — in Bihar and Orissa. 607.
Shortage of forms etc., in — in Orissa. 608.
Status of sub post-offices of States merged in Orissa. 606-07.
Transfer from Pakistan of — Cash Certificates held by evacuees. 420.

POST-MASTER(S)—

Question re head — in second class head offices. 425.

POSTAL CIRCLE(S)—

Question re—

- Basis for creation of independent — . 938-39.
Separation of Orissa and Bihar — . 607-08.

POSTAL SERVICE(S)—

Question re—

- Accumulation of letters in Dead Letter Office, Amritsar. 129-30.
Delay in delivery of letters in Assam. 614.
Delay in transit of sea mail to U. K. and U. S. A. 752-53.
Free — and travel in their constituencies to Members of Constituent Assembly. 624.
See also "Air Mail".

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT—

Question re—

- Accountants' examination in — . 298.
Allotment of land to — employees at Patna for construction of houses. 49-50.
Arrests due to defalcations in Engineering Branch of — Bombay. 260-61.
Collection of stamps with Director General Posts and Telegraphs, — . 286.
Enhanced dearness allowance to pensioners of — . 897-98.
Housing accommodation and cheap canteen for employees of — . 940.
— pensioners' Central Association. 947.
Revision of scale of dearness allowance for Posts and Telegraphs employees. 294.
Time test of Accounts Branch of — . 297.
Union of Extra-Departmental Officials of Postal Department. 951.
Union of Extra-Departmental Officials of Postal Department, Madras Circle. 963.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT—

See "Development".

POTAI, SHRI RAM PRASAD—

- Question re cash balances and reserves made over to provincial Government by Chhattishgarh States. 55.

PRINTIYA RAKSHA DAL—

- Question re Home guards and — for Delhi and Ajmer Merwara. 881-82

PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES—

- Question re construction of — . 335-38.

PRESERVATION—

Question re—

- Cold storage plants for — of foodstuffs. 594-96.
— of Indian Archives. 236.

PRESS(ES)—

Question re—

- Demands of Government of India — Worker's Union, Aligarh. 397-98.
Report of Labour Investigation Committee re employees in printing — . 639.

PRESS TELEGRAM(S)—

- Question re — in Indian languages in Roman script. 932-33.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA LTD.—

- Question re formation of — . 335.

PRICE(S)—

Question re—

- Cloth — before and after decontrol. 475-83.
Control over production, distribution and — fixation of milk and ghee. 142.
Fair — for agricultural produce. 941.
Fair — to cane growers and harassment by managers of Rawalgaon Sugar Factory. 615.
Fixation of Cotton — . 929.
Fixation of maximum sale — of imported goods. 539-40.
Freezing and fixation of — of cloth. 952.
Government measures to check rise in — of cloth. 484-85.
High — of consumer goods. 661.
— and quantities of wheat and rice imported. 407-08.
— charged to railways for coal from State-owned collieries. 749-50.
— of Salt before and after abolition of duty and failure of factories in North Orissa. 149-50.
— of guns in Delhi and manufacture in ordnance factories. 698.
Production and — of Opium in States and Provinces. 902-03.

PRICE(S)—contd.

Question re—contd.

- Revision of — of sugar. 753.
Rise in — of cloth after decontrol. 409.
Rise in — of sugar after decontrol. 501-04.
Rising — of foodgrains after arrival of last crop. 279-80.
Rising — of food-stuffs. 275-79, 921-23.
Scarcity and rise in — of cloth due to bottleneck in transport. 151-52.
Sources of supply and — of match boxes. 510.
Steps to check rising — of foodstuffs. 275-79, 921-23.
U. P. Government's deal in sugar and rise in — of foodgrains. 151.

PRIME MINISTER(S)—

Question re—

- Conference of Rajpramukhs and — of Unions of States. 207.
—'s speech at Madras re loyalty of Muslims. 196-97.

PRINCE(S)—

See "Ruler(s)".

PRINTER(S)—

- Question re training of — . 448-62.

PRINTING INK—

See "Ink".

PRINTING PAPER—

See "Paper".

PRISONER(S)—

Question re—

- Exchange of — with Pakistan. 628-32.
Interviews with State and political — . 878.
Pakistan army men taken — in Kashmir. 582.
Political Convict(s) of 'Quit India' Struggle still in Sind jails. 404-05.

PRIVILEGE TICKET ORDER(S)—

Question re—

- Grant of Railway passes and — . 508.
— concession to Government employees. 896.

PRIVY PURSE(S)—

Question re—

- Privileges, prerogatives and — of Ruling Princes. 353-54.
Salaries of Rulers of States merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 69-74.

PRODUCTION—

Question re—

- Control over — and distribution of cement and iron. 137.
Control over — distribution and price fixation of milk and ghee. 142.
Cost of — of agricultural products. 286-87.
Increasing — of consumer goods through village and small scale industries. 284-85.
Increasing — of jute. 741-42.
Measures to accelerate — of cloth. 147.
— and consumption of aluminium. 927.
— and price of opium in States and Provinces. 902-03.
Schemes for improving quality and increasing — of cotton. 949-50.
Scheme for — of more foodgrains. 284.
Steps for increasing — of coal. 420-21.
Steps for increasing — of salt. 266.
Steps to increase yield of milk from milch cattle. 144-46.

PROFIT(S)—

- Question re — made by producers and merchants in textile consequent on decontrol. 159.

PROFITEERING—

- Question re measures to check — in sale of cloth. 151.

PROGRAMME ASSISTANT(S)—

- Question re — and artists in A. I. R. 46.

PROHIBITION—**Question re—**

- Introduction of — in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. 96-97.
- Introduction of — in Railway catering. 157.
- Introduction of — on an all-India basis. 468-69.
- Plans for introduction of—throughout India. 99.
- in provinces and states. 876.
- in railway catering. 157.

PROMOTION(S)—**Question re—**

- in Engineering Branch of All-India Radio. 666.
- Representations by Workers' Unions against S. I. Railway administration re — and misuse of discipline and appeal Rules. 25.
- Seniority of gazetted officers on Railways after — from lower subordinate service. 35.
- Temporary — of employees of Cantonment Boards and Cantonments Department as executive officers. 466-68.

PROPAGANDA—

- Question re steps to improve foreign Publicity Service. 197.

PROPERTY (IES)—**Question re—**

- Claims by refugees re — left in West Pakistan. 33.
 - Compensation for — left in Eastern Pakistan. 325.
 - Custodian of Evacuee —, Sind. 370.
 - Exchange of — between India and Pakistan. 776-79.
 - Private — of Rulers of Chattisgarh States. 253.
 - Private — of Rulers of Madhya Bharat States Union. 880-81.
 - Publication of inventories of private — of Rulers of Madhya Bharat States Union. 881.
 - Rental value of immovable — assessed to income-tax. 341-42.
 - Restoration of — of Indian Nationals in French territories and of the French in India. 299-300.
 - Suits against refugees for recovery of loan taken against — in Pakistan. 624.
 - Value of — left in Pakistan by refugees. 199.
- See also "Evacuee Property".

PROSCRIPTION—

- Question re books proscribed in Delhi. 699-704.

PROSECUTION—

- Question re persons prosecuted for charging pugree. 23.

PROVIDENT FUND—**Question re—**

- Exchange of — and pension fund records of refugees. 371-72.
- U. P. Pay Committee Scheme of Contributory — cum pension cum insurance. 99-100.

PROVINCE(S)—**Question re—**

- Allocations to — out of Central Road Fund. 930-31.
- Allotment of *Dhotis* and Saris to —. 942.
- Cash balances and reserves made over to Provincial Governments by Chattisgarh States. 55.
- Control over working of Grow More Food Campaign in —. 160.
- Deputationists from — and States in Government of India Secretariat. 365.
- Division of — on linguistic basis. 472, 654-55.
- Formation of minority boards in U. P. and other —. 25.
- Grant of loans to refugees by —. 322-23.
- Grants-in-aid to — for post-war development schemes. 364.
- Import of tractors and bulldozers and their distribution in —. 65.
- Industrial policy of —. 411-15.
- Manufacture of compost and its use in — and States. 135-36.
- New — comprising East Punjab, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain U. P. Districts. 819.
- Percentage of revenue spent by — and States on education and medical relief. 436-37.
- Prohibition in — and States. 876.
- Rehabilitation departments in — for aid to evacuees from Burma. 10-11.
- Rehabilitation of refugees in — and States. 310-12.
- Salaries of Rulers of states merged in — or in Unions of States. 69-74.
- Schools for training of nurses and number of beds in hospitals in — and States. 677-79.
- Tractors in use in various — for agricultural development. 57.

PROVINCIAL MINISTER(S)—

- Question re conference of — re financial aid to provinces for house building. 208-09.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE(S)—**Question re—**

- Appointments in subordinate and — of Ajmer-Merwara. 686-87.
- Appointment of refugees in subordinate and — of Ajmer-Merwara. 687.
- Appointment of superannuated persons in Provincial and subordinate service of Ajmer-Merwara. 687.

PUBLIC HEALTH—**See "Health".****PUBLIC MEETING(S)—**

- Question re ban on — in Delhi. 698-99.

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT.—

- Question re detentions under — in Delhi and other Centrally Administered Areas during first half of 1948. 103.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—**See "Federal —".****PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL—**

- Question re staff of —. 190.

PUBLICATION(S)—

- Question re staff of and — undertaken by Publications Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. 89-90.

PUBLICITY SERVICE—

- Question re steps to improve Foreign —. 197.

PUGREE—

- Question re persons prosecuted for charging —. 23.

PUNJAB—

- See "East Punjab".
- also "West Punjab".

PURCHASE(S)—**Question re—**

- of a part of Jodhpur Railway by Pakistan Government. 149.
- of firewood by railways. 171.
- of rolling stock of Jodhpur State Railway by Pakistan. 152-53.

QUALIFICATION(S)—**Question re—**

- for admission to Agricultural Colleges. 417.
- for recruitment to Indian Administrative and Police Services. 240-41.

QUARTER(S)—**Question re—**

- Accommodation and low increment in pay to railway employees. 754.
- Allotment of subordinate railway staff — to officers. 930.
- Development of Greater Delhi and accommodation to Government servants. 1-3.
- Housing accommodation for Government servants in Delhi. 198.
- Occupation of Government — by refugees. 804-05.
- Pay, leave and accommodation for sweepers employed by Cantonment Boards. 54.
- for Central Government employees in Delhi. 800-03.
- for Government servants in Delhi. 198.
- Rent for Government — written off as irrecoverable and action against defaulters. 23-24.
- Strength of staff and allotment of accommodation by Estate Office. 189-90.

See also "House (s)".**QUININE —**

- Question re Cinchona cultivation and distribution of — through post offices. 874.

'QUIT INDIA' STRUGGLE—

- Question re political convicts of — till in Sind Jails. 404-05.

QURESHI, DR. ABDUL GHANI—

- Question re non-execution of death sentence on —. 34-35.

R

RAAB, ANTONIUS—

Question re deportation of —, a Baroda State employee. 575-76.

RABI CROP—

Question re rising prices of foodgrains after arrival of last —. 279-80.

RADIO—

Question re education in Rural areas through —. 877.

See also "Broadcast (s)".

RADIO, ALL INDIA—

Question re—

Broadcast in Malayalam and Kannada from —, Delhi. 873.

Programme assistants and artists in —. 46.

Promotion in Engineering Branch of —. 666.

Provincial news broadcasts by —. 675.

RADIO TRANSMITTER (S)—

Question re discovery of arms, amunition and — after 15th August, 1947. 39.

RAGHU VIRA, DR.—

Question re—

Archaeological Survey of India. 875-76.

Construction of military railway from Kangra behind Shivalik Range. 875.

Conversion of and nationality of Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan. 790-91.

Import of fuel oil and establishment of Synthetic oil industry. 726-27.

Medal and Honour to Indian forces in Kashmir. 706.

Number of Hindu and Muslim refugees from Jammu and Kashmir and women abducted by Raiders. 546.

Pakistan army man taken prisoner in Kashmir. 582.

Re-employment of demobilised army men. 668-69.

Shifting of Zoological Survey of India from Banaras to Calcutta. 611-13.

Strikes in India since 15th August, 1947. 546.

Surplus war materials. 760.

Temples and Gurdwaras destroyed in Western Pakistan. 875.

Territories held by Raiders in Kashmir. 583.

Transfer of Hindu and Buddhist art and literature treasures from Pakistan. 790.

Widening of area of Operations by Raiders in Kashmir. 583.

RAID(S)—

Question re—

Attack on Wazir-i-Wazarat and other State Officials of Ladakh at Skardu. 58.

Loss due to incursions into Indian territory and action against Hyderabad. 105-06.

Razakar — into C. P. and Berar. 558-59.

RAIDER(S)—

Question re—

Area cleared of — in Kashmir and casualties inflicted on them. 107.

Number of Hindu and Muslim refugees from Jammu and Kashmir and women abducted by —. 546.

Territories held by — in Kashmir. 583.

Widening of area of Operations by — in Kashmir. 583.

RAILWAY(S)—

Question re—

Co-ordination of road and — transport. 956.

Decasualized licensed porters on —. 758.

Delay in disposal of claim in respect of missing — parcels. 171-72.

Electrification of — in Calcutta and Suburbs. 485.

Expenses on conduct of cases on behalf of —. 766.

First Class on —. 919.

House-tax on — buildings within Ajmer Municipal limits. 613.

Inadequate shelter for foodgrains in — godown. 600-01.

Introduction of prohibition in — catering. 157.

Measures for prevention of — accident. 123-27.

Movement of gram through — within the United Provinces. 409-10.

Overcrowding in Third class on —. 415-16.

Price charged to — for coal from State-owned collieries. 749-50.

Purchase of firewood by —. 171.

— catering Contractors. 933-36.

RAILWAY(S)—contd.

Question re—contd.

—link with Assam. 619.

Refreshment rooms on —. 956-57.

Re-organisation of Indian —. 743.

Report of — Grainshop Enquiry Committee. 485-86, 613.

Seniority of Gazetted Officers on — after promotion from lower subordinate service. 35.

System of contracts in — collieries. 274-75.

Assam Railway—

Shifting of — Headquarters. 614-15.

Strike on —. 600.

Bengal Nagpur Railway—

Appointment of Superintendent of Watch and Ward on —. 500.

Claims re missing parcels and lack of godowns on —. 416.

Pick-pockets on platform and running trains on —. 55.

Provision of lights in Inter and Third Class on —. 513.

Provision of lights in trains on narrow-gauge line of —. 295.

Railway link between Kantabanji (—) and Hirakud Dam via Balangir. 932.

Stoppage of overtime wages for running staff on —. 296.

Strike in — workshop, Kharagpur. 416-17.

Wagon-breaking cases between Kharagpur and Kolaghat on —. 755-56.

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway—

Higher pay to refugee technicians in — workshops. 732.

Octroi on goods imported by — into Ajmer Municipal limits. 613.

East Indian Railway—

Corruption in Construction Department of —, Gaya. 147.

Eastern Punjab Railway—

Lack of equipment in — coaches. 932.

Officers on the —. 951.

Residential accommodation for officers and staff on —. 951.

Scarcity of tickets on — stations. 509.

Use of jeeps of — for officers' benefit. 940-41.

Workshop for —. 743-44.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway—

Amraoti-Narkhed Project on —. 603.

Jodhpur State Railway—

Detention of engines and rolling stock of — by Pakistan. 512.

Forcible seizure of Sind section of — by Pakistan. 473.

Purchase of a part of — by Pakistan Government. 149.

Purchase of rolling stock of — by Pakistan. 152-53.

Madras and Southern Marahatta Railway—

Construction of Railway line from Kavour to Polavaram on —. 512.

Oudh Tichut Railway—

Curtailment of train on Bareilly Kathgodam section of —. 275.

Enquiry into derailment of 29 Up passenger train on —. 153-54.

— and pilferage of goods. 44.

Shortage of wagons on R. and K. R. Section of —. 168-69.

South Indian Railway—

Memorandum by — Workers' Union re anomalies in fixation of new scales of pay. 154.

Punishment to strikers on —. 154-55.

Reconstruction of Ottapalam railway station on —. 761.

Remodelling of Tellichery railway station on —. 761.

Representation by Workers Unions against — administration re promotions and mis-
use of discipline and appeal rules. 225.

Telephonic and Telegraphic connections of certain stations with others on —. 761.

RAILWAY ACCOUNT(S)—

Question re amalgamation of — and Audit Departments. 742-43.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION—

Question re decentralisation of —. 943.

RAILWAY AUDIT DEPARTMENT—

Question re—

Amalgamation of Railway Accounts and Audit Departments. 742-43.

Fixation of pay of — employees. 901.

RAILWAY BRIDGE(S)—

See "Bridge(s)".

RAILWAY COACHES—

Question re—

- Improved types of third class —. 418-19.
- Lack of equipment in E.P. —. 932.
- Lighting in railway compartments and repair of rolling stock. 714-15.
- Over-crowding in third class railway compartments. 415-16.
- Provision of lights in trains on narrow gauge lines of B. N. Railway. 295.
- Provision of lights in inter and third class on B. N. Railway. 513.
- Railway carriages and coaches in possession of military authorities. 39.
- Railway wagons and coaches. 947-48.

See also "Rolling Stock".

RAILWAY EMPLOYEE(S)—

Question re—

- Accommodation and low increment in pay to certain railway staff. 754.
- Allotment of subordinate railway staff quarters to officers. 930.
- Appointment of intermediaries between coolies and railway staff. 496-97.
- Assault on railwaymen at Kantabanji by military officers. 723-24.
- Bribery and corruption among railway staff of wagon supplies Department. 290.
- Compensatory house-rent allowance to railwaymen. 155-56.
- Dissatisfaction amongst — re issue of passes. 129.
- Employment for — provisionally opting Pakistan but finally India. 152.
- Expenditure on —. 948.
- Free passes for — on basis of pay. 506-07.
- Housing accommodation and schools for railway staff at Shakurbasti. 940.
- Housing accommodation for railway staff, Muradnagar. 941.
- Housing accommodation for refugees —. 929-30.
- Pay Commission's recommendations re amenities to railwaymen. 156.
- Rations for —. 744.
- Realisation of house rent from railway staff. 157-58.
- Residential accommodation for officers and staff in Eastern Punjab Railway. 951.
- Retirement passes to grade IV railway servants. 507-08.
- Stoppage of overtime wages for remaining staff on B. N. Railway. 296.
- Travel by railway officials in Upper Classes. 505.

RAILWAY ENGINES—

Question re—

- Detention of engines and rolling stock of Jodhpur Railway by Pakistan. 512.
- Engine failures on railways. 750-51.
- Locomotives and wagons owned by Government railways. 732.
- Number of — handed over to Pakistan. 147-48.
- Wagons and locomotives. 947-48.

See also "Rolling Stock".

RAILWAY LABOUR—

See "Labour".

RAILWAY LINE(S)—

Question re—

- Amraoti-Narkhed Project on G.I.P. Railway. 603.
- Construction of military railway from Kangra behind Shivalik Range. 875.
- Construction of — from Kovour to Polavaram on M. and S. M. Railway. 512.
- Construction of — to Jagdalpur, Bustar State, C. P. 259-60.
- Forcible evacuation of passengers by railway police on Ahmedabad-Ajmer-Agra-Delhi Line. 170.
- Proposal to bring Khamgaon on the main — between Nagpur and Bhusawal. 946.
- Proposed new — in Orissa. 296-97.
- Provision of lights in trains on narrow-gauge lines of B. N. Railway 295.
- between Siliguri and Golockganj, Assam. 505.
- for Khandwa to Parabhni (Hyderabad) via Akola. 602-03.
- Restoration of Darwha-Digras — in Central Province. 602.
- Restoration of dismantled — in Bihar. 719.

RAILWAY LINE(S)—*contd.*

Question re—*contd.*

- Restoration of Nagrota (Kangra)-Jogindernagar (Mandi) —. 743.
- Restoration of Panipat-Rohtak —. 610-11.
- Restoration of — dismantled during war. 740-41.
- Second Class berths not reserved on Delh-Ahmedabad metre gauge line. 170-71.

RAILWAY PASS(ES)—

See "Pass(es)".

RAILWAY POLICE—

Question re forcible evacuation of passengers by — on Ahmedabad-Ajmer-Agra-Delhi-line. 170

RAILWAY QUARTERS—

See "Quarters"

RAILWAY RATES—

Question re proposed increase in railway freight rates. 959-60.

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE—

Question re—

- Cases dealt with by —. 762-65.
- Cases for reference to —. 761-62.

RAILWAY SCHOOL(S)—

See "School(s)".

RAILWAY STATION(S)—

Question re—

- Construction of a pilgrim shelter-shed at Abu Road —. 170.
- Construction of Jubbulpore —. 495.
- Construction of platforms at Saugor —. 495-96.
- Cycle stand at Delhi —. 508.
- Deplorable condition of certain — in Assam. 505.
- Goods handling contract to Bird and Company at Howrah. 759.
- Reconstruction of Ottapalam — on S.I. Railway. 761.
- Remodelling of Tellichery — on S. I. Railway. 761.
- Supply of drinking water at —. 173.
- Telephonic and Telegraphic connections of certain — with others on S.I. Railway. 761.
- Tenders for labour at Gaya, Mughalserai, Mokameh Ghat, Jhajha, Dinapur and Barmadiah —. 65-66.
- Unclaimed packages, lying at Delhi Main and New Delhi —. 715-16.

RAILWAY TRAIN(S)—

See "Train(s)".

RAILWAY WAGONS—

Question re—

- Bribery and corruption among railway staff of Wagon Supplies Department. 290.
- Cancellation of wagons allotted to merchants. 924.
- Locomotives and wagons owned by Government railways. 732.
- and coaches. 947-48.
- Shortage of wagons on R. and K. R. Section of O.T. Railway. 168-69.
- Use of — by Pakistan Government staff in Saidpur, Eastern Pakistan. 157.
- Wagons and locomotives. 944-45.
- Wagons for transport of cotton and cloth. 954.
- Wagons for transport of onions. 924.
- Wagons for transport of oranges. 733-37.
- Wagons used as residences in Sealdah Yard, West Bengal. 158.]

See also "Rolling Stock".

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS—

See "Workshop(s)".

RAJ KANWAR, R. B. LALA—

Question re—

- Administrative arrangements for non-viable States. 555.
- Ban against cow slaughter. 142-43.
- Buildings in Delhi belonging to Indian States or the Rulers. 526-27.

RAJ KANWAR, R. B. LALA—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Candidates sent abroad for higher studies at Government expense. 209-26
 Census of able-bodied and disabled beggars. 437-38.
 Comparative income *per capita* in India and foreign countries. 398
 Control over production, distribution and price fixation of milk and ghee. 142.
 Departments of and Attached Offices of Government of India. 98-99.
 Governments in viable States. 555.
 High Courts in Centrally Administered Areas and Judges of High Courts of States' Unions. 438-41.
 Import of foodgrains and measures to ensure self-sufficiency. 138-42.
 Indian States which do not levy income tax. 342-43.
 Introduction of elementary course in Dietetics in public schools. 226-27.
 Maintenance of refugee camps in India. 36-39.
 Measures to accelerate production of cloth. 147.
 Monthly expenditure on and work done by Employment Exchanges. 183-88.
 National dress. 24.
 National Salutation. 646.
 National Savings Scheme. 442-46.
 Percentage of revenue spent by provinces and states on education and medical relief. 436-37.
 Persons prosecuted for charging 'pugree' 23.
 Plans for introduction of prohibition throughout India. 99.
 Recovery of India's share of reparations from Germany. 188.
 Reduction in Government of India Departments. 344-45.
 Rent for Government quarters written off as irrecoverable and action against defaulters. 23-24.
 Rental value of immovable property assessed to income-tax. 341-42.
 Reports of working of Ministries. 646.
 Scheduled and non-scheduled Banks. 345.
 Shortage of cloth and appointment of Minister for Clothing. 24.
 States not merged with provinces or centre. 553-54.
 States under Central Administration. 554-55.
 Steps to increase yield of milk from milch cattle. 144-46.
 U. P. Pay Committee Scheme of Contributory Provident Fund *cum* Pension *cum* Insurance. 99-100.
 Question (Supplementary) re sales from Disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 263.

RAJPRAMUKH(S)—

Question re—

- Conference of—and Prime Ministers of Unions of States. 207.
 Execution of Instrument of Accession by— of Madhya Bharat States' Union. 582.

RAMAPADASAGAR PROJECT—

Question re— 543-44.

RAMNARAYAN SINGH, BABU—

Question re—

- Appointment of Lac Information Officer by President of Lac Cess Committee. 172-73.
 Arrangements for Delhi male students to study medicine. 899.
 Atrocities by Razakars on Hindus in Hyderabad. 105
 Ban on public meetings in Delhi. 698-99.
 Books proscribed in Delhi. 699-704
 Cereals position. 961.
 Commission to whole-salers and retailers in Vanaspati. 515.
 Damodar Valley Corporation. 29-30.
 Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee. 946-47.
 Democratization of administration of States and Unions of States. 249.
 Dining car contractors on Delhi-Lalamusa express train. 956.
 Education of refugee children in Centrally Administered Areas. 249-52.
 Expenditure on refugee camps and delay in rehabilitation. 31-33.
 Government policy re recruitment to army. 249.
 Improvement of standard of health. 689.
 Murders committed in Delhi. 248.
 Operation of Dentists' Act. 688.
 Recruitment centres in Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Madras Provinces. 44-45.

RAMNARAYAN SINGH, BABU—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Refreshment rooms on railways. 956-57.
 Removal of ban on import of Mrita Sanjibani sura in Delhi. 905.
 Results of researches conducted by the Indian Council of agricultural Research. 972-92.
 Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 502.
 Staff and method of appointments in office of Accountant General, Bihar. 55.
 Steps for increasing production of coal. 420-21.
 Supply of drinking water at railway Stations. 173.
 Technical and vocational training by Employment Exchanges. 636-39.
 Tenders for labour at Gaya, Mughalserai, Mokameh Ghat, Jhajha, Dinapur and Barmadiah railway Stations. 65-66.
 Tractors in use in various provinces for agricultural development. 57.
 U. N. Commission on Kashmir. 29.

Question (supplementary) re—

- Applications for licences for Import of capital goods. 377-78.
 Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 557.
 Construction of tube-wells in aid to 'Grow More food' Campaign. 112.
 Experimental Post Offices opened in Orissa under Post war Development Scheme. 610.
 Grant to Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor. 233.
 Houses and shops for refugees in Delhi. 178.
 Legislation for labour-welfare. 321.
 Monthly expenditure on and work done by Employment Exchanges. 186-87.
 National Cadet corps. 204.
 Persons employed through Employment exchanges. 786.
 Protection of cattle for agriculture. 605-06.
 Relics of Indian Art in British Museum. 206.
 Running of trains to time. 593.
 Salaries of Rulers of States merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 69-74.
 Sale of machinery to Textile Manufacturing Corporation. 916.
 Surplus stores held by Director-General of Disposals. 269.

RAM SAHAI, SHRI—

Question re—

- Accommodation and low increment in pay to Railway employees. 754.
 Allotment of subordinate railway staff quarters to officers. 930.
 Cattle slaughtered before and after 15th August, 1947. 604-05.
 Execution of Instrument of Accession by Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat States Union. 582.
 Housing accommodation and schools for railway staff at Shakurbasti. 940.
 Housing accommodation for railway staff, Muradnagar. 941.
 Housing accommodation for refugee railway employees. 929-30.
 Production and price of opium in States and provinces. 902-03.
 Protection of cattle for agriculture. 605-06.
 Rations for railway employees. 744.
 Report of committee for protection of cattle. 511.
 Stipends granted to Indian students by foreign countries. 904.
 Use of jeeps of E.P. Railway for officers' benefit. 940-41.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Conference of Rajpramukhs and Prime Ministers of Unions of States. 207.
 National Cadet Corps. 204.
 Salaries of Rulers of States merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 74.
 Sales of machinery of Textile Manufacturing Corporation. 917.
 Wagons for transport of oranges. 735-36.

RANBIR SINGH, CH.—

Question re—

- Absorption of States' Military Officers in Indian Army. 892.
 Acquisition of land near Delhi for new educational institutions. 695.
 Appointment of Peasant-Welfare Officers. 287, 405.
 Cement supplied to East Punjab Government for distribution to public. 754-55.
 Corporation for Bhakra Dam and Nangal Projects. 796.
 Cost of production of agricultural products. 286-87.
 Dearness allowance to civil and military pensioners. 898.
 Gratuity etc. to I. N. A. men. 898.

RANBIR SINGH, CH.—*contd.*

Question *re—contd.*

- Hotel in premises of zanana Tibbia College, Delhi. 66.
- Indians in Palestine. 542-43.
- Irrigation of certain East Punjab districts through Bhakra Dam Project. 796.
- Refugees' right to vote in general election for Delhi Corporation. 472.
- Restoration of Panipat Rohtak railway line. 610-11.
- Sending agriculturists to America and Japan to study methods of agriculture. 287.
- Slack coal for East Punjab. 755.

RANGA, PROF. N. G.—

Question *re—*

- Census of cattle and causes of epidemics. 963.
- Construction of railway line from Kovour to Polavaram on M. and S. M. Railway. 512.
- Grant of export licences. 547.
- Investigation work on proposed Sangameshwar Project. 543.
- Management of Western Hostel, New Delhi. 1007-11.
- Organisation of Co-operative drying and curing of fish and provision for transport facilities. 56-57.
- Ramapadasagar Project. 543-44.
- Safety of Indians in Burma. 646-47.
- Ship-Building Industry. 752.

Question (Supplementary) *re—*

- Abolition of Istimrari and Jagirdari Systems in Ajmer-Merwara. 134.
- Abolition of titles conferred by British Indian Government. 585.
- Agreement *re* movement of perishable goods between India and Pakistan. 5.
- Air service *via* Jubbulpore and construction of aerodrome. 499.
- Applications for licences for import of capital goods. 377.
- Appointment of intermediaries between coolies and railway staff. 497.
- Buses of Delhi Transport Service. 271.
- Cases referred to Income-Tax Investigation Commission. 341.
- Cold storage plants for preservation of foodstuffs. 595.
- Compensation to evacuees from Burma. 12.
- Conference of Provincial Ministers *re* financial aid to Provinces for house-building. 208.
- Conference of Rajpramukhs and Prime Ministers of Unions of States. 207.
- Confirmation of workers in ordnance factories. 464.
- Construction of pre-fabricated houses. 337.
- Construction of railway line to Jagdalpur, Buxar State, C. P. 260.
- Construction of tube-wells in aid to 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 112.
- Curriculum of Indian Administrative Services Training School. 95.
- Curtailment of trains on Bareilly Kathgodam section of O.T. Railway. 275.
- Deportation of Antonius Raab, a Baroda State employee. 575.
- Desirability of using tractors and chemical fertilisers. 128.
- Draft-Bill on citizenship rights of Indians in Ceylon. 179.
- Encouragement of tourist traffic from abroad. 493.
- Establishment of Medical College in Delhi. 243.
- Exchange of prisoners with Pakistan. 631-32.
- Expansion of aerodromes. 116.
- Experimental Post Offices opened in Orissa under Postwar-Development Scheme. 609.
- Financial help to evacuees from Burma and embezzlement by an I.C.S. officer of Bengal. 10.
- Freezing of textile stocks. 720-21.
- Functions and appointment of Indian Commissioners in British Colonies. 22.
- Grant to Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor. 232.
- Import of powdered-milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 491.
- Import of shipping. 382.
- Import of wheat and tinned foodstuffs from Australia. 265.
- Inadequate shelter for foodgrains in railway godowns. 601.
- Interest on India's Sterling Balances. 243.
- Lands and *Devasthanams* kept as private property by Ex-Rulers of Eastern States Agency. 470.
- Leakage of decisions at Textile Conference *re* partial control. 726.
- Lease conditions with salt monopolists in Orissa and rising prices of salt. 121-22.
- Legislation for labour welfare. 321.
- Manufacture of motor cars and tractors in India. 713.
- Mining rights to American firm in Nepal. 773.
- Monthly expenditure on and work done by Employment Exchanges. 186.
- National Savings Scheme. 446.
- Nizam's intention to refer his case to U.N.O. 708.

RANGA, PROF. N. G.—*contd.*

Question (Supplementary) *re—contd.*

- Number of ordnance factories and selection of apprentices. 448.
- Persons employed through Employment Exchanges. 786.
- Plans for re-organisation of Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad. 309.
- Policy *re* grant of import licenses. 522.
- Protection of cattle for agriculture. 606.
- Qualifications for recruitment to Indian Administrative and Police Services. 240-41.
- Recovery of subsistence allowance paid to Burma evacuees in Orissa. 78.
- Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service and training to candidates. 788-89.
- Recruitment to Indian Agricultural Service. 597.
- Referendum in French possessions to decide merger with India. 369-70.
- Rehabilitation of refugees in Provinces. 636.
- Repatriation of silver bullion backing reserve for currency transferred to Britain. 83.
- Report of Committee on new ports in Cutch, Kathiawar and South India. 594.
- Report of Economy Committee and economy in Defence Department. 87.
- Report of West Coast Harbours Committee. 132-33.
- Research for improving varieties of tobacco. 728.
- Research work at Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Station, Poona. 395.
- Restoration of Panipat-Rohtak railway line. 610.
- Restoration of properties of Indian Nationals in French territories and of the French in India. 299.
- Revision of *sanads* granted to Istimrardars in Ajmer-Merwara. 135.
- Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 504.
- Salary and other emoluments of Governor-General. 657.
- Sales from Disposals and reorganisation of Disposals Department. 262.
- Selection for appointments in Indian Foreign Service. 392.
- Set up of municipal councils in Centrally Administered Areas. 674.
- Strength of staff and allotment of accommodation by Estate Office. 189.
- Steps to check rising prices of foodstuffs. 278.
- Surplus stores held by Director-General of disposals. 269.
- Taxation Enquiry Committee. 586.
- Technical and vocational training by Employment Exchanges. 368-69.
- Time taken by Grand Trunk Express between Madras and Delhi. 131-32.
- Trained Labour Welfare Officers. 627.
- Training for new entrants to Diplomatic Service. 316-17.
- Wainganga Scheme in Central Provinces. 634.

RAO, SHRI B. SHIVA—

Question *re—*

- Allotment of machine tools to Madras Institute of Technology. 236-37.
- Bajpai Committee Report *re* reorganisation of Secretariat. 227-31.
- Buses of Delhi Transport Service. 270-71.
- Delay in obtaining trunk telephone calls. 272-73.
- Establishment of dental colleges. 698.
- Functions and appointment of Indian Commissioners in British Colonies. 21-23.
- Government furniture dumps in New Delhi. 63-64.
- Grant to Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor. 231.
- Manufacture of compost and its use in provinces and states. 135-36.
- New administrative set-up for States Unions. 238-40.
- Plan for raising National Volunteer Corps for East Punjab. 333-34.
- Report of Disposals Utilisation Committee. 266-67.
- Report of Economy Committee and Economy in Defence Department. 86-88.
- Report of West Coast Harbours Committee. 132-33.
- Requisitioning of motor vehicles in Delhi. 89.
- Road accidents in Delhi. 90-92.
- Staff of and publications undertaken by Publications Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. 89-90.
- Staff of Central Public Works Department. 190.
- Strength of staff and allotment of accommodation by Estate Office. 189-90.
- Surplus stores held by Director-General of Disposals. 268-69.
- System of contracts in railway collieries. 274-75.
- Taxis plying in Delhi without meters. 236.
- Time taken by Grand Trunk Express between Madras and Delhi. 130-32.

Question (Supplementary) *re—*

- Applications for licences for import of capital goods. 376.
- Appointment of intermediaries between coolies and railway staff. 497.
- Conference of provincial ministers *re* financial aid to provinces for house-building. 208.

RAO, SHRI B. SHIVA—*contd.*Question (Supplementary) *re—contd.*

- Economy Committee. 433.
 Government measures to check rise in prices of cloth. 484.
 Houses and shops for refugees in Delhi. 177.
 Import of powdered milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 491.
 Ordnance factories working before and after war. 234.
 Ownership of houses of Rulers of States in Delhi and Bombay. 75.
 Plans for relieving scarcity of houses in Delhi. 239.
 Privileges, prerogatives and privy purses of ruling princes. 351.
 Reduction in Government of India Department. 344-45.
 Re-organisation of Government of India Secretariat. 358.
 Report of Economy Committee and economy in Defence Department. 87-88.
 Sales from disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 262.
 Unearthing of dumped war materials left by Britishers and Americans. 428-29.
 Visit of Japanese Trade Mission and import of articles. 304.

RAO, SHRI KALLUR SUBBA—

Declaration by—under rule 2C. 1.

Question (Supplementary) *re—*

- Monthly expenditure on and work done by Employment Exchanges. 188.
 Salaries of Rulers of States, merged in Provinces or in Unions of States. 69-74.

RAO, SHRI M. TIRUMALA—

Declaration by—under rule 2C. 1.

Question *re—*

- Authorised capital of Central Provinces Nepa Mills. 905.
 Capital of Central Provinces Aluminium Project. 905.
 Decentralized licensed porters on railways. 758.
 Fair wages to Railway labour. 758-59.
 Goods handling contract to Bird and Company at Howrah. 759.
 Prevention of export of Sulphur and other finished products from Japan by the south Pacific American Control Authorities. 810-11.
 Report in *Hitavada* re Central Province Aluminium Project. 904, 962.

Question (Supplementary) *re—*

- Abolition of titles conferred by British Indian Government. 585.
 Application for licences for import of capital goods. 377.
 Appointment of intermediaries between colonies and railway staff. 497.
 Atrocities on Oriyas consequent on transfer of administration of Seraikella and Kharsawan States from Orissa to Bihar. 81, 82.
 Bajpai Committee's report re reorganisation of Secretariat. 230.
 Buses of Delhi Transport Service. 271.
 Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 556.
 Cases referred to Income-Tax Investigation Commission. 340.
 Census of able-bodied and disabled beggars. 436.
 Central College for Post-Graduate Medical Studies and Research Institute. 242.
 Cold storage plants for preservation of food stuffs. 596.
 Construction of pre-fabricated houses. 336.
 Construction of railway line to Jagdalpur, Bustar State, C.P. 260.
 Construction of tube wells in aid to 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 112.
 Delegations and missions to foreign countries. 792.
 Financial help to evacuees from Burma and embezzlement by an I.C.S. Officer of Bengal. 10.

- Functions of Scientific Research Department. 309.
 Import of shipping. 382.
 Land under cultivation by tractors. 599.
 Manufacture of synthetic petroleum. 717.
 Musical Academy at Madras and Lucknow. 588.
 National Cadet Corps. 204.
 New administrative set-up for States Unions. 239.
 Prime Minister's speech at Madras re loyalty of Muslims. 197.
 Provincial news Broadcasts by All India Radio. 675.
 Qualifications for recruitment to Indian Administrative and Police Services. 240.
 Registration of Indian companies in Pakistan and interest of Indians therein. 182.
 Registration of refugees on electoral rolls under new Constitution. 518.
 Relics of Indian art in British Museum. 206.
 Relinquishment of office by Mr. Asaf Ali, Ambassador in U.S.A. 531.

RAO, SHRI M. TIRUMALA—*contd.*Question (Supplementary) *re—contd.*

- Report of Committee on new ports in Cutch, Kathiawar and South India. 594.
 Report of West Coast Harbours Committee. 133.
 Research for improving varieties of tobacco. 728.
 Research work at Central Waterway, Irrigation and Navigation Station, Poona. 395.
 Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 503.
 Running of trains to time. 592.
 Sales from disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 262.
 Scholarships for studies abroad in medicine. 676.
 Selection for appointments in Indian Foreign Service. 393.
 Smuggling of arms and ammunition into Hyderabad through Portuguese possessions. 181.
 State-aided companies for development of Indian shipping. 520.
 Time taken by Grand Trunk Express between Madras and Delhi. 131-32.
 Wainganga scheme in Central Provinces. 634.

RAO, SHRI S. V. KRISHNAMOORTHY—

Question *re—*

- Aerodromes in Hyderabad. 690.
 Area cleared of Raiders in Kashmir and casualties inflicted on them. 107.
 Bhangi colonies in New Delhi. 690.
 Broadcasting stations for Ahmedabad, Bezwada and Dharwar. 891.
 Construction of aerodrome at Hubli. 616.
 Disposal of machinery obtained as war reparations from Germany. 962.
 Ending of communal politics. 891.
 F.P.S.C. examination of 1947 for recruitment to I.A. and I.P. Services. 697.
 Illegal transfer of licences under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. 805.
 Indian Muslims migrating to Hyderabad to join Razakars and State army. 366.
 Institutions for education of the blind. 106-07.
 Licences for the import of betel-nut. 199-201.
 Loss due to incursions into Indian territory and action against Hyderabad. 105-06.
 Machinery obtained as war reparations from Germany. 640.
 Medium of instruction in schools and colleges. 891.
 Opening of new post offices in Mysore and other places. 615-16.
 Press telegrams in Indian languages in Roman script. 932-33.
 Refugee Barristers and Law Graduates debarred from I.A.S. and I.P.S. 366.
 Research in fruit disease in arecanut by Indian Council of Agricultural Research. 172.
 Training of Indian Muslims in Fifth Columnist activities by Razakars in Hyderabad. 106.

Question (Supplementary) *re—*

- Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 557.
 Cloth prices before and after decontrol. 483.
 Telegraphs Workshop, Jubbulpore. 498.

RAO, SHRI V. C. KESAVA—

Question *re—*

- Acquiring Birla House for the Nation. 305-06.
 Appeal to Government servants to share houses with refugees and other Government servants. 644.
 Appointment of Superintendent of Watch and Ward on B.N. Railway. 500.
 Appointment of Trade Commissioners. 394.
 Broadcasts in Malayalam and Kannada from A.I.R., Delhi. 873.
 Cancellation of wagon allotments by merchants. 924.
 Chief Controller of Exports on deputation abroad. 306-07.
 Cinchona cultivation and distribution of Quinine through post offices. 874.
 Confirmation of Scheduled Castes Government employees. 672-73.
 Control over charges made by hotels in New Delhi. 644.
 Criminal tribes. 671-72.
 Customs duty on salt from Pakistan. 246.
 Deputationists from provinces and states in Government of India Secretariat. 365.
 Development of port between Cochin and Bombay. 729.
 Duty on salt from Pakistan. 760.
 Education and welfare of the blind. 873.
 Employment of children in industries. 645.
 Examination for recruitment of Assistants in Central Secretariat. 574-75.
 Exclusive admission of Caste Hindus in Lakshminarayan Technical Institute, Nagpur. 245.
 Expenditure on Disposals Directorate. 924.
 Export of groundnut. 807.

RAO, SHRI V. C. KESAVA—*contd.*Question *re—contd.*

- Financial assistance to students of Camp College, Delhi. 305.
 Fruit cultivation. 923.
 Functions of Scientific Research Department. 307-09.
 Improved types of third class railway carriages. 418-19.
 Indians holding Foreign-Going Masters Ticket. 793.
 India's requirements and production of sodium sulphide. 66.
 Industrial Plants as reparations from Germany. 538.
 Institution for Degree Course in Dairy Science. 417.
 International fairs and exhibitions. 793.
 Land under cultivation by tractors. 597-600.
 National Anthem for India. 350, 548-49.
 Number of ordnance factories and selection of apprentices. 447-48.
 Orphan evacuee children under Government custody. 645-46.
 Permits to Muslims in Pakistan for permanent settlement in India. 794.
 Persons nominated to I.C.S. or Indian Administrative Service from certain services and professions. 58.
 Plans for re-organisation of Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad. 309-10.
 Protection of wild birds and animals. 729.
 Qualifications for admission to agricultural colleges. 417.
 Quarters for Government servants in Delhi. 198.
 Recommendations of Bhore Committee. 561-74.
 Recommendations of Labour Investigation Committee on Leather Tanning Industry. 799.
 Recommendations of Mica Enquiry Committee. 644.
 Recruitment to Indian Agricultural Service. 597.
 Registration of limited concerns and permission for capital issues. 441.
 Research for improving varieties of tobacco. 727-29.
 Research work at Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Station, Poona. 394-95.
 Reservation for Scheduled Castes candidates in Central services. 671.
 Resettlement of retrenched Government employees. 672.
 Retrenchment in ordnance factories. 875.
 Retrenchment of unqualified clerks and Assistants in Government of India Secretariat. 970-71.
 Russia's offer of newsprint. 418.
 Selection for appointments in Indian Foreign Service. 391-94.
 Selection for Indian Service of Engineers. 537.
 Shifting of certain Departments from Delhi. 537.
 Staff sent to foreign countries on deputation. 285.
 Steps to improve foreign publicity service. 197.
 Steps to prevent forced labour. 197-98.
 Telephone Factory at Bangalore. 417-18.
 Temporary and Short Term Commissions in army. 244.
 Training of printers. 448-62.
 Training school for pilots at Allahabad. 721-23.
 Value of property left in Pakistan by refugees. 199.
 Welfare services for army men in Kashmir. 364-65.
- Question (Supplementary) *re—*
 Appointments of Programme and Transmission Assistants in Broadcasting Station, Cuttack. 670.
 Development of Greater Delhi and accommodation for Government servants. 3.
 Help to disabled ex-servicemen and sufferers under British rule. 787.
 Provincial news broadcasts by All India Radio. 675.
 Scholarships to Scheduled Castes students. 683.
 Trained Labour Welfare Officers. 627.

RASHTRIYA SWAYAM SEVAK SANGH—

Question *re—*

- Allegations against—Organisation *re* preaching of violence and collection of illicit arms etc., 66.
 Arrests of—men in Centrally Administered Areas. 67.
 Detention of—and other workers in Centrally Administered Areas. 100.

RATE(S)—

Question *re—*

- Cases dealt with by Railway—Advisory Committee. 762-65.
 Cases for reference to Railway—Advisory Committee. 761-62.
 Proposed increase in Railway freight— 959-60.

RATIONING.—

Question *re—*

- Payment of cash in lieu of rations to refugees in camps. 771-73.
 — of petrol and its sale in black market. 271-72.
 Rations for Railway employees. 744.
 Restoration of cut in petrol ration. 619.
 Stopping of ration to refugees in camps. 324.

RATLAM—

- Question *re* restoration of trains between—and Ajmer. 957.

RAWALGAON—

- Question *re* fair price to cane growers and harassment by managers of— Sugar Factory. 615.

RAY, SHRIMATI RENUKA—

- Question *re* railway workshops in India and Pakistan. 44.
 Question (Supplementary) *re—*
 Check on entry of East Bengal refugees into Assam. 194-95.
 Freezing of textile stocks. 720-21.
 Land under cultivation by tractors. 599.
 Razakar raids into C. P. and Berar. 559.
 Rehabilitation of refugees and absorption of displaced Government servants. 18.
 Rehabilitation of refugees in provinces and states. 311-12.
 Report of Disposal Utilisation Committee. 267.
 Sanitation in Delhi. 665.
 Schools for training of nurses and number of beds in hospitals in provinces and states. 678.

RAYON FACTORY—

- Question *re* establishment of—at Poona in place of Dehra Dun. 153.

RAZAKAR(S)—

Question *re—*

- Atrocities by—on Hindus in Hyderabad. 105.
 Indian Muslims migrating to Hyderabad to join—and State army. 366.
 —raids into C.P. and Berar. 558-59.
 Training of Indian Muslims in Fifth Columnist activities by—in Hyderabad. 106.

RECOGNITION—

Question *re—*

- Non-recognition of communal organisations. 538, 909.
 —of State of Israel. 380-81.
 Representations by Jamiat-ul-Ulemai-Hind to Russia and U.S.A. *re* the — of State of Israel. 28.

RECOMMENDATION(S)—

Question *re—*

- Pay Commission's — *re* amenities to Railway men. 156.
 —of Bhore Committee. 561-74.
 —of Chopra Committee on Ayurvedic System of Medicine. 102.
 —of Mica Enquiry Committee. 644.
 —of National Planning Committee. 529.

RECONSTRUCTION—

See "Development".

also "Reorganisation".

RECORD(S)—

- Question *re* exchange of provident and pension fund—of refugees. 371-72.

RECRUITMENT—

Question *re—*

- Emergency—to Indian Administrative, Police and other Services. 894.
 Examination for—of Assistants in Central Secretariat. 574-75.
 F.P.S.C. examination of 1947 for—to I.A. and I.P. Services. 697.
 Government policy *re—to* army. 249.
 Qualifications for—to Indian Administrative and Police Services. 240-41.

RECRUITMENT—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- in Secretariat after Partition. 896.
- to Indian Administrative Service from open market. 705-06.
- to Indian Agricultural Service. 597.
- to Indian Foreign Service and training to candidates. 788-90.
- Test for — to All India and Central Services. 705.

RECRUITMENT CENTRES—

- Question re—in Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Madras Provinces. 44-45.

RE-EMPLOYMENT—

- See "Employment".

REFERENDUM—

- Question re—in French possessions to decide merger with India. 369-70.

REFORMS COMMISSIONER—

- Question re instructions by —, Assam re enrolment of voters for next general elections. 798-99.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS—

- Question re—on Railways. 956-57

REFUGEE(S)—

Question re—

- Allotment of houses to — in Delhi. 623-24.
- Appeal to Government servants to share houses with — and other Government servants. 644.
- Appointment of — in Subordinate and Provincial services of Ajmer-Merwara. 687.
- Attack on Non-Muslim —. 969.
- Check on entry of East Bengal — into Assam. 193-95.
- Claim by — re property left in West Pakistan. 33.
- Compensation to — for agricultural land left in Pakistan. 817.
- Conference of Premiers of Provinces and representatives of States re rehabilitation of —. 635.
- Control over Inter-Dominion traffic of people. 533-34.
- Declaration for citizenship by East Bengal —. 695, 820.
- Dispersal of — in various camps. 324.
- Education of — children in Centrally Administered Areas. 249-52.
- Exchange of properties between India and Pakistan. 776-79.
- Exchange of provident and pension fund records of —. 371-72.
- Expenditure on Relief and Rehabilitation of —. 310.
- Financing — for building of houses. 379.
- Grant of loans to — by Provinces. 322-23.
- Help given to — by Government and private bodies. 36.
- Higher pay to — technicians in B.B.&C.I. Railway Workshops. 732.
- Houses and shops for — in Delhi. 176-78, 1006.
- Housing accommodation for — railway employees. 929-30.
- Housing — in Delhi. 314-15.
- Implementation of decisions with Pakistan re — problems. 526.
- Inter-Dominion traffic of —. 536-37.
- Loans to —. 300, 371.
- Occupation of Government quarters by —. 804-05.
- Payment of cash in lieu of rations to — in camps. 771-73.
- Property with Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi. 780-83.
- Barrister and Law graduates debarred from I.A.S. and I.P.S. 366.
- police officers. 897.
- right to vote in general election for Delhi Corporation. 472.
- Registration of — on electoral rolls under new Constitution. 517-19.
- Rehabilitation of East Bengal — in Assam. 192-93.
- Rehabilitation of East Bengal — in Cooch-Bihar and Tripura. 192.
- Rehabilitation of —. 530.
- Rehabilitation of — and absorption of displaced Government servants. 17-20.
- Rehabilitation of — from East Bengal. 640-43.
- Rehabilitation of — from Pakistan in Ajmer-Merwara. 45.
- Rehabilitation of — from Western Pakistan. 383-90.
- Rehabilitation of — in provinces. 636.
- Rehabilitation of — in provinces and states. 310-12.

REFUGEE(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Rehabilitation of — Lawyers. 808-10.]
- Rehabilitation of — on reclaimed lands. 315.
- Rehabilitation of unsupported — women and children. 46.]
- Relief camps for — from East Bengal. 27-28.
- Removal of — stalls from Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 965-68.
- Schemes for housing — in Delhi. 378-79.
- Stopping of rations to — in camps. 324.
- Suits against — for recovery of loan taken against property in Pakistan. 624.
- Value of property left in Pakistan by —. 199.
- See also "Evacuee(s)".
- also "Hindu(s)".
- also "Sikh(s)".

REFUGEE CAMPS—

- See "Camp(s)".

REFUND—

- Question re — to shareholders of Sterling and Dollar Companies. 105.

REGISTRATION—

Question re—

- Limited concerns and permission for Capital Issues. 441.]
- Permits from Income-tax Department for — of deeds. 356-57.
- of Bahawalpur State employees with Transfer Bureau. 583-84.
- of Indian Companies in Pakistan and interests of Indians therein. 181-83.
- of refugees on electoral rolls under new Constitution. 517-19.

REHABILITATION—

Question re—

- Expenditure on refugee camps and delay in —. 31-33.
- Monthly expenditure on and work done by Employment Exchanges. 183-88.
- Departments in Provinces for aid to evacuees from Burma. 10-11.
- Resettlement Employment Exchange Scheme. 784.
- Resettlement of Meos in Gurgaon District, East Punjab, 12-17, 993-1005.
- Resettlement of Meos in Matiya Union. 526.
- Resettlement of retrenched Government employees. 672.
- See also "Refugee(s)".

RELICS—

- Question re — of Indian art in British Museum. 3-4.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION—

Question re—

- Assurance to students of Camp College, New Delhi re loans and housing facilities by — Commissioner. 525.
- Expenditure on — of refugees. 310.
- Relief to Hindu evacuees from Hyderabad. 33.
- Relief to those who became orphans or widows in pre-partition communal riots. 332-33.
- See also "Rehabilitation".

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION, MINISTRY OF—

Question re—

- Attached and subordinate offices under —. 57.
- Expenditure on —. 379.

RELIEF CAMP(S)—

- See "Camp(s)".

RENT—

Question re—

- Compensatory house — allowance to railwaymen. 155-56.
- Control of — for building in Delhi Province. 57.
- Realisation of house — from Railway staff. 157-58.]
- of houses requisitioned. 775-76.
- for Government quarters written off as irrecoverable and action against defaulters.

REORGANISATION—

Question re—

- Bajpai Committee Report re—of Secretariat. 227-31.
 Plans for— of Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad. 309-10.
 —of Government of India Secretariat. 357-58, 1006.
 —of Indian Railways. 743.
 —of Office of Director General of Health Services. 692.
 —of railway workshops at Hubli. 394-95.
 Sales from Disposals and— of disposals Department. 261-63.
 See also "Development".

REPAIR(S)—

- Question re availability of spare parts for—of rolling stock. 264.

REPARATIONS—

Question re—

- Disposal of machinery obtained as war— from Germany. 962.
 Industrial plants as— from Germany. 538.
 German Industrial equipment allocated to India by Inter-Allied—Agency, Brussels. 191-92.
 Machinery allocated to India as war—. 729-30.
 Machinery obtained as war— from Germany. 640.
 Recovery of India's share of— from Germany. 188.

REPORT(S)—

Question re—

- Bajpai Committee Report re reorganisation of Secretariat. 227-31.
 Dr. P. J. Thomas' — on control of Stock Exchanges. 351.
 — of All-India Ayurvedic Committee. 84-85.
 — of Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee. 670.
 — of Disposals Utilisation Committee. 266-67.
 — of Economy Committee and economy in Defence Department. 86-88.
 — of Enquiry Committee on Railway Grain Shops. 485-86.
 — of West Coast Harbours Committee. 132-33.
 — of working of Ministries. 646.
 — on working of Office of Custodian of Evacuee Property. 379-80.
 Tariff Board—on textiles. 411.

REPRESENTATION—

Question re—

- Memorandum by S.I. Railway Workers' Unions re anomalies in fixation of new scales of pay. 154.
 — by Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind to Russia and U.S.A. re the recognition of State of Israel. 28.
 — by Workers' Unions against S.I. Railway administration re promotions and misuse of discipline and appeal rules. 25.

REPRESENTATIVE(S)—

Question re—

- Appointment of Mrs. Lakshmi Menon as— for next session of U.N.O. 815.
 Cultural—in U.S.A. 883.

REQUISITIONING—

Question re—

- Assam ordinance for acquisition and requisition of vehicles. 911-12.
 Houses requisitioned for military purposes. 661-62.
 Rent of houses requisitioned. 775-76.
 — of motor vehicles in Delhi. 89.
 Return of lands requisitioned by Defence Department during last war. 96-99.
 See also "Acquisition".

RESEARCH—

Question re—

- Establishment of Central Leprosy—Institute. 883.
 Production of cotton and expenditure on—in Berar. 925.
 — for improving varieties of tobacco. 727-29.
 — work at Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Station, Poona. 394-95.
 Results of— conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural—. 972-92.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE—

Question re—

- Central College for post-graduate medical studies and—. 242.
 Minimum age for admission to Indian Agricultural—. 410.

RESERVATION—

Question re—

- for Scheduled Castes Candidates in Central Services. 671.
 Second class berths not reserved on Delhi Ahmedabad metre gauge line. 170-71.

RESERVES—

Question re—

- Cash balances and— made over to Provincial Governments by Chattisgarh States. 55.

RESETTLEMENT—

See "Rehabilitation".

RESOLUTION (S)—

Question re—

- Implementation of the — re communal political organisations. 879.
 — of Delhi Improvement Trust Conference. 673.
 — passed in Health Minister's Conference. 674.

RETIREMENT—

See "Superannuation".

RETRENCHMENT—

Question re—

- Employment of retrenched staff of Military Accounts Department. 101-02.
 Reduction in Government of India Departments. 344-45.
 Retrenchment of retrenched Government employees. 672.
 — in ordnance factories. 875.
 — of unqualified clerks and Assistant in Government of India Secretariat. 970-71.

REVENUE(S)—

- Question re percentage of — spent by Provinces and States on education and medical relief. 436-37.

REWA STATE—

- Question re detention of ex-Ruler of—. 898-99.

RICE—

Question re—

- Import of sugar, wheat and— into Assam. 943.
 Prices and quantities of wheat and — imported. 407-08.
 — exported from Assam. 943.
 — imported into Assam. 943.
 See also "Foodgrains".

RIOTS—

- Question re relief to those who became orphans or widows in pre-partition communal—. 332-33.
 See also "Disturbance(s)".

ROAD(S)—

Question re—

- Concrete-concreting of National Highways. 931.
 Construction of bridge over Betwa between Jhansi and Lalitpur on Delhi Nagpur Trunk—. 36, 119.
 Construction of— from Assam to Agartala in Tripura State. 618.
 Co-ordination of— and railway transports. 956.
 Defence of Eastern frontier and repair of—. 673.
 Expenditure on strategic — in Assam. 424.
 Grants for construction and improvement of— in Assam. 515.
 Grants for construction and improvement of— in Assam States. 255.
 — accidents in Delhi. 90-92.
 — link between Assam and West Bengal. 619.
 — link between Siliguri and Golockganj, Assam. 505.

ROAD(S)—*contd.***Question re—*contd.***

- link with Burma. 942.
- Strategic—in Assam. 254.
- Strategic—on eastern frontier. 759.

ROAD FUND, CENTRAL—

- Question re allocations to Provinces out of—. 930-31.

ROBBERY(IES)—**Question re—**

- Dacoities, theft, and—in Delhi. 430-31.
- and murders in running trains. 508-09.

ROBLOCKHART, GENERAL SIR—

- Question re letter from Sir George Cunningham to General — re tribal invasion of Kashmir 647.

ROHTAK—

- Question re restoration of Panipat—railway line. 610-11.

ROLLING STOCK—**Question re—**

- Availability of spare parts for repair of—. 264.
- Lighting in railway compartments and repair of—. 714-15.
- Purchase of — of Jodhpur State Railway by Pakistan. 152-53.

See also "Railway coaches".

also "Railway engines".

also "Railway wagons".

ROMAN SCRIPT—

- Question re press telegrams in Indian languages in—. 932-33.

ROTHANSTEAD—

- Question re conference on Tropical and Sub-tropical soils at —, U.K. 617

ROWEN, CAPTAIN—

- Question re unauthorised sale of R.A.F. aircrafts by—. 406.

ROWRIAH—

- Question re repair of— aerodrome. 504.

RULE(S)

- Question re representations by Workers' Unions against S.I. Railway administration re promotions and misuse of discipline and appeal—. 25.

RULER(S)—**Question re—**

- Agitation for a separate union by ex-Rulers of states merged in Orissa and C.P. 473.
- Allowances to relatives of the— of Orissa States. 687-88.
- Allowances to— of Simla Hills States. 696.
- Buildings in Delhi belonging to Indian States or the—. 526-27.
- Detention of ex-Ruler of Rewa State. 898-99.
- Lands and *Devasthanams* kept as private property by ex-Ruler of Eastern States Agency. 470-71.
- Ownership of houses of— of states in Delhi and Bombay. 74-75.
- Private properties of— of Chattisgarh States. 253.
- Private properties of— of Madhya Bharat States Union. 880-81.
- Privileges of— of States. 254.
- Privileges, prerogatives and privy purse of Ruling Princes. 353-54.
- Publication of inventories of private properties of— of Madhya Bharat States Union. 881.
- Salaries of— of states merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 69-74.

RURAL AREAS—**Question re—**

- Education in— through radio. 877.
- Increasing production of consumer goods through village and small scale industries. 284-85.
- Opening of new post offices in—. 755-56.

RUSSIA—**Question re—**

- Procurement and supply of Indian tea to United Kingdom and U.S.S.R. 648-49.

- Representations by Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind to — and U.S.A re the recognition of State of Israel. 28.
- 's offer of newsprint. 418.

8

SAHU, SHRI LAKSHMINARAYAN—**Question re—**

- Appeal to Nationals for service to country. 529.
- Atrocities on Oriyas consequent on transfer of administration of Seraikella and Kharsawan States from Orissa to Bihar. 81-82.
- Census of persons for technical and administrative posts. 509.
- Claims re missing parcels and lack of godowns on B. N. Railway. 416.
- Compensation for properties left in Eastern Pakistan. 325.
- Compensation to evacuees from Burma. 11-12.
- Contribution for building of Orissa's Capital at Bhubaneswar. 398.
- Curriculum of Indian Administrative Service Training School. 94-96.
- Economic and Industrial Programme. 529.
- Enrolment on Register of Accountants. 799-800.
- Financial help to evacuees from Burma and embezzlement by an I. C. S. Officer of Bengal. 8-10.
- Government policy concerning excavation work carried out under the auspices of the Archaeological Department. 78-80.
- Grant to Tata School of Social Sciences. 92-94.
- Impending teachers' strike in Delhi. 906-08.
- Introduction of Prohibition in railway catering. 157.
- Key industries started by Government. 718.
- Legislation to abolish *begar*. 546-47.
- Machinery allocated to India as war reparations. 729-30.
- Paucity of Oriyas in Central Excise Department in Orissa. 85-86.
- Preservation of Indian Archives. 236.
- Price of salt before and after abolition of duty and failure of factories in North Orissa. 149-50.
- Property with Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi. 780-83.
- Provincial news broadcasts by All India Radio. 875.
- Provision of lights in inter and third class on B.N. Railway. 513.
- Qualifications for recruitment to Indian Administrative and Police Services. 240-41.
- Recommendations of National Planning Committee. 529.
- Recovery of subsistence allowance paid to Burma evacuees in Orissa. 7-8.
- Rehabilitation Departments in provinces for aid to evacuees from Burma. 10-11.
- Rehabilitation of refugees. 530.
- Selection for appointments in U. N. O. Secretariat. 879-80.
- Strike in B. N. Railway Workshop, Kharagpur. 416-17.
- Surplus military stores and stores taken over from U. K. and U. S. A. 730-31.
- Wainganga scheme in Central Provinces. 633-34.

AIDPUR—

- Question re use of railway wagons by Pakistan Government Staff in —, Eastern Pakistan. 157.

AKSENA, PROF. SHIBBAN LAL—**Question re—**

- Abolition of titles conferred by British Indian Government. 584-85.
- Allegations against R. S. S. Organisation re preaching of violence and collection of illicit arms, etc. 86.
- Arrests of R. S. S. men in Centrally Administered Areas. 67.
- Employment of Homeopathic doctors. 819.
- Enquiry Committee for study and training in Homeopathy. 876.
- Realisation of house rent from railway staff. 157-58.
- Registration of Bahawalpur State employees with Transfer Bureau. 583-84.
- Use of Railway Wagons by Pakistan Government Staff in Saidpur, Eastern Pakistan. 157.
- Wagons used as residences in Sealdah Yard, West Bengal. 158.

SAKSENA, PROF. SHIBBAN LAL—*contd.*

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Agreement re movement of perishable goods between India and Pakistan. 6.
- Articles manufactured by Ambernath Ordnance Factory. 580.
- Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 556.
- Curriculum of Indian Administrative Service Training School. 96.
- Destruction of aeroplanes by the British. 664.
- Exchange of properties between India and Pakistan. 778-79.
- Foreign technicians for synthetic petrol industry. 494.
- Free passes for railway employees on basis of pay. 507.
- Import of fuel oils and establishment of synthetic oil industry. 727.
- Mining lease to Mr. L. P. Sharma by Nepal. 775.
- Mining rights to American firm in Nepal. 773-74.
- Monthly expenditure on and work done by Employment Exchanges. 186-87.
- Policy re grant of import licences. 522-23.
- Recommendations of Bhore Committee. 574.
- Recommendations of National Planning Committee. 529.
- Registration of refugees on electoral rolls under new Constitution. 518.
- Relinquishment of office by Mr. Asaf Ali ambassador in U. S. A. 533.
- Removal of congestion at Bombay docks. 769.
- Removal of refugees' stalls from Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 963.
- Re-starting of Ordnance Factory, Khamaria (Jubbulpore). 561.
- Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 502.
- Salary and other emoluments of Governor-General. 658.
- State-aided companies for development of Indian shipping. 520.
- Technical and vocational training by Employment Exchanges. 638-39.
- Trained labour welfare officers. 628.
- Wagons for transport of oranges. 736.

SALARY (IES)—

Question re—

- High salaried appointments made after 15th August, 1947. 434-36.
- Memorandum by S. I. Railway Workers' Union re anomalies in fixation of new scales pay. 154.
- and other emoluments of Governor-General. 442, 655-58.
- of Rulers of States merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 69-74.
- U. P. Pay Committee scheme of contributory provident fund cum pension cum insurance. 99-100.

See also "Pay".

SALE(S)—

Question re—

- Rationing of petrol and its — in black market. 271-72.
- from disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 261-63.
- Unauthorised — of R. A. F. aircrafts by Captain Rowen. 406.

SALE—

Question re—

- Customs duty on — imported from Pakistan. 246.
- Development of — industry. 936-37.
- Duty on — from Pakistan. 760.
- Land to manufacturers of — in Madras. 514.
- Lease conditions with — monopolists in Orissa and rising prices of —. 121-23.
- Prices of — before and after abolition of duty and failure of factories in North Orissa. 149-50.
- Steps for increasing production of —. 266.

SALUTATION—

Question re National —. 616.

SAMANTA, SHRI SATIS CHANDRA—

Question re—

- Borstal Institutions in Centrally Administered Areas. 66.
- Development of salt industry. 936-37.
- Hospitals aided and managed by Central Government. 993.
- Industrial exhibitions. 757.
- Licences for import of bicycles. 806.
- Opening of new post offices in rural areas. 755-56.
- Railway catering contractors. 933-36.
- Veterinary training institutions. 936.

SAMANTA SHRI SATIS CHANDRA.—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Wagon breaking cases between Kharagpur and Kolaghat on B. N. Railway. 755-56.
- Welfare of agricultural labour. 807.

SANAD(S)—

- Question re revision of — granted to Istimrardars in Ajmer-Merwara. 135.

SANGAMESHWAR PROJECT—

- Question re investigation work on proposed —. 543.

SANITATION—

- Question re — in Delhi. 664-65.

SANTHANAM, Shri K.—

Question re—

- Delhi Central Electric Power Authority. 527-29.
- Hindustan Aircraft Factory. 44.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Air agreements with foreign countries. 114.
- Construction of pre fabricated houses. 337.
- Control over inter-Dominion traffic of people. 534.
- Free passes for railway employees on basis of pay. 507.
- Functions and appointment of Indian Commissioners in British Colonies. 22.
- Grant to Nutrition Research Institute, Coimbatore. 231.
- Inadequate shelter for foodgrains in railway godowns. 601.
- Indian States which do not levy income-tax. 343.
- Miserable condition of Indians in Pakistan jails. 373.
- Printing of Gandhi memorial stamps in Switzerland. 500.
- Property with Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi. 783.
- Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service and training to candidates. 789.
- Report of Disposal Utilization Committee. 266-67.
- Report of Economy Committee and Economy in Defence Department. 87.
- Re settlement Employment Exchange Scheme. 784.
- Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 502.
- Salary and other emoluments of Governor-General. 658.
- Sale from disposal and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 262.
- Separation of Orissa and Bihar Postal Circles. 607.
- Steps to check rising price of foodstuffs. 277-78.
- Surplus stores held by Director General of Disposals. 268.
- Time taken by Grand Trunk Express between Madras and Delhi. 131.
- Unearthing of dumped war materials left by Britishers and Americans. 430.

SARIS—

- Question re allotment of *Dhotis* and — to provinces. 912.

SARWATE, SHRI V. S.—

Question re—

- Cold storage Plants in Indian States. 952.
- Legislative Assembly of Madhya Bharat States Union. 892.
- Private properties of Rulers of Madhya Bharat States Union. 880-81.
- Publication of inventories of private properties of Rulers of Madhya Bharat States Union. 881.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Legislation for labour welfare. 321.
- Training for new entrants to Diplomatic Service. 317.
- Universities for Baroda, Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior. 680.

SATISH CHANDRA, SHRI—

Question re—

- Curtailement of trains on Bareilly-Kathgodam Section of O. T. Railway. 275.
- Expenditure on and results of 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 164-68.
- Import of foodgrains. 280-84.
- Import of powdered milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 18.

SATISH CHANDRA, SHRI—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Improvement of Stupa and Monastery at Kushinagar, Deori District, U. P. 241-42.
 Minimum age for admission to Indian Agricultural Research Institute. 410.
 Movement of gram through railways within the United Provinces. 409-10.
 Relief to troops fighting in Kashmir since the beginning of war. 474.
 Removal of files containing vaccine formulae from Indian veterinary Institute, Izatnagar to Pakistan. 617.

Rising prices of foodgrains after arrival of last *rabi* crop. 279-80.
 Shortage of foodgrains in United Provinces. 168.
 Shortage of wagons on R. and K. R. Section of O. T. Railway. 168-69.
 Steps to check rising prices of foodstuffs. 275-79.
 Question (Supplementary) re rehabilitation of refugees in provinces and states. 312.

SATAYANARAYANA, SHRI MOTURI—

Declaration by — under Rule 2C. 1.

Question re—

Co-ordination of road and railway transport. 956.
 Decentralisation of Railway Administration. 948.
 Development of Waterways Transport. 955.
 Expenditure on railway employees. 948.
 Growing cotton in bunds and waste land. 951.
 Import of cereals. 948-49.
 Long and short staple cotton. 950.
 Proposed increase in railway freight rates. 959-60.
 Railway wagons and coaches. 947-48.
 Regulation of Stock Exchanges. 899.
 Schemes for improving quality and increasing production of cotton. 949-50.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 Leakage of decisions at Textile Conference re partial control. 726.
 Manufacture of motor cars and tractors in India. 713.
 Musical Academy at Madras and Lucknow. 588.
 National Savings Scheme. 446.
 Training for new entrants to Diplomatic Service. 317.

SAUGOR—

Question re construction of platforms at — railway station. 495-96.

SAVINGS—

Question re National — scheme. 442-46.

SAVINGS BANK—

Question re payment of — deposits and National Savings and Post Office Cash Certificates purchased in Pakistan. 816-17.

SCHEDULED BANK(S)—

See "Bank(s)".

SCHEDULED CASTES—

Question re—

Confirmation of — Government employees. 672-73.
 Reservation for — candidates in Central Services. 671.
 Scholarships for — students. 680-84.

SCHOLARSHIP(S)—

Question re—

— awarded in 1948-49 for studies abroad. 469.
 — for scheduled castes students. 680-84.
 — for studies abroad. 469.
 — for studies abroad in medicine. 676-77.

SCHOOL(S)—

Question re—

Housing accommodation and — for railway staff at Shakurbasti. 940.
 Medium of instruction in — and colleges. 891.
 Introduction of elementary course in dietetics in public —. 226-27.
 Non-availability of Hindi books prescribed for the 7th and 8th class students in Delhi 697.

SCHOOL(S)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

Scales of pay of teachers in railway —. 273-74.
 Training — for pilots at Allahabad. 721-23.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT—

Question re functions of —. 307-09.

SCRAP—

Question re destruction of aeroplanes by the British. 664.

SEALDAH YARD—

Question re wagons used as residences in —, West Bengal. 158.

SECRETARIAT—

Question re—

Bajpai Committee Report re re-organisation of —. 227-31.
 Deputationists from provinces and states in Government of India —. 365.
 Examination for recruitment of Assistants in Central —. 574-75.
 Proficiency examination for stenographers in — and Attached Offices. 892-93.
 Recruitment in — after Partition. 896.
 Re-organisation of Government of India —. 357-58, 1006.
 Retrenchment of unqualified clerks and Assistants in Government of India —. 970.
 Temporary posts in — and Attached Offices. 896.

See also "Department(s)".

SECURITY—

Question re travelling on roofs and foot-boards and — measures in trains. 931-32.

SELECTION(S)—

Question re—

— and appointment of High Commissioners and Agents. 332.
 — for appointment as Information Officers, (External). 580-81, 659.
 — for appointments in Indian Foreign Service. 391-94.
 — for appointments in U. N. O. Secretariat. 879-80.
 — for Indian Service of Engineers. 537.

SERAIKELLA—

Question re atrocities on Oriyas consequent on transfer of administration of — and Kharawan States from Orissa to Bihar. 81-82.

SERVICE—

Question re appeal to Nationals for — to country. 529.

SETH, SHRI DAMODAR SWARUP—

Question re—

Age limit for retirement of Ministerial Government servants. 464.
 Amalgamation of Railway Accounts and Audit Departments. 742-43.
 Bar on allotment of accommodation to Government servants owning houses in New Delhi. 815.
 Conference on tropical and sub-tropical soils at Rothamstead, U. K. 617.
 Confirmation of workers in Ordnance factories. 463-64.
 Cycle stand at Delhi railway station. 508.
 Demands of Government of India Press Workers' Union, Aligarh. 397-98.
 Detention of ex-Ruler of Rewa State. 898-99.
 Effect of partition on Government employees. 901.
 Ejection of peasants from lands in Vindhya Pradesh. 577.
 Enquiry into derailment of 29 Up passenger train on O. T. Railway. 153-54.
 Establishment of Rayon factory at Poona in place of Dehra Dun. 153.
 Fixation of cotton prices. 929.
 Fixation of pay of Railway Audit Department employees. 901.
 Free passes for Railway employees on basis of pay. 506-07.
 House building advances to Government employees. 900-01.
 Grant of railway passes and privilege ticket orders. 508.
 Inadequate shelter for foodgrains in railway godowns. 600-01.
 Increasing production of jute. 741-42.
 Indian Statistical Institute. 694-95.
 Jute Industry. 725.
 Non-availability of Hindi books prescribed for the 7th and 8th class students in Delhi. 697.
 Officer for settlement of claims for supplies during war. 929.
 Officers on Eastern Punjab Railway. 951.
 Oudh and Tirhut Railway and pilferage of goods. 44.

SETH, SHRI DAMODAR SWARUP—contd.**Question re—contd.**

- Price of guns in Delhi and manufacture in Ordnance factories. 698.
 Re-organisation of Indian Railways. 743.
 Residential accommodation for officers and staff on Eastern Punjab Railway. 951.
 Restoration of railway lines dismantled during war. 740-41.
 Retirement passes to grade IV railway servants. 507-08.
 Revised textile policy. 928.
 Union of Extra-Departmental Officials of Postal Department. 951.
 U. P. Government's demand of 50,000 tons of foodgrains. 153.

SHAH, PROF. K. T.—**Question re—**

- Arrears of income-tax, super-tax or corporation-tax of evacuees to Pakistan. 252-53.
 Dr. P. J. Thomas' report on Control of Stock Exchanges. 351.
 Expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of refugees. 310.
 Indian army in Kashmir and cost of operations. 253.
 Loans to Jammu and Kashmir State. 253.
 Notices sent by Income-Tax Investigation Commission. 252.
 Privileges, prerogatives and privy purses of Ruling Princes. 353-54.
 Rehabilitation of refugees in provinces and states. 310-12.
 Report of Disposals Utilisation Committee re machine tools. 958-59.
 Sale of machinery to Textile Manufacturing Corporation. 914-18.
 Taxation Enquiry Committee. 586.
 Temporary employees in Government offices. 351-53.
 Travelling and halting allowances to Government employees and non-officials in India during last ten years. 585.

SHAKURBASTI—

- Question re housing accommodation and schools for railway staff at —. 940.

SHARE(S)—

- Question re recovery of India's — of reparations from Germany. 188.

SHARE-HOLDER(S)—

- Question re refund to — of Sterling and Dollar Companies. 105.

SHARMA, MR. L. P.—

- Question re mining lease to — by Nepal. 774-75.

SHARMA, PANDIT BALKRISHNA—**Question (Supplementary) re—**

- Cold storage plants for preservation of foodstuffs. 596.
 Houses and shops for refugees in Delhi. 177.
 Lighting in railway compartments and repair of rolling stock. 715.
 Manufacture of motor cars and tractors in India. 712.
 Monthly expenditure on and work done by Employment Exchanges. 187.
 Report of Enquiry Committee on Railway Grain Shops. 486.
 Running of trains to time. 591.
 Telegraphs Workshop, Jabulpore. 498.
 Training for new entrants to Diplomatic Service. 317.

SHARMA, SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA—**Question (Supplementary) re—**

- Acquiring Birla House for the Nation. 306.
 Desirability of using tractors and chemical fertilisers. 127.
 Measures for prevention of railway accidents. 126.

SHASTRI, SHRI ALGU RAI—

- Question re attack on non-Muslim refugees. 969.

SHIP-BUILDING—

- Question re — Industry. 752.

SHIPPING—**Question re—**

- Import of —. 381-82.
 Indians holding Foreign-Going Masters Ticket. 793.
 State-aided companies for development of Indian —. 519-21.

SHIVALIK RANGE—

- Question re construction of military railway from Kangra behind —. 875.

SHOP(S)—**Question re—**

- Houses and — for refugees in Delhi. 176-78, 1006.
 Houses, — and factories abandoned in Delhi. 380.
 Houses, —, etc., of evacuees lying vacant in Delhi. 28.

SIDHVA, MR. R. K.—**Question re—**

- Admission of students in and grant to Laxminarayan Institute of Technology at Nagpur. 75-77.
 Aeroplane crash near Karachi in November, 1947. 406-07.
 Agreement re movement of perishable goods between India and Pakistan. 5-7.
 Air agreements with foreign countries. 113-14.
 Amelioration of condition of Cantonment Board employees. 205.
 Arrests due to defalcations in Engineering Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department, Bombay. 260-61.
 Articles manufactured by Ambernath Ordnance Factory. 579-80.
 Availability of spare parts for repair of rolling stock. 264.
 Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 555-58.
 Cases referred to Income-Tax Investigation Commission. 340-41.
 Civil work executed in Ambernath Ordnance Factory. 871.
 Cloth prices before and after decontrol. 475-83.
 Cold storage plants for preservation of foodstuffs. 594-96.
 Collection of stamps with Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. 286.
 Conference of Provincial Ministers re financial aid to provinces for house building. 208-09.
 Conference of Rajpramukhs and Prime Ministers of Unions of States. 207.
 Construction of pre-fabricated houses. 335-38.
 Construction of railway line to Jagdalpur, Bastar State, C. P. 259-60.
 Construction of tube-wells in aid to 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 111-13.
 Contract for purchase of foodstuffs from abroad for 1948. 44.
 Custodian of Evacuee Property, Sind. 370.
 Dacoities, thefts and robberies in Delhi. 430-31.
 Delegation to Egypt for purchase of long staple cotton. 523-25.
 Development of Greater Delhi and accommodation for Government servants. 1-2.
 Development of Lakhput Port and defence of Cutch State border. 431-32.
 Disappearance of documents pertaining to division of armed forces. 69.
 Discovery of arms and ammunition dumps. 77-78.
 Discovery of arms and ammunition manufacturing factory in Monghyr District, Bihar. 76.
 Disposals articles with Government. 59-62.
 Distribution and processing of steel. 116-21.
 Draft-Bill on citizenship rights of Indians in Ceylon. 178-80.
 Economy Committee. 432-33.
 Electrification of railways in Calcutta and suburbs. 485.
 Exchange of properties between India and Pakistan. 776-79.
 Exchange of provident and pension fund records of refugees. 371-72.
 Expansion of aerodromes. 114-16.
 Facilities given to U. N. O. Commission on Kashmir. 4-5.
 First Class on railways. 919.
 Forced landing of aircraft at Ambala. 964-65.
 Formation of Press Trust of India Ltd. 335.
 Free postal service and travel in their constituencies to Members of Constituent Assembly. 624.
 Geological Surveys for petroleum and Kerosene oil. 969.
 Government Agents in Mauritius and Fiji to safeguard interests of Indian settlers. 370.
 Government measures to check rise in prices of cloth. 484-85.
 Government of India offices in Simla and buildings lent to East Punjab Government. 175-76.
 Government of India's Offices at Simla and Calcutta. 50-53.
 Grant to District Local Boards, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. 577-79.
 Heavy machinery for state owned Electrical goods manufacturing factory. 718.
 High prices of consumer goods. 661.
 High salaried appointments made after 15th August, 1947. 434-36.
 Houses and shops for refugees in Delhi. 176-78, 1006.
 Houses requisitioned for military purposes. 661-62.
 Import of powdered milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 486-92.
 Import of wheat and tinned food-stuffs from Australia. 264-65.
 Income-tax assessment of evacuees from Pakistan. 589-90.

SIDHVA, MR. R. K.—*contd.*Question *re—contd.*

- Lighting in railway compartments and repair of Rolling Stock. 714-15.
 Loans to refugees. 300, 371.
 Manufacture and import of printing and fountain pen ink. 622.
 Manufacture of aircrafts. 724.
 Manufacture of motor cars and tractors in India. 711-14.
 Manufacture of penicillin. 921.
 Manufacture of synthetic petroleum. 716-17.
 Manufacture of telephones. 920.
 National Cadet Corps. 203-05.
 Number of railway engines handed over to Pakistan. 147-48.
 Orders issued on Jwala Bank, Ltd., Agra. 661.
 Ownership of houses of Rulers of states in Delhi and Bombay. 74-75.
 Pay, leave and accommodation for sweepers employed by Cantonment Boards. 54.
 Payment of cash in lieu of rations to refugees in camps. 771-73.
 Payments for war materials left by Britain out of Sterling Balances. 662.
 Pensions and *inams* to political sufferers. 871.
 Plans for relieving scarcity of houses in Delhi. 338-39.
 Policy *re* grant of import licenses. 521-23.
 Post of Director of Indian Forest Education at Dehra Dun. 56.
 Prices and quantities of wheat and rice imported. 407-08.
 Production and export of manganese ore. 779-80.
 Purchase of a part of Jodhpur Railway by Pakistan Government. 149.
 Purchase of Japanese textile machinery. 623.
 Railway carriages and coaches in possession of military authorities. 39.
 Recovery of abducted women. 301-02.
 Reduction in passenger seats on various Indian air routes due to heavy freight. 53.
 Referendum in French possessions to decide merger with India. 369-70.
 Registration of Indian companies in Pakistan and interests of Indians therein. 181-83.
 Registration of refugees on electoral rolls under new constitution. 517-19.
 Relics of Indian Art in British Museum. 205-06.
 Removal of congestion at Bombay docks. 767-69.
 Rent of houses requisitioned. 775-76.
 Report of Committee on new ports in Cutch, Kathiawar and South India. 593-94.
 Report of Enquiry Committee on Railway Grain Shops. 485-86.
 Restoration of properties of Indians in French territories and of French in India. 299-300.
 Rise in prices of cloth after decontrol. 409.
 Rising prices of food stuffs. 921-23.
 Running of trains to time. 591-93.
 Salaries of Rulers of states merged in provinces or in Unions of states. 69-74.
 Sale of arms and ammunition and other articles by crew of foreign ships at ports to avoid customs duty. 339-40.
 Sales from disposals and re-organisation of Disposals Department. 261-63.
 Smuggling of arms and ammunition into Hyderabad through Portuguese possessions. 180-81.
 Smuggling of cloth into Pakistan. 109-11.
 State-aided companies for development of Indian shipping. 519-21.
 Steel and iron factory for Central Provinces. 724.
 Steps for increasing production of salt. 266.
 Supply of steel and grant of import licenses to steel processors. 121.
 Tariff Board report on textiles. 411.
 Training of students as technicians. 551-53.
 Unauthorised sale of R. A. F. aircrafts by Captain Rowen. 406.
 Unclaimed packages at Delhi Main and New Delhi Railway stations. 715-16.
 Unearthing of dumped war materials left by Britishers and Americans. 427-30.
 Use of chemical fertilisers. 408.
 Visit of Japanese Trade Mission and import of articles. 302-05.

Question (Supplementary) *re—*

- Applications for licences for import of capital goods. 377.
 Buses of Delhi Transport Service. 270.
 Conversion of and nationality of Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan. 791.
 Free passes for railway employees on basis of pay. 507.
 Freezing of textile stocks. 721.
 Indian States which do not levy income-tax. 343.
 Land under cultivation by tractors. 598.
 Leakage of decisions at textile conference *re* partial control. 726.
 Number of ordnance factories and selection of apprentices. 447-48.

SIDHVA, MR. R. K.—*concl'd.*Question (Supplementary) *re—contd.*

- Ordnance factories working before and after war. 234.
 Razakar raids into C. P. and Berar. 559.
 Refund of deposits collected by Central Excise Department at Castle Rock, Goa. 466.
 Registration of limited concerns and permission for capital issues. 441.
 Rehabilitation of refugees and absorption of displaced Government servants. 19.
 Report of Disposals Utilisation Committee. 267.
 Report of West Coast Harbours Committee. 132.
 Salary and other emoluments of Governor-General. 442.
 Sale of machinery to Textile Manufacturing Corporation. 917.
 Scheduled and non-scheduled Banks. 345.
 Surplus stores held by Director-General of Disposals. 269.
 Training school for pilots at Allahabad. 722-23.

SIKH(S)—

Question *re—*

- Conversion of and nationality of Hindus and — in Pakistan. 790-91.
 Evacuation of Hindus and — from Sind. 195.
 Land left by Muslims in India and by Hindus and — in Pakistan. 17.
 — and Hindus of Pakistan arrested for espionage. 893.
 See also "Evacuee(s)".
 also "Refugee(s)".

SILIGURI—

Question *re—*

- Railway line between — and Golockganj, Assam. 505.
 Road link between — and Golockganj, Assam. 505.
 Telephone link between — and Upper Assam. 505.

SILVER—

- Question *re* repatriation of — bullion backing reserve for currency transferred to Britain. 82-83.

SIMLA—

Question *re—*

- Government of India offices in — and buildings lent to East Punjab Government. 175-76.
 Government of India's offices at — and Calcutta. 50-53.

SIMLA HILLS STATE(S)—

- Question *re* allowances to Rulers of —. 696.

SIND—

Question *re—*

- Custodian of Evacuee Property, —. 370.
 Evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from —. 195.
 forcible seizure of — Section of Jodhpur railway by Pakistan. 473.
 Political Convicts of 'Quit India' struggle still in — jails. 404-05.

SITARAMAYYA, DR. B. PATTABHI—

Question (Supplementary) *re—*

- Abolition of titles conferred by British Indian Government. 535.
 Care-taker Government for Patiala and East Punjab States Union. 913.
 Census of able-bodied and disabled beggars. 438.
 Cold storage plants for preservation of foodstuffs. 596.
 Construction of pre-fabricated houses. 337.
 Deportation of Antonius Raab, a Baroda State employee. 576.
 Houses and shops for refugees in Delhi. 177.
 Interest on India's Sterling Balances. 248.
 Musical Academy at Madras and Lucknow. 588.
 Nizam's intention to refer his case to U. N. O. 708.
 Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service and training to candidates. 789.
 Registration of refugees on electoral rolls under new Constitution. 518.
 Relinquishment of office by Mr. Asaf Ali, ambassador in U. S. A. 531.

SITARAMAYYA, DR. B. PATTABHI—contd.**Question (Supplementary) re—contd.**

- Report of Committee on new ports in Cutch, Kathiawar and South India. 594.
 Road accidents in Delhi. 91-92.
 Salaries of Rulers of states merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 73.
 Sale of machinery to Textile Manufacturing Corporation. 917.
 Schools for training of nurses and number of beds in hospitals in provinces and states. 678-79.
 States not merged with Provinces or Centre. 554.
 Unearthing of dumped war materials left by Britishers and Americans. 428.

SKARDU—**Question re—**

- Attack on Wazir-i-Wazarat and other State Officials of Ladakh at —. 58.
 — Garrison in Kashmir. 893.

SLAUGHTER—**Question re—**

- Ban against cow —. 142-43.
 Cattle slaughtered before and after 15th August, 1947. 604-05.

SMUGGLING—**Question re—**

- Action against — of arms to Hyderabad. 21.
 Cultivation of poppy in Indian States and — of Opium into Assam. 465.
 Production and supply of cloth and — to Pakistan. 953.
 — of arms and ammunition into Hyderabad by Britishers. 98.
 — of arms and ammunition into Hyderabad through Portuguese possessions. 180-81.
 — of arms from Madras to Pakistan by air. 409.
 — of cloth into Pakistan. 109-11.
 — of goods into Hyderabad. 555-60.
 — of jute goods to South Africa. 390-91.
 — of textiles from Cochin Harbour to Karachi. 511.

SOCIAL SCIENCES—

- Question re grant to Tata School of —. 92-94.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—

- Question re India's requirements and production of —. 66.

SOIL(S)—

- Question re conference on tropical and sub-tropical — at Rothamstead, U. K. 617.

SOLDIER(S)—

- Question re despatch of arms, ammunition and — to Hyderabad by Nawab of Bhopal. 901

SOUTH AFRICA—**Question re—**

- Amendment of Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946 of the Union of —. 794-95.
 Smuggling of jute goods to —. 390-91.

SOUTH INDIA—**Question re—**

- Report of Committee on new ports in Cutch, Kathiawar and —. 593-94.
 Shifting of office of Controller of Military Accounts from Poona to the South. 101.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

SPARE PARTS—

- Question re availability of — for repair of rolling stock. 264.

SPEAKER, MR. (THE HONOURABLE MR. G. V. MAVALANKAR)—

- Observation by — that questions to discuss legal opinion cannot be allowed. 518.

SPY(IES)—

See "Espionage"

STAFF—

See "Employee(s)"

See "Railway Employee(s)"

STALLS—

- Question re removal of refugees' — from Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 965-68.

STAMP(S)—**Question re—**

- Collection of — with Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. 286.
 Printing of Gandhi memorial — in Switzerland. 500-01.

STANDSTILL AGREEMENT—

- Question re atrocities on Hindus in Hyderabad and breach of —. 348-49.

STATES—**Question re—**

- Absorption of — Military Officers in Indian Army. 392.
 Administrative arrangements for non-viable —. 555.
 Buildings in Delhi belonging to Indian — or the rulers. 526-27.
 Cold storage plants in Indian —. 952.
 Control over ports in — on Western Coast. 512.
 Cultivation of poppy in Indian — and smuggling of opium into Assam. 465.
 Democratization of administration of — and Unions of —. 249.
 Deputationists from provinces and — in Government of India Secretariat. 365.
 Governments in viable —. 555.
 Indian — which do not levy income-tax. 342-43.
 Manufacture of compost and its use in Provinces and —. 135-36.
 Percentage of revenue spent by provinces and — on education and medical relief. 436-37.
 Privileges of Rulers of —. 254.
 Prohibition in provinces and —. 876.
 Rehabilitation of refugees in provinces and —. 310-12.
 Salaries of Rulers of — merged in provinces or in Unions of —. 69-74.
 Schools for training of nurses and number of beds in hospitals in provinces and —. 677-79.
 — not merged with provinces or Centre. 553-54.
 — under Central Administration. 554-55.
 Status of Sub-Post Offices of — merged in Orissa. 606-07.

STATES AGENCY, EASTERN—

- Question re lands and *Devasthanams* kept as private property by ex-Rulers of —. 470-71

STATE PRISONER(S)—

See "Prisoner(s)".

STATES UNION(S)—**Question re—**

- Agitation for a separate union by ex-Rulers of states merged in Orissa and C. P. 473.
 Conference of Rajpramukhs and Prime Ministers of Unions of States. 207.
 Democratization of administration of states and Unions of States. 249.
 Formation of Union of Orissa States. 577-78.
 High Courts in Centrally Administered Areas and judges of High Courts of —. 438-41.
 Ministers, Advisers, Dewans and Administrators in —. 684-86.
 New Administrative set-up for —. 238-40.
 Popular Ministry in East Punjab —. 877.
 Salaries of Rulers of states merged in provinces or in —. 69-74.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT—

- Question re — for Government of India. 378.

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE(S)—

- Question re Indian —. 694-95.

STATISTICS—

- Question re food and crop —. 416.

STATUE(S)—

- Question re desirability of transferring — of Lala Lajpat Rai and Sir Ganga Ram from Lahore. 195-96.

STEEL—**Question re—**

- Distribution and processing of —. 116-21.
 Production and import of —. 954.
 — and iron factory for Central Provinces. 724.
 Supply of — and grant of import licences to — processors. 121.

STEN GUN(S)—**See "Arms"****STENOGRAPHER(S)—**

- Question re** proficiency examination for — in Secretariat and Attached Offices. 892-93.

STERLING BALANCES—**Question re—**

- British assets in India against —. 247.
 Failure to utilize Sterling released by import of capital goods. 398-401, 405-06.
 Import of capital and other goods against —. 256.
 Interest on India's —. 247-48.
 Payments for war materials left by Britain out of —. 662.
 Safeguards against depreciation of sterling currency. 246-47.
 Scaling down of India's —. 246.
 Sterling delegation to United Kingdom. 346-47.

STERLING COMPANIES—**Question re—**

- Action under Indian Income-tax Act against officers of Sterling and Dollar Companies. 105
 Refund to share holders of Sterling and Dollar Companies. 105.

STIPENDS—

- Question re** — granted to Indian students by foreign countries. 904.

STOCK EXCHANGE(S)—**Question re—**

- Dr. P. J. Thomas' report on control of —. 351.
 Regulation of —. 899.

STORAGE—

- Question re** inadequate shelter for foodgrains in railway godown. 600-01.

STRIKE(S)—**Question re—**

- Impending teachers' — in Delhi. 906-08.
 Punishment to strikers on S. I. Railway. 154-55.
 — in India since 15th August, 1947. 548.
 — on Assam Railways. 600.

STUDENT(S)—**Question re—**

- Admission of — in and grant to Laxminarayan Institute of Technology at Nagpur. 75-77
 Arrangements for Delhi male — to study medicine. 899.
 Assurances to — of Camp College, New Delhi re loans and housing facilities by Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner. 525.
 Candidates sent abroad for higher studies at Government expense. 209-26.
 Financial assistance to — of Camp College, Delhi. 395.
 Help to — from Hyderabad. 469-70.
 Hunger strike by a — of Camp College, Delhi. 580.
 Scholarships for Scheduled Castes —. 680-84.
 Training of — as technicians. 551-53.

STUDY(IES)—**Question re—**

- Scholarships awarded in 1948-49 for — abroad. 469.
 Scholarships for — abroad. 469.
 Scholarships for — abroad in Medicine. 676-77.
 Candidates sent abroad for higher — at Government expense. 209-26.

STUPA—

- Question re** improvement of — and Monastery at Kushinagar, Deoria District, U.P. 241-42.

SUBORDINATE SERVICE(S)—**Question re—**

- Appointments in Subordinate and Provincial Service of Ajmer-Merwara. 686-87.
 Appointment of refugees in Subordinate and Provincial Service of Ajmer-Merwara. 687.
 Appointment of superannuated persons in provincial and — of Ajmer-Merwara. 687.
 Seniority of gazetted officers on railways after promotion from lower —. 35.

SUBRAMANIAM, DR. V.—**Question re—**

- Cement-concreting of National High-ways. 931.
 Compensatory house rent allowance to railwaymen. 155-56
 Employment of retrenched staff of Military Accounts Department. 101-02.
 Memorandum by S. I. Railway Workers' Union re anomalies in fixation of new scales of pay. 154.
 Pay Commission's recommendations re amenities to Railwaymen. 156.
 Profits made by producers and merchants in textile consequent on decontrol. 159.
 Punishment to strikers on S. I. Railway. 154-55.
 Recommendations of Chopra Committee on Ayurvedic System of medicine. 102.
 Representations by Workers' Unions against S. I. Railway Administration re promotions and misuse of discipline and appeal rules. 25.
 Resolutions of Delhi Improvement Trust Conference. 673.
 Resolutions passed in Health Minister's Conference. 674.
 Scales of pay of teachers in railway schools. 273-74
 Set-up of Municipal Councils in Centrally Administered Areas. 674-75.
 Shifting of office of Controller of Military Accounts from Poona to South. 101.

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Carrying of arms to Hyderabad by European aircrafts via Karachi. 557.
 Cases referred to Income-tax Investigation Commission. 341.
 Construction of pre-fabricated houses. 336.
 Construction of tube-wells in aid to 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 113.
 Import of powdered milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 492.
 Inadequate shelter for foodgrains in railway godowns. 601.
 Restoration of Panipat-Rohtak railway line. 611.
 Schools for training of nurses and number of beds in hospitals in Provinces and States. 678.
 Wagons for transport of oranges. 737.

SUGAR—**Question re—**

- Import of —, wheat and rice into Assam. 943.
 Rationalisation of — industry. 926-27.
 Revision of prices of —. 753.
 Rise in price of — after decontrol. 501-04.
 U. P. Government's deal in — and rise in prices of foodgrains. 151.

SUGAR CANE—

- Question re** fair price to cane growers and harassment by Managers of Rawalgaoon Sugar Factory. 615.

SUKHDEV, SETH—

- Question re** seniority of gazetted officers on railways after Promotion from lower Subordinate Service. 35.

SULPHUR—

- Question re** prevention of export of — and other finished products from Japan by the South Pacific American Control Authorities. 810-11.

SUPERANNUATION—

Question re—

- Age of — in Central Government Offices. 581.
- Age limit for retirement of Ministerial Government Servants. 464.
- Appointment of superannuated persons in Provincial and Subordinate Services of Ajmer-Merwara. 687.

SUPER-TAX—

- Question re arrears of income-tax — or corporation-tax of evacuees to Pakistan. 252-53.

SURPLUS—

Question re—

- Military Stores and stores taken over from U. K. and U. S. A. 730-31.
- War material. 760.
- Stores held by Director-General of Disposals. 268-69.

SWAMINADHAN, SHRIMATI ANMU—

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Establishment of Medical College in Delhi. 244.
- Grant to National Research Institute, Calcutta. 232.
- Help to disabled ex-servicemen and officers under British rule. 787.
- National Carpet Corps. 205.
- Sanitation in Delhi. 505.

SWENPER(S)—

- Question re pay, leave and accommodation for — employed by Cantonment Boards. 54.

SWITZERLAND—

- Question re printing of Gandhi memorial stamp in —. 500-01.

SYNTHETIC OIL—

See "Oil".

SYNTHETIC PETROL—

See "Petrol".

SYNTHETIC PETROLEUM—

See "Petroleum".

TAJAMUL HUSSAIN, MR.—

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Abolition of *fathari* and *Jagirdari* system in Ajmer-Merwara. 134.
- Atrocities on Hindus in Hyderabad and breach of Standstill Agreement. 349.
- Census of able-bodied and disabled beggars. 438.
- Cloth prices before and after decontrol. 482.
- Construction of pre-fabricated houses. 338.
- Delegation to Egypt for purchase of long staple cotton. 524.
- Draft-Bill on citizenship rights of Indians in Ceylon. 179.
- Economy Committee. 433.
- Exchange of properties between India and Pakistan. 778.
- Government measures to check rise in prices of cloth. 484-85.
- Government of India offices in Simla and building lent to East Punjab Government. 176.
- Houses and shops for refugees in Delhi. 178.
- Property with Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi. 782-83.
- Marketing of petrol and its sale in black-market. 272.
- Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service and training to candidates. 790.
- Registration of refugees on electoral roll under new Constitution. 517.
- Relinquishment of office by Mr. A. A. Ali, Ambassador in U. S. A. 532.
- Rise in price of sugar after decontrol. 501.
- Salaries of Ruler of state merged in province or in Union of States. 73.
- Smuggling of arms and ammunition into Hyderabad through Portuguese possessions. 181.
- Unofficial packages at Delhi Main and New Delhi railway stations. 716.

TANNING INDUSTRY—

See "Industry (ie.)".

TARIFF BOARD—

- Question re — report on textiles. 411.

TATA SCHOOL—

- Question re grant to — of Social Sciences. 92-94.

TAX(ES)—

Question re—

- Arrears of income-tax, super tax or corporation-tax of evacuees to Pakistan. 252-53.
- House — on railway buildings within Ajmer-Municipal limits. 613.
- Octroi on goods imported by B. B. and C. I. Railway into Ajmer Municipal limits. 613.
- Taxation Enquiry Committee. 586.
- See also "Duty".

TAXI(S)—

See "Motor Vehicles".

TEA—

Question re—

- Control over — Market expansion Board. 797.
- Emoluments of Mr. P. J. Griffiths of — Market Expansion Board. 798.
- Export of Indian — to foreign countries. 819.
- Non-Indians in Indian — Market Expansion Board and licensing committee. 797-98.
- Procurement and supply of Indian — to United Kingdom and U. S. S. R. 648-49.
- Refundable excise duty on —. 586.
- Sale of Indian — in certain Asian countries. 648.
- Sale of Indian — in Hard Currency Areas. 647-48.
- Market Expansion Board. 649-54.

TEACHER(S)—

Question re—

- Impending — strike in Delhi. 906-08.
- Scales of pay of — in railway Schools. 273-74.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL—

- Question re grant for improvement of —, Jorhat, Assam. 581.

TECHNICAL TRAINING—

- Question re technical and vocational training by Employment Exchanges. 636-39.

TECHNICIAN(S)—

Question re—

- Census of trained persons for technical and administrative posts. 509.
- Employment of foreign — after 15th August, 1947. 421-24.
- Foreign — for synthetic petrol industry. 494-95.
- Higher pay to refugee — in B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops. 732.
- Training of students as —. 551-53.

TECHNOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF—

Question re—

- Admission of students in and grant to Laxminarayan — at Nagpur. 75-77.
- Allotment of machine tools to the Madras —. 236-37.
- Exclusive admission of Caste Hindus in Lakshminarayan —, Nagpur. 245.
- Grant for expansion of technical institutions and technological institutions. 471.

TEK CHAND, DR. BAKSHI—

Question re—

- Allotment of Muslim evacuees' factories and industrial concerns in Delhi. 46.
- Allowances to Rulers of Simla Hills States. 696.
- Attack on Wazir-i-Wazarat and other State Officials of Ladakh at Skardu. 58.
- Capital of Himachal Pradesh. 697.
- Central College for Post-Graduate Medical Studies and Research Institute. 242.
- Claims by refugees re property left in West Pakistan. 33.
- Desirability of transferring statues of Lala Lajpat Rai and Sir Ganga Ram from Lahore. 195-96.
- Detentions under Public Safety Acts in Delhi and other Centrally Administered Areas during first half of 1948. 103.
- Establishment of Medical College in Delhi. 243-44.
- Estimates of income and expenditure of Himachal Pradesh Province. 696.
- Evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from Sind. 195.
- Explosion due to collision of goods train against colliery siding at Dhanbad. 158-59.
- High Court for Himachal Pradesh Province. 883-90.
- Houses, shops, etc., of evacuees lying vacant in Delhi. 28.
- Lack of equipment in E. P. Railway coaches. 932.

EK CHAND, DR. BAKSHI—*contd.*

Question *re—contd.*

- Organisation of administrative machinery for Himachal Pradesh. 696-97.
- Popular administration for Himachal Pradesh. 890.
- Relief camps for refugees from East Bengal. 27-28.
- Relief to Hindus migrating from Hyderabad. 33, 367.
- Rescue of abducted women and children and disbanding of M. E. O. 34.
- Restoration of Nagrota (Kangra)-Jogindernagar (Mandi) railway line. 743.
- Travelling on roofs and foot-boards and security measures in trains. 931-32.
- Workshop for E. P. Railway. 743-44.

Question (Supplementary) *re—*

- High salaried appointments made after 15th August, 1947. 436.
- Recovery of abducted women. 301.

TELEGRAM(S)—

Question *re—*

- Press — in Indian languages in Roman script. 932-33.
- Telephonic and telegraphic connections of certain stations with others on S. I. Railway. 761

TELEGRAPHS—

See "Posts and Telegraphs Department".

TELEGRAPHS WORKSHOP—

Question *re —*, Jubulpore. 498-99.

TELEPHONE(S)—

Question *re—*

- Agreement with foreign firms for manufacture of —. 737-39.
- Delhi — Advisory Committee. 946-47.
- Demand for more — connections in Jubulpore. 596-97.
- Introduction of "Charge on Call" system to meet shortage of —. 161.
- Manufacture of —. 920.

TELEPHONE CALL(S)—

Question *re* delay in obtaining trunk —. 272-73.

TELEPHONE FACTORY—

Question *re —* at Bangalore. 417-18.

TELEPHONE LINK—

Question *re—*

- between Siliguri and Upper Assam. 505.
- Telephonic and telegraphic connections of certain stations with others on S.I. Railway. 761.
- Thiruchirapalli-Bangalore Telephone line. 514.

TELLICHERY—

Question *re* remodelling of — railway station on S. I. Railway. 761.

TEMPLE(S)—

Question *re—* and Gurdwaras destroyed in Western Pakistan. 875.

TENDER(S)—

Question *re—* for labour at Gaya, Mughalserai, Mokameh Ghat, Jhajha, Dinapur and Barmadiah railway stations. 65-66.

TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION —

Question *re* Inter-territorial Organisation of East African Colonies. 391.

TEXTILE(S)—

Question *re—*

- Allotment of *dhotis* and saris to Provinces. 942.
- Freezing of — stocks. 719-21.
- Leakage of decisions at — conference *re* partial control. 725-26.
- Profits made by producers and merchants in — consequent on decontrol. 159.
- Revised — policy. 928.
- Sale of machinery to — Manufacturing Corporation. 914-18.
- Smuggling of — from Cochin Harbour to Karachi. 511.

TEXTILE(S)—*contd.*

Question *re—contd.*

- Tariff Board report on —. 411.
- policy of Government. 536.
- See also* "Cloth".

TEXTILE MACHINERY—

Question *re* purchase of Japanese —. 623.

TEXTILE MILL(S)—

Question *re* licences for starting textiles and jute mills. 419-20.

TEZPUR—

Question *re* daily air mail services to Jorhat, Dibrugarh and —. 614.

THEFT(S)—

Question *re—*

- Dacoities, — and robberies in Delhi. 430-31.
- Lack of office accommodation for and loss due to — in Dead Letter Office, Amritsar. 130.
- See also* "Robberies".

THIRUCHIRAPALLI—

Question *re —* Bangalore telephone line. 514.

THOMAS, DR. P. J.—

Question *re —* report on control of Stock Exchanges. 351.

THOMAS, MR. R. V.—

Declaration by — under Rule 2C. 69.

TIBBIA COLLEGE—

Question *re* hotel in premises of Zanana —, Delhi. 66.

TICKET(S)—

Question *re* scarcity of — on E. P. Railway stations. 500.

TINNED FOODSTUFFS—

See "Foodstuff(s)".

TITLE(S)—

Question *re* abolition of — conferred by British Indian Government. 584-85.

TOBACCO—

Question *re* research for improving varieties of —. 727-29.

TOURIST TRAFFIC—

Question *re* encouragement of — from abroad. 492-93.

TOWN EXPANSION SCHEME(S)—

Question *re* Custodian of Evacuee Property and — in Ajmer-Merwara. 45.

TRACTOR(S)—

Question *re—*

- Desirability of using — and chemical fertilisers. 127-28.
- Import of — and bulldozers and their distribution in provinces. 655.
- Land under cultivation by —. 597-600.
- Manufacture, import and distribution of — and bulldozers to provinces. 515.
- Manufacture of motor cars and — in India. 711-14.
- in use in various provinces for agricultural development. 57.

TRADE—

Question *re—*

- Contraband — with Pakistan through West Coast ports. 607.
- Visit of Japanese — Mission and import of articles. 302-05.

TRADE COMMISSIONER(S)—

Question *re—*

- Appointment of —. 394.
- India's Ambassadors, High Commissioners or Trade Agents abroad and their expenditure. 325-31.

TRADE UNIONS—

See "Union(s)."

116 INDEX TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

TRAFFIC—
Question re—

Control over Inter-Dominion — of people. 533-34.
Inter-Dominion — of refugees. 536-37.

TRAIN(S)—
Question re—

Cancellation of Madras-Bombay Express and Mail —. 957.
Curtailement of — on Bareilly-Kathgodam section of O. T. Railway. 275.
Dining car contractors on Delhi-Lalamusa Express —. 956.
Enquiry into derailment of 29 Up passenger — on O. T. Railway. 153-54.
Explosion due to collision of goods — against colliery siding at Dhanbad. 158-59.
Goods — left Jharia without driver. 943.
Pick-pockets on platforms and running — on Bengal Nagpur Railway. 55.
Provision of lights in — on narrow gauge lines of B. N. Railway. 295.
Provision of lights in inter and third class on B. N. Railway. 513.
Reduction in — services. 40.
Restoration of — between Ratlam and Ajmer. 957.
Robberies and murders in running —. 508-09.
Running of a through — between Madras and Delhi via Dhond-Manmad route. 169.
Running of — to time. 591-93.
Time taken by Grand Trunk Express between Madras and Delhi. 130-32.
Travelling on roofs and foot-boards and security measures in —. 931-32.

TRAINING—
Question re—

Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service and — to candidates. 788-90.
Sending agriculturists to America and Japan to study methods of agriculture. 287.
Technical and vocational — by Employment Exchanges. 636-39.
— of Indian Muslims in Fifth Columnist activities by Razakars in Hyderabad. 106.
— of National Military Cadets. 256.
— of printers. 448-62.
— of students as technicians. 551-53.
— for new entrants to Diplomatic Service. 316-17.
Veterinary — Institutions in India. 936.

TRAINING CENTRE—

Question re Military —, Jorhat. 538-39.

TRAINING SCHOOL—
Question re—

Curriculum of Indian Administrative Service —. 94-96.
— for pilots at Allahabad. 721-23.

TRANSFER—
Question re—

Atrocities on Oriyas consequent on — of administration of Seraikella and Kharswan States from Orissa to Bihar. 81-82.
Shifting of certain departments from Delhi. 537.
Shifting of office of Controller of Military Accounts from Poona to the South. 101.

TRANSFER BUREAU—

Question re registration of Bahawalpur State employees with —. 583-84.

TRANSIT—

Question re delay in — of sea mail to U. K. and U. S. A. 752-53.

TRANSPORT—
Question re—

Buses of Delhi — Service. 270-71.
Co-ordination of road and railway —. 956.
Development of Waterways —. 955.
Nationalisation of motor — service in Ajmer-Merwara. 614.
Organisation of Co-operative drying and curing of fish and provision for — facilities. 56-57.
Scarcity and rise in prices of cloth due to bottleneck in. 151-52.
Wagons for — of cotton and cloth. 954.
Wagons for — of oranges. 733-37.

TRAVELLING—
Question re—

Free postal service and travel in their constituencies to Members of Constituent Assembly. 624.
Travel by railway officials in upper classes. 505.
— on roofs and foot-boards and security measures in trains. 931-32.

TRIBES—

Question re criminal —. 671.

TRIPATHI, SHRI KISHORI MOHAN—
Question re—

Bribery and corruption among railway staff of Wagon Supplies Department. 290.
Broadcasting of news first in the national language and then in other languages. 877.
Co-ordination of activities of Central and Provincial Development Boards. 201-02.
Education in rural areas through radio. 877.
Housing refugees in Delhi. 314-15.
Inclusion of Chhattisgarh States in C. P. Civil Supply zone. 742.
Long term plan for National Reconstruction. 202.
Negotiations re integration of French and Portuguese Settlements with India. 201.
Non-implementation of terms of Industrial Truce by industrialists. 202.
Pick-pockets on platforms and running trains on B. N. Railway. 55.
Private properties of Rulers of Chhattisgarh States. 253.
Privileges of Rulers of states. 254.
Rehabilitation of refugees on reclaimed lands. 315.
Results of anti-corruption drive. 107.

TRIPURA STATE—
Question re—

Construction of road from Assam to Agartala in —. 618.
Rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees in Cooch-Bihar and —. 192.

TROOPS—

See " Forces. "
also " Army. "

TROPICAL SOIL—

See " Soil. "

TRUCK(S)—

See " Motor Vehicles ".

TRUNK CALL(S)—

Question re delay in obtaining trunk telephone calls. 272-73.

TRUNK ROAD(S)—

See " Road(s). "

TUBE-WELL(S)—

Question re construction of — in aid to ' Grow More Food ' campaign. 111-13.

TYAGI, SHRI MAHAVIR—
Question re —

Appointment of Mrs. Lakshmi Menon as representative for next session of U. N. O. 815.
Army Officers' Mess. 883.
Ban against Indian dress in Forest College, Dehra Dun. 749.
Control over production and distribution of cement and iron. 137.
Cultural Representative in U. S. A. 883.
Detention of R. S. S. and other workers in Centrally Administered Areas. 100.
Mining lease to Mr. L. P. Sharma by Nepal. 774-75.
Mining rights to American firm in Nepal. 773-74.
Nizam's intention to refer his case to U. N. O. 708-09.
Non-execution of death sentence of Dr. Abdul Ghani Qureshi. 34-35.
Ordnance factories working before and after war. 233-35.
Production of war materials and replenishment of ordnance stores. 345-46.
Proficiency examination for stenographers in Secretariat and Attached Offices. 892-93.
Purchase of rolling stock of Jodhpur State Railway by Pakistan. 152-53.

TYAGI, SHRI MAHAVIR—*contd.*Question *re—contd.*

- Resettlement of Meos in Gurgaon District, East Punjab. 14.
 Return of lands requisitioned by Defence Department during last war. 98-100.
 Sikhs and Hindus of Pakistan arrested for espionage. 893.
 Transfer of sten-gun factory from Hyderabad to Calcutta. 235-36.

Question (Supplementary) *re—*

- Abolition of Istimrari and Jagirdari systems in Ajmer-Merwara. 134.
 Check on entry of East Bengal refugees into Assam. 193-94.
 Delay in obtaining trunk telephone calls. 273.
 Exchange of prisoners with Pakistan. 631.
 Exchange of properties between India and Pakistan. 778.
 Grants-in-aid to Universities and other educational institutions. 362.
 Import of powdered milk and schemes for increasing milk supply. 492.
 Indian Military Mission in Berlin. 535.
 Kashmir Operations. 348.
 Musical Academy at Madras and Lucknow. 589.
 National Savings Scheme. 446.
 New administrative set up for States Unions. 238.
 Pakistan's part in Kashmir Operations. 375.
 Property with Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi. 781.
 Razakar raids into C. P. and Berar. 559.
 Recognition of State of Israel. 381.
 Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service and training to candidates. 788.
 Relics of Indian Art in British Museum. 206.
 Relinquishment of office by Mr. Asaf Ali, Ambassador in U. S. A. 531.
 Removal of refugees' stalls from Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 968.
 Salary and other emoluments of Governor-General. 657.
 Salaries of Rulers of states merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 73.
 Sale of machinery to Textile Manufacturing Corporation. 717.
 Selection for appointments in Indian Foreign Service. 393.
 Temporary and Short Term Commissions in Army. 244.
 Territories held by Raiders in Kashmir. 583.
 Training of students as technicians. 553.
 Wagons for transport of oranges. 735.

U

UJJAIN—

- Question *re* Universities at Baroda, Indore, — and Gwalior. 679-80.

UNIFORM—

- Question *re* national dress. 24.

UNION(S)—

Question *re—*

- Demands of Government of India Press Workers' Union, Aligarh. 397-98.
 Memorandum by S. I. Railway Workers — *re* anomalies in fixation of new scales of pay. 154.
 Representations by workers' — against S. I. Railway Administration *re* promotions and misuse of discipline and Appeal Rules. 25.
 — of Extra-Departmental Officials of Postal Department. 95.
 — of Extra-Departmental Officials of Postal Department, Madras Circle. 963.

UNIONS OF STATES—

See "States Unions".

UNITED KINGDOM—

Question *re—*

- British assets in India against Sterling Balances. 247.
 Conference on Tropical and sub-Tropical soils at Rothamstead. — . 617.
 Delay in transit of sea mails to — and U. S. A. 752-53.
 Payment for war materials left by Britain out of Sterling Balances. 662.
 Payment of pensions in — . 256-57.
 Procurement and supply of Indian tea to — and U. S. S. R. 648-49.
 Relics of Indian Art in British Museum. 205-06.
 Repatriation of silver bullion backing reserve for currency transferred to Britain. 52-83.
 Sterling delegation to the — . 346-47.
 Surplus Military Stores and Stores taken over from — and U. S. A. 730-31.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION—

Question *re—*

- Appointment of Mrs. Lakshmi Menon as Representative for next session of — . 815.
 Facilities given to — Commission on Kashmir. 4-5.
 Misrepresentation of India through films sent to — . 815-16.
 Nizam's intention to refer his case to — . 707-09.
 Proposals accepted by UNECAFE for building up Asia strong economic entity. 624-26.
 Selection for appointments in — Secretariat. 879-80.
 U. N. Commission on Kashmir. 29.

UNITED PROVINCE(S)—

Question *re—*

- Arrests of Hyderabad agents in — . 100.
 Formation of Minority Boards in — and other provinces. 25.
 Movement of gram through railways within the — . 409-10.
 New province comprising East Punjab, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and certain — Districts. 819.
 Shortage of food grains in — . 168.
 — Government's deal in sugar and rise in prices of food grains. 151.
 — Governments demand of 50,000 tons of food grains. 153.
 — Pay Committee Scheme of Contributory Provident Fund *cum* pension *cum* insurance 99-100.

UNIVERSITY(IES)—

Question *re—*

- Amendment of the Benares Hindu — Act, 1915 and Muslim Aligarh — Act, 1920. 899-900.
 Grants-in-aid to — and other educational institutions. 358-62.
 — at Baroda, Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior. 679-80.

V

VACCINE(S)—

- Question *re* removal of files containing — formulae from Indian Veterinary Institute, Izatnagar to Pakistan. 617.

VANASPATI—

- Question *re* commission to whole-salers and retailers in — . 515.

VEHICLE(S)—

- Question *re* Assam Ordinance for acquisition and requisition of — . 911-12.
 See also "Motor Vehicle(s)."

VELAYUDHAN, SHRIMATI DAKSHAYANI—

Question *re—*

- Contraband trade with Pakistan through West Coast ports. 607.
 Control over ports in States on Western Coast. 512.
 Smuggling of textiles from Cochin Harbour to Karachi. 511.

Question (Supplementary) *re—*

- Admission of students in and grant to Laxminarayan Institute of Technology at Nagpur. 77.
 Atrocities on Oriyas consequent on transfer of administration of Seraikella and Kharasawan States from Orissa to Bihar. 82.
 Development of Lakhput port and Defence of Cutch State border. 431-32.
 Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service and training to candidates. 790.
 Report of Committee on New ports in Cutch, Kathiawar and South India. 594.
 Scholarships for Scheduled Castes students. 681-82.
 Time taken by Grand Trunk Express between Madras and Delhi. 132.
 Trained labour welfare officers. 627-28.

VETERINARY INSTITUTE(S)—

Question *re—*

- Removal of files containing vaccines formulae from Indian — , Izatnagar to Pakistan 617.
 Veterinary Training Institutions in India. 936.

VICTORIA ZENANA HOSPITAL—

- Question *re* —, Delhi. 692.

VIJAYAVARGIYA, SHRI GOPIKRISHNA—

Question *re—*

- Report of Labour Investigation Committee *re* employees in Printing Presses. 639.
 Restoration of trains between Ratlam and Ajmer. 957.

VIJAYAVARGIYA, SHRI GOPIKRISHNA—*contd.*

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Care-taker Government for Patiala and East Punjab States Union. 913.
 Construction of tube-wells in aid to 'Grow More Food' Campaign. 112.
 Criminal Tribes. 672.
 New administrative set-up for States Unions. 238.
 Ordnance factories working before and after war. 235.
 Salaries of Rulers of States merged in provinces or in Unions of States. 72.
 Smuggling of arms and ammunition into Hyderabad through Portuguese possessions. 180.
 Training of students as technicians. 552.

VILLAGE(S)—

See "Rural Areas".

VINDHYA PRADESH—

- Question re ejectment of peasants from lands in ——. 577.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING—

- Question re technical and — by Employment Exchanges. 636-39.

VOLUNTEER CORPS—

See "National Volunteer Corps".

VOTERS—

- Question re instructions by Reforms Commissioner, Assam re enrolment of — for next general elections. 798-99.

VYAS, SHRI JAINARAIN—

Question (Supplementary) re—

- Distribution and processing of Steel. 120.
 New administrative set-up for States Unions. 238.
 Resettlement of Meos in Gurgaon District, East Punjab. 12.

WAGAH—

W

- Question re amenities at — Customs Post. 366-67.

WAGE(S)—

Question re—

- Fair — to Railway Labour. 758-59.
 Stoppage of overtime — for Running Staff on B. N. Railway. 296.

WAGON(S)—

See "Railway Wagons".

WAINGANGA SCHEME—

- Question re — in Central Provinces. 633-34.

WAR—

Question re—

- Disposal of machinery obtained as — reparations from Germany. 962.
 Foreigners interned in India during World War II. 349-50.
 Machinery allocated to India as — reparations. 729-30.
 Officer for settlement of claims for supplies during —. 929.
 Ordnance factories working before and after —. 233-35.
 Restoration of railway lines dismantled during —. 740-41.
 Return of lands requisitioned by Defence Department during last —. 93.

WAR MATERIALS—

Question re—

- Payments for — left by Britain out of Sterling Balances. 662.
 Production of — and replenishment of Ordnance Stores. 345-46.
 Surplus —. 760.
 Unearthing of dumped — left by Britishers and Americans. 427-30.

WARDHA SCHEME—

- Question re policy re Basic Education under —. 104.

WASTE LAND(S)—

See "Land(s)".

WATCH AND WARD—

- Question re appointment of Superintendent of — on B. N. Railway. 500.

WATERPOWER, IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION COMMISSION, CENTRAL—

- Question re research work at Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Station, Poona. 394-95.

WATERWAY(S)—

- Question re Development of — Transport. 955.

WATER WORK(S)—

- Question re — and drainage schemes for Ajmer. 896-97.

WELFARE—

Question re—

- Education and — of the blind. 873.
 Legislation for Labour —. 318-21.
 — of agricultural labour. 807.
 — Services for army men in Kashmir. 364-65.

WELFARE OFFICER(S)—

Question re—

- Appointment of peasant —. 287, 405.
 Trained Labour —. 626-28.

WEST BENGAL—

Question re—

- Fall in Coal loadings in — and Bihar coal fields. 750.
 Road link between Assam and —. 619.
 Wagons used as residences in Sealdah Yard, —. 158.

WEST COAST PORTS—

See "Port(s)".

WEST PUNJAB—

Question re—

- Canal water dispute with —. 626.
 Protest against attack on Non-Muslim evacuees in —. 544.
 Recovery of only old Non-Muslim abducted women by — Government. 46.
 See also "Pakistan".

WESTERN HOUSE—

- Question re management of Western Hostel, New Delhi. 1007-11.

WHEAT—

Question re—

- Import of sugar, — and rice into Assam. 943.
 Import of — and tinned foodstuffs from Australia. 264-65.
 Prices and quantities of — and rice imported. 407-08.
 See also "Foodgrains".

WIDOW(S)—

- Question re relief to those who became orphans or — in pre-partition communal riots. 332-33.

WILD ANIMAL(S)—

See "Animal(s)".

WILD BIRD(S)—

See "Bird(s)".

WILSON, Mr. T. J. M.—

Question re—

- Despatch of arms, ammunition and soldiers to Hyderabad by Nawab of Bhopal. 901.
 Nizam's intention to refer his case to U. N. O. 707-09.

WOMAN(EN)—

Question re—

- Abducted — in India and Pakistan. 324-25.
 Number of Hindu and Muslim refugees from Jammu and Kashmir and — abducted by Raiders. 546.

WOMAN(EN)—*contd.*Question re—*contd.*

- Recovery of abducted non-Muslim — from Pakistan. 544.
 Recovery of only old Non-Muslim abducted — by West Punjab Government. 46.
 Rehabilitation of unsupported refugee — and children. 46.
 Rescue of abducted — and children and disbanding of M. E. O. 34.

WORKERS' UNION(S)—

See "Union(s)".

WORKSHOP(S)—

Question re—

- Higher pay to refugee technicians in B. B. and C. I. Railway —. 732.
 Railway — in India and Pakistan. 44.
 Re-organisation of Railway — at Hubli. 294-95.
 Strike in B. N. Railway —, Kharagpur. 416-17.
 Telegraph —, Jubbulpore. 498-99.
 — for E. P. Railway. 743-44.

Y

YASHWANT RAI, PROF.—

- Question re restoration of houses in Delhi declared evacuee property by Custodian. 796-97.

YOUNG PLAN—

- Question re implementation of — of 1943 and Conciliation Board Award of 1947 by colliery Owners of Hazaribagh and Manbhum Coal Syndicate. 632.

Z

ZANNANA HOSPITAL—

- Question re Victoria —, Delhi. 692.

ZANNANA TIBBIA COLLEGE—

See "Tibbia College".

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY—

- Question re shifting of — of India from Banaras to Calcutta. 611-13.

UNAUTHORISED CONSTRUCTIONS IN DELHI

*1709. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the answer to part (c) of starred question No. 1273 asked on 21st March, 1949 regarding unauthorised construction in Delhi and state whether Government have decided to demolish the houses which were not constructed by displaced persons but were occupied by displaced persons?

(b) With reference to the answers given to parts (d) and (e) of the same starred question, why was not the decision of Government given effect to by any of the bodies referred to in the question?

(c) Why was not any of the 8413 houses, examined from the health point of view and regularised in accordance with the decision of Government?

(d) Have Government got any report from those local bodies which were required to give effect to Government's decision?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Unauthorised constructions put up by persons other than displaced persons will be dealt with in the normal course of the law.

(b) and (c). Necessary steps have been or are being taken by the local bodies to implement Government's decision. As, however, cases of unauthorised construction require detailed investigation, the local bodies concerned will naturally take some time to dispose of them. None of the constructions has so far been regularised as they have not yet been brought upto specifications.

(d) Yes.

PENDING SCHEMES OF DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST

*1710. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the answers to parts (a) and (b) of starred question No. 1274 asked on 21st March, 1949 regarding the schemes of the Delhi Improvement Trust and state as to how many of the remaining schemes are still pending and how many have been dropped?

(b) What are these pending schemes and since how long have they been pending?

(c) What steps have been taken to speed up those schemes?

(d) With reference to the answer to part (c) of the same starred question have Government received any representation from the people whose lands were acquired for giving them priority in the disposal of the land after the area is improved?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) to (c). None of the schemes has been postponed or dropped. They are at different stages of execution.

(d) No such representations were received by Government. It is understood that the Delhi Improvement Trust received eleven applications of which ten were accepted and one rejected.

PENSION AND GRATUITY TO EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
PROMOTED FROM JUNIOR RANKS

*1711. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disparity in the pension and gratuity of Emergency Commissioned Officers of the same ranks promoted from junior ranks:

(b) whether it is a fact that Emergency Commission Officers promoted from J. C. Os. of all branches of the Indian Army are eligible for pension on completion of ten years qualifying service whereas those of the I.A.M.C. are eligible for the same after 21 years of service;

(c) whether it is a fact that Emergency Commissioned Officers promoted from J.C.Os. of all branches of the Army are eligible to pension of Rs. 150/- on completion of 15 years qualifying service whereas those of I.A.M.C. are entitled only to a gratuity of Rs. 6,750/-; and

(d) if the answers to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to take action to remove this disparity which is the cause of discontent among I.A.M.C. Officers?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) The question is not clear. I presume the honourable member wants to know whether the pensionary terms applicable to Emergency Commissioned Officers promoted from the ranks are the same in all Branches in the Army or there are differences. If so, the answer is that the pensionary terms are the same in all Branches, except in the case of medical officers who belonged to the I.M.D. The difference in the case of such medical officers arises from the fact that I.M.D. personnel used to be governed by pension rules modelled on the civil pension rules and not by the army pension rules.

(b) Yes; but the rate of pension after ten years of qualifying service in other branches of the Army is Rs. 75/- while the rate of pension admissible to the medical officers of the I.A.M.C. (ex-I.M.D.—Indian Cadre) is Rs. 160 after 21 years' qualifying service.

(c) Yes.

(d) The pension rules applicable to the I.A.M.C. have been examined very carefully and the rules were liberalised recently. Government are satisfied that no further liberalisation is justified.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES QUALIFIED IN MINISTERIAL SERVICES (THIRD DIVISION) EXAMINATION

***1712. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary employees who appeared and actually qualified in the Ministerial Services Third Division examination held in the year 1947;

(b) the number of qualified candidates who have already been nominated against permanent vacancies; and

(c) whether Government propose to absorb all the qualified candidates, against permanent vacancies and if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) 1319 temporary employees qualified in the 1947 examination.

(b) Candidates upto the rank of 650 have been nominated.

(c) No. In view of the Government's obligations to provide permanent appointments to displaced Government servants from areas now constituting Pakistan, including permanent employees of Sind, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province, and to other categories of temporary employees, it has not been possible to absorb permanently all persons who qualified in the 1947 Clerks' grade examination.

APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES QUALIFIED IN MINISTERIAL SERVICE (THIRD DIVISION) EXAMINATION HELD IN 1947

***1713. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Ministries/attached offices have since been authorised to make proposals, in respect of candidates who qualified in the Ministerial Services Third Division examination held in 1947 and are below the rank of 650, against the remaining permanent and quasi-permanent vacancies?

(b) Have the Ministries/attached offices since been authorised to make appointments from among the candidates of 1947 examination below the rank of 650, in place of the candidates who have left for Pakistan?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) No such authority has been given nor is it considered necessary in the light of further re-examination of the whole position.

(b) No, Sir.

AUDIT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS

***1714. Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the total expenditure incurred on the Audit Department (under the control of the Auditor General of India) attached to the Railway Department to the gross Railway receipts and expenditure during the financial years ending 31st March 1929, 1931, 1933, 1937, 1941, 1945 and 1948;

(b) whether it is a fact that the programme of audit on the Railways has not been keeping pace with the increase in both the receipts and expenditure; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the position?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Percentage of the total expenditure incurred on Railway Audit to the gross/railway receipts and expenditure is:

Year	Percentage
1929	·023
1931	·042
1933	·049
1937	·045
1941	·021
1945	·011
1948	·011

(b) Since the outbreak of the war the receipts and expenditure of the railways have been increasing rapidly and the expansion of the Railway Audit Department has not kept pace with the same. Moreover during the war years recruitment difficulties were serious. Though the best possible use has been made of the man power at the disposal of the Railway Audit Department, it has not always been possible to fully implement the audit programme having regard to the great increase of receipts and expenditure of the railways.

(c) Yes, the position is already under review of the Auditor General.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN UNIVERSITIES

***1715. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of the medium of instruction in Indian Universities has been referred to the Indian Universities Commission presided over by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan;

(b) whether the Government of India has advised or directed the Indian Universities in which English is the medium not to change it for some years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Nagpur University has decided to replace English by local regional languages from the academic year 1949-50.

(d) whether the Nagpur University has decided to replace the current scientific terminology by the one compiled by Dr. Raghuvira; and

(e) whether any other universities have undertaken a similar change of medium and if so, which?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee on the Medium of Instruction appointed by the Government of India recommended that steps should be taken during the next five years for the gradual replacement of English as medium of instruction and examination at University stage by the language of the State or Province or Region. The Central Advisory Board of Education considered this recommendation during its last meeting in January, 1949, and resolved that in view of the appointment of the Universities Commission which is expected to submit its report by September this year, no final decision on the report of this Committee need now be taken.

(c) According to information available with the Government, it is proposed to introduce Hindi and Marathi as medium of instruction in the first year class of Colleges from July, 1949, and extend their use to higher classes year by year.

(d) No. But the matter is under consideration of the University.

(e) The University of Annamalai has introduced Tamil, the regional language, as medium of instruction in Intermediate Art course.

Banaras University has decided that Hindi should be an additional medium of instruction in all subjects except English and modern Indian Languages in Inter and B.A. classes from July, 1948. It is also decided that from 1950 Hindi alone will be the medium of instruction for those students whose domicile is Eastern Punjab, U.P., C.P., Bihar and Rajputana.

University of Calcutta has allowed students to answer question papers either in English or their mother tongue.

GRANTS GIVEN TO LAKSHMINARAYAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NAGPUR

***1716. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants paid to the Lakshminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur, each year since the grant was first made;

(b) whether the medium of instruction in the Institute has been English;

(c) whether it is intended to substitute English by local languages and if so, which of them and from what date;

(d) whether it is intended to adopt the scientific terminology invented by Dr. Raghuvira;

(e) the number of pupils in the Institute in the year 1948-49, who were non-Hindus and were from Provinces or States other than the Central Provinces separately;

(f) whether the will of the late Lakshminarayan restricted the admission to the Institute to Hindus domiciled in the Central Provinces for six years; and

(g) whether and how this limitation has been surmounted in order to enable the Institute to admit non-Hindus from other provinces?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) The institution was given an advance grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for buildings and Rs. 10,000 for equipment in 1947-48 for the first time and further advance grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for buildings and Rs. 90,000 for equipment in 1948-49. The institution has also received interest free loan of Rs. 28,000 in 1947-48 and Rs. 1,00,000 in 1948-49 for construction of students' hostel.

On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Government of India propose to give to the Lakshminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur, a total non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,07,000 for buildings, Rs. 3,51,000 for equipment and an interest free loan of Rs. 2,07,000 for construction of students' hostel, with a view to improving and expanding the existing facilities for technological studies.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The question of medium of instruction in Technological Institutions and whether the present Scientific terminology will remain or will be superseded by any other Scientific terminology or terminologies is one affecting the whole country and not this institution alone. No decision can be taken in the matter with reference to any single institution.

So long as the question has not been finally decided the Government do not think it proper that there should be any change in the medium of instruction or Scientific terminology at any of the Technical Institutions.

(e) Fifty one students and twelve research students. All of them are Hindus from Central Provinces and Berar.

(f) Yes.

(g) In order to overcome the limitation imposed by the will of the late Shri Lakshminarayan, the Nagpur University propose to treat the Government grant as contribution for non-Hindu and non-Provincial students, and are devising a formula which would be acceptable to the Central Government.

SCHOOLS IN DELHI

***1717. Prof. Yashwant Rai:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that communal schools still exist in Delhi?

(b) Is it a fact that Government give 90 per cent. grant-in-aid to such schools with communal names?

(c) Have Government received any deputation or memorandum from the Teachers' Association regarding the nationalisation of these schools?

(d) Is it a fact that Government have already nationalised the Municipal and District Board Schools of Delhi Province?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) No. There are, however, some schools which bear communal names. But admission in these schools is open to all communities irrespective of caste or creed.

(b) The Government grant to aided schools in Delhi Province is 90 per cent. of the net approved expenditure minus income from fees and fines.

(c) No.

(d) The Government have taken over fourteen Secondary Schools which the Delhi Municipal Committee were unable to maintain but the Primary Schools are still run by the Committee and have not been Provincialised. The question of provincialising the District Board Schools is under the consideration of Government.

AUCTIONING OF LANDS LEASED TO *Malis* IN AMBALA

*1718. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news, published in *The Statesman* dated the 15th March, 1949 on page 2, column 7, under the sub-heading, "Ambala *Malis* to lose their homes", stating "families of Purbia *Malis* are faced with the loss of their means of livelihood and homes as a result of higher prices paid for their leased plots at the annual auction this year (by refugees). The refugees are due to take over these lands on April 1, etc."?

(b) Is it a fact that a plot which previously fetched Rs. 230/- per annum was auctioned for Rs. 2,250/- and another smaller plot which was auctioned for Rs. 2/8/- per annum, fetched Rs. 36/-?

(c) Has any representation been made, on behalf of the *Malis*, to the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, Government of India, who visited Ambala recently?

(d) What have the Government done or propose to do in this matter?

(e) Is it a fact, that for generations, these *mali* families, have been living on those leased lands of the Government and they have built their own huts and sunk wells on the land?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government have examined the matter and find that bids which appear abnormally high have been recorded only in a small number of cases. These cases are being examined.

(e) It is a fact that a number of these families have held the lands continuously for many years although they have had to bid for the plot in open auction every four years. Huts have been built and in some cases wells have been sunk.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIAN ARMY

*1719. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many British officers there are in the Indian Army, and how many of them on the technical side?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: 197, of whom 120 are employed with the Technical Arms.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PENSIONERS

*1720. **Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total number of ex-Government employees, Indian and non-Indian, who are residents in India and are in receipt of pensions after retirement from service from the Government of India?

(b) What is the total amount of pensions paid to these employees annually?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The information required is not readily available.

(b) Rupees ten crores per annum approximately.

EXAMINATION FOR SELECTION OF ASSISTANTS TO FILL PERMANENT VACANCIES

*1721. **Shri Raj Bahadur:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is proposed to hold an examination in the near future for selection of assistants to fill permanent vacancies from amongst the temporary assistants employed in the Central Secretariat and its attached offices?

(b) If so, will the examination be of a competitive or a qualifying nature?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes; an examination is likely to be held before the end of this year.

(b) The examination will be competitive, but limited to certain categories of persons. Details will be found in the Instructions for the Initial Constitution of Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

PERMANENT AND QUASI PERMANENT VACANCIES OF ASSISTANTS IN MINISTRIES

*1722. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent and quasi-permanent vacancies of Assistants in different Ministries of the Government of India during the years 1935 to 1948 (Ministrywise year to year) and also the number of Departmental clerks confirmed against the 50 per cent. quota reserved for them during those years; and

(b) whether persons other than Departmental clerks were confirmed against the vacancies reserved for the later in any Ministry/Ministries?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The information is not readily available and its collection will involve expenditure of time and labour incommensurate with the results likely to be secured.

(b) Yes; but the confirmations have been made in accordance with the rules in force.

SALE OF GOA LOTTERY TICKETS IN INDIA

*1723. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the existence of Goa lotteries which are freely canvassed and sold in India?

(b) Are there any rules governing the sale of these and similar lottery tickets in India?

(c) If so, do Government propose to place a copy of these rules on the table of the House?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Government are aware of the existence of Goa lotteries but their information does not indicate that these lotteries are being freely canvassed and sold.

(b) and (c). There are statutory rules prohibiting the bringing of Goa lottery tickets and circulars into India. Copies of the relevant notifications are placed on the table of the House.

No. P.T.L. (F)/136/40

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

P & J. BRANCH.

Dated the 30th November, 1940

NOTIFICATION

No. PTL/F-136/40.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1896 (VI of 1896), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules 1933, namely:—

After rule 222 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted namely:

"223. The officers noted below are empowered to search or cause search to be made for lottery tickets and lottery circulars, in course of transmission by post, of which the bringing into British India from the Portuguese Settlements in India through the medium of the Post Office is prohibited. The said officers shall return to the senders all postal articles found to contain such lottery tickets and lottery circulars."

- *(1) The Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendents of Foreign Post, at Bombay.
- (2) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Presidency Postmaster and the Assistant Presidency Postmasters, at Bombay.
- (3) The Postmasters, Belgaum and Ratangiri.
- (4) The Sub-Postmasters, at Vapi, Una, Castle Rock, Londa, Malvan and Vengurla.
- (5) The Head Sorters, B-16 Section and B-23 Out Section of the R.M.S.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

NOTIFICATION

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1940

No. 59.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of lottery tickets and lottery circulars purporting to relate to lotteries conducted in the Portuguese settlements in India.

M. SLADE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy of Notification, dated New Delhi, the 27th March, 1942 from Government of India Department of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs.

P.T.L. (F)/136/40.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act 1896 (VI of 1896), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

For sub-rule (3) of rule 44 of the said Rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely,

"(3) Lottery tickets, if printed and distributed in India on behalf of foreign lotteries, and circulars relating to lotteries of any kind, shall not be transmitted by post."

SALE OF FRENCH PRIZE BONDS

*1724. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the issue of Prize Bonds guaranteed by the Republic of France?

(b) Are Government aware of the circular letter issued by the International Investment Corporation of Pondicherry canvassing these Prize Bonds?

(c) Are Government aware that the bonds are being sold taking 20 Francs per Rupee at the exchange rate?

(d) Is it a fact that the present exchange rate is above 80 Francs per Rupee?

(e) Do Government permit sale of such bonds and other securities of foreign origin in India freely?

(f) If not, how do Government regulate the matter?

(g) What steps have Government taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). Government have seen a circular letter on the subject by the International Investment Corporation of Pondicherry, but are not aware whether the statements in that circular are correct.

(c) That is the rate at which the Rupee equivalent of the prizes in French Francs has been shown in the circular.

(d) The present exchange rate is 78.6 francs per Rupee.

(e) to (g). The sale of such bonds in India is unlawful and anyone found guilty of selling them is liable to prosecution.

ATTACK ON RAJAORI (JAMMU) BY PAKISTANI RAIDERS

*1725. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 3,000 Hindu women of the town of Rajaori in the Reasi District of Jammu in the Jammu and Kashmir State performed "Jauhar" in the Tehsil building of Rajaori, on 11th November, 1947, when Rajaori was besieged by Pakistani 'raiders' assisted by the local Muslims of Rajaori and the 14,000 Hindus assembled together in the Tehsil found after 16 hours of resistance that there was no chance of escape from the Muslim marauders?

(b) Is it a fact that all the 14,000 Hindus assembled in the Tehsil building were killed by the Muslims?

(c) Is it also a fact that not more than 50 men could escape in this 'raid'?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) to (c). Enquiries have been made of the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the information will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

MEMORIAL TO HINDUS OF RAJAORI (JAMMU)

*1726. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Interim Government of Sheikh Mohammed Abdulla has decided to erect a suitable Memorial in the Rajaori Tehsil building in memory of the 3,000 Hindu women who burnt themselves alive to save their honour and 11,000 Hindus who were massacred by the Muslims on that day, similar to the Memorial being erected by the Abdulla Government in Baramulla in memory of Mr. Maqbul Ahmad Sherwani, who died fighting in Baramulla?

(b) If so, when was the decision arrived at and what is the plan of the Memorial?

(c) If no such decision has been taken, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) to (c). Enquiries have been made of the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the information will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

*1727. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state how many Tuberculosis Sanatoria are maintained in the Central Provinces by Government and whether there is a proposal to open more of such Sanatoria there?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No Tuberculosis Sanatorium is at present maintained in the Central Provinces by Government. The Provincial Government have, however, included a scheme for the establishment of such a Sanatorium in their Post-War Development plans.

HIGH RENTS FOR HOUSES IN JUBBULPORE CANTONMENT AREA

*1728. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that the Rent Control Order has been lifted in the Jubbulpore Cantonment Area whereas it is still in force in the Jubbulpore Municipal Area?

(b) Has it been brought to the notice of Government that enormous increase in the rent of houses is being demanded by the house-owners who are troubling the tenants in the area with renewed threats of ejection?

(c) If so, what action do Government propose to take in the matter.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) No, Sir. The Provincial Rent Control Order was never operative in the Jubbulpore Cantonment Area.

(b) and (c). Yes. Government are taking action to apply the Provincial Act for regulating the rent of houses in the Cantonment areas in the Central Provinces.

CHANGE OF MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN HYDERABAD

*1729. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether any changes with respect to the medium of instruction are being made in the Educational Department of Hyderabad under the Military Administration there?

(b) If so, are the public of Hyderabad being consulted or their wishes and demands being considered in this connection?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). Information is not available but has been asked for from the Hyderabad Administration.

GRANTS GIVEN TO ANJUMAN-E-TARAQQI-E-URDU

*1730. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the basis on which the annual grant of Rs. 40,000 has been given to Anjuman-Taraqqi-Urdu?

(b) Have Government in their possession information regarding the membership of this Anjuman?

(c) If so, what is the number of members at present?

(d) Has the number increased or decreased after the partition of the country?

(e) Have Government granted this money for any specific purpose?

(f) Are Government aware that the principal activities of this Anjuman are now confined to the business of books and periodicals?

(g) Have Government received any reports and accounts of this institution?

(h) Are Government aware as to how the previous grants made by them to this Anjuman have been utilised?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (e). Government have given this grant to the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu in consideration of the fact that the Anjuman since its inception about 44 years back had published about 200 books on History, Biography, Philosophy, Science, Economics Education etc., and had compiled Dictionaries. Besides, it was felt that the Anjuman would prove very helpful in evolving a language simple and easy to learn. The Anjuman also propose to prepare books which would make it easy for persons knowing Urdu to become acquainted with Hindi literature and has also decided to popularise the Devanagiri script among the Urdu knowing persons which work is very necessary in the interest of the country.

(b) to (d). After partition, the Anjuman had decided that as it was formed in India and had received contributions largely from Indian nationals, no officer of the Anjuman had any right to transfer it to Pakistan. If people in Pakistan desired to form such an Anjuman, they were free to do so, but they would have to form a new Anjuman for the purpose. In accordance with this decision, the members of the Anjuman as well as its various branches in the provinces have been working in India since the partition.

(f) No.

(g) Yes.

(h) This is the first grant that Government have given to this body.

ANJUMAN-E-TARAQQI-E-URDU AND ALL-INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

*1731. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the reasons which led Government to put Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu on par with the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in giving grants?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Government have not looked at the matter from the angle suggested in the question. The Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu asked for a Government grant in 1946. Afterwards, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan also asked for a Government grant. Government took the matter into consideration and decided after taking into account the various factors which are usually considered at the time of giving Government grants.

SHIFTING OF HEAD OFFICE OF ANJUMAN-E-TARAQQI-E-URDU TO PAKISTAN

*1732. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that the Head Office of Anjuman-Taraqqi-Urdu was shifted to Pakistan at the time of partition of India and it is still functioning at Karachi?

(b) Are Government aware that the founder President of this Anjuman, Dr. Abdul Huq, went to Pakistan, started its activities there and toured many cities in Western Pakistan?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). Government did not give the grant until they were satisfied that the Anjuman had no connection whatever with Pakistan and that its former Secretary, Maulvi Abdul Haque, had nothing to do with it. The Anjuman had decided in a meeting which was held on the 5th October, 1948, that this Anjuman belongs to the Indian Union and that it has no connection with any organisation in Pakistan.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY ANJUMAN-E-TARAQQI-E-URDU

*1733. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether he has a list of books and other literature published by Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu?

(b) Is Anjuman supplying its books and publications to Pakistan also?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Yes.

(b) No; the Anjuman in the Indian Union has nothing whatsoever to do with any organisation in Pakistan.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

*1734. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have taken any step so far for the collection of all Hindi books and other publications at some central place as is the case of all English books and publications in the British Museum Library, London?

(b) Are Government aware of any resolution moved by Mr. P. N. Saprū and passed by the Council of State in 1941 or 1942 in this connection?

(c) In case any such resolution has been passed, what action has been or is proposed to be taken on it?

(d) Is any action being taken in this connection by the committee appointed for opening a copy-right centre?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) No, Sir. But the Government have under consideration the question of establishing a Central Reference Library in Delhi with a copyright Section attached to it.

(b) In March, 1942 the Council of State adopted a resolution moved by Mr. P. N. Saprū recommending an amendment of the law so as to ensure that a copy of every work printed in the Country in Hindi is supplied to the Library of the Hindi Sahitya Samelan and of every printed work in Urdu to the Anjuman Taraqqi-i-Urdu.

(c) No action has so far been taken on the Resolution.

(d) The Expert Committee set up to work out the details for the establishment of a National Central Library have been asked to report on the setting up of a copyright section also in the Library and their report is awaited.

STUDY OF HINDI LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN DELHI UNIVERSITY

***1735. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps have been taken to encourage the study of Hindi language and literature in the Post Graduate classes in the University of Delhi?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: There is a combined Department of Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali in the University. The University have also instituted an M. A. course in Hindi language and Literature.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL SAVINGS

***1736. Shri G. S. Guha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how the Department of National Savings including its provincial branches is now constituted?

(b) Why is the head office of the department established at Simla?

(c) When was the present National Savings Commissioner appointed, what is his pay and what pay was he drawing before his present appointment?

(d) Was the National Savings Commissioner appointed on the recommendations of the Federal Public Service Commission and what are his qualifications?

(e) Is it proposed to revive the old "authorised agency system" and if so, for what reasons?

(f) What is the rate of commission paid to "authorised agents"?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) A statement is laid on the table.

(b) Mainly due to shortage of accommodation in Delhi.

(c) The present National Savings Commissioner was appointed in June 1948. His present pay is Rs. 1,800 p.m. and the pay he was drawing as P.N.S.O. Bombay before his appointment as National Savings Commissioner was Rs. 1,200 p.m.

(d) No, Sir. He is a member of the Bombay Educational Service and was Provincial National Savings Officer Bombay for four years.

(e) Yes, Sir. The question of reviving the authorised agency system is under consideration as a potential factor which is likely to help the savings movement.

(f) The rate of commission that used to be paid was 2-1/2 per cent.

STATEMENT

Office of the National Savings Commissioner.

Details of Appointment	Number of Posts.	Prescribed Scales of Pay
		Rs.
National Savings Commissioner	1	1,600—100—1,800
Dy. National Savings Commissioner	1	1,000—50—1,400 (Post now held in abeyance).
Secretary	1	650—30—800
Superintendents	2	400—20—500
Statistical Assistant	1	160—10—330
Assistants	14	160—10—300—15—450
Accountant	1	120—8—200—10/2—220
Stenographers	3	160—10—330
Clerks	18	55—3—85—4—125—5—130

(b) are such officers drawing pay and allowances in accordance with their previous terms of appointment or have been engaged on fresh terms on contractual basis?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) (i) Three at the Centre and nineteen in the provinces.

(ii) One.

(iii) None.

(b) All these officers continue to draw pay and allowances in accordance with their original terms of appointment.

EMPLOYEES OF BENGAL AIR DEPOT

***1741. Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether a circular was issued in the past by the Government of India that the services rendered by employees of the Bengal Air Depot, now known as the Titagarh Air Depot, would be recognised as war service and that they would be given all facilities extended to personnel released from war service?

(b) If so, does that condition still exist?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

HELP TO VICTIMS OF RAZAKARS IN HYDERABAD

***1742. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort is being made by the Military administration of Hyderabad to ascertain the losses in life and property inflicted by the Razakars and State authorities upon the people;

(b) whether any attempts are being made to compensate them; and

(c) whether any one has so far been compensated by the State administration?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Compensation for losses sustained is not being paid as a general rule but monetary assistance is being freely given in deserving cases. The State Government is also rehabilitating those who have suffered losses.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS WHO HAD THEIR PENSION DOCUMENTS TRANSFERRED FROM PAKISTAN TO INDIA

***1742-A. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to continue the pensions of those Central Government pensioners who got their pension documents transferred from Pakistan to India before 15th August 1947 and to restrict the pensions of those Central Government pensioners whose documents were transferred after the 15th August, 1947?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the grounds for the adoption of such a policy?

(c) Will the pensioners who applied for the transfer of their pensions before 15th August, 1947, but got their pensions transferred after that date, be affected by such orders?

The Honourable Dr. John Mathai: (a) and (b). All pensioners who got their pensions transferred before or after the 15th August, 1947, are being paid in the normal course and no restrictions have been placed on those who got their pensions transferred after the 15th August 1947.

(c) Does not arise.

60345
V2, 31 N48
N48.7.1

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

செ. எண் :

ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)
21 FEB 1991			
22 APR 1991			
30/4/93			
14/5/93			
26/8/94			